A SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY,

ENGLISH, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC:

CONTAINING

AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF WORDS, TERMS, AND PHRASES,

IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART;

TOGETHER WITH

NUMEROUS OBSOLETE, OBSOLESCENT, AND SCOTTISH WORDS,

FOUND IN CHAUCER, SPENSER, SHAKSPEARE, AND SCOTT,

NOT INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

EDITED BY JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.

ILLUSTRATED BY NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED FIGURES ENGRAVED ON WOOD.

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PREFACE.

When the Supplement to The Imperial Dictionary was at first commenced, it was anticipated it could be issued within a very limited period. However, as the Editor proceeded with his labours, the Work increased greatly in his hands beyond what he originally contemplated, partly from the more extended researches into which he was drawn, partly from numerous contributions sent from all parts of the country, and partly from the very rapid introduction of new words in recent times. The following may be stated as comprising the chief points aimed at by the Editor in compiling the Supplement:—

1. To supply such words, terms, and new significations, as had either come into use since the publication of The Imperial Dictionary was commenced, or had escaped his observation.
2. To furnish such additional words and terms in the different departments of *Literature, Arts,* and *Sciences,* as he deemed to be suitable, and which he was enabled to collect by travelling over a wide field of research. Of these the number collected by his own research is very great, and not a few, besides, have been supplied by literary and scientific Correspondents in various parts of the kingdom. The different gentlemen, also, to whom the MS. has been submitted for revisal, have added considerably to the list.
3. To introduce a much greater number of obsolete and obsolescent words than it was deemed necessary to insert in the Dictionary; specially all words of this description in *Shakspeare, Spenser,* and *Chaucer,* not inserted in the original Work; and thus to furnish a complete key to the works of those great English poets.
4. In addition to the Scottish terms admitted into the Dictionary (for the most part used by Burns), to introduce such as are found in the works of Sir Walter Scott. This has been done mainly for the benefit of the English readers of the great Novelist.
5. To make such emendations and corrections on the Dictionary as the Editor had discovered to be necessary, or which had been pointed out to him by others.

The Supplement has gone through a course of careful revision by gentlemen specially versed in different departments of scientific knowledge, similar to that given to the original Work.

On the whole, the Editor indulges a hope that this Supplement, although long delayed, will not disappoint expectations. The number of additional words which it

contains, including additional significations to words already given, cannot be much under *Twenty Thousand;* and thus THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY and SUPPLEMENT, together, will furnish a more extensive vocabulary than any Dictionary that has hitherto appeared.

In addition, the *Pronouncing Vocabulary of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names*, and the copious *List of Geographical Names*, also with the pronunciation, prepared by Professor Porter of Yale College, for a recent American edition of Webster's *English Dictionary*, has been appended.

The SUPPLEMENT is illustrated by nearly FOUR HUNDRED Figures on Wood; and it is paged so that the portions corresponding with the First and the Second Volumes may be bound up with them; or it will form a Volume by itself, as purchasers may deem most suitable.

To those numerous Subscribers who favoured the Editor with their contributions to the SUPPLEMENT, he takes this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments. Of the greater number of terms thus communicated he has availed himself, as well as of several excellent suggestions made by certain of the Contributors. Some terms proposed for insertion he has necessarily rejected, because they appeared to be unsuitable, or did not seem to rest upon sufficient authority; or because, having been sent without reference to the sources from which they were taken, he was unable to ascertain their precise import. The Editor, however, cannot but acknowledge that he has received material aid from the numerous Correspondents already referred to.

JOHN OGILVIE.

ABERDEEN, *March* 26, 1855.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.

A, [add.] In some words *a* may be a contraction of *at, of, in, to*, or *an*. In some words of Greek origin *a* initial is a prefix of privative or negative signification, as in *anonymous, achromatic*, &c. *Alpha* and *Omega*, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, are used in Scripture for the beginning and the end, representative of Christ. In the English phraseology, "A landlord has ten thousand *a* year;" "the sum amounted to ten pounds *a* man;" *a* is merely the adjective *one;* and this mode of expression is idiomatic. A hundred in *a* [*one*] year; ten pounds to *a* [*one*] man.

A, used by Shakspeare for *he*.

AA, or **AW**. *n.* Awe. [*Scotch.*]

A'ARON'S ROD, *n.* In *arch.*, a rod with a serpent twined round it. It is sometimes confounded with *caduceus*.

A.B. An abbreviation of *artium baccalaureus*, bachelor of arts.

A'BACA, *n.* The name given in the Philippines to a species of banana (*Musa textilis*) Its fibre is used for making mats, cloth, and various other articles.

ABACK',† *n* [L. *abacus.*] A flat, square stone, or a square surface.

ABAC'ULUS, *n.* [L.] A small tile of glass, marble, or other substance, of various colours, used in making ornamental patterns in mosaic pavements.

AB'ACUS, *n.* A rectangular slab of marble, stone, porcelain, &c., of various colours, used for coating the walls of rooms either in panels or over the whole surface.

AB'ACUS, *n.* [add.] A game among the Romans; so called from its being played on a board, somewhat in the manner of chess.

ABAD', *n.* In the *East Indies*, an abode; a residence. It is much used in composition; as, Hyderabad, the capital of Hyder.

ABA'IST, *pp.* [*See* ABASE.] Abashed; ashamed. [*Chaucer.*]

ABAN'DONED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Destitute; forlorn.

ABATAMEN'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *law*, an entry by interposition.

ABATE, *v. t.* [add.] To deprive; to curtail; as,

> She hath *abated* me of half my train
> *Shak.*

ABATE'MENT, *n.* [add.] This term is used in *English law* in three senses, viz., that of abating a nuisance, of abating an action or indictment, and of abating into a freehold. The *abatement* of a nuisance is the beating down and removing of it; the *abatement* of a civil action or indictment is the beating down or overthrowing such action or indictment; and *abatement* into a freehold, is where, upon the death of a person possessed of freehold lands, another who has no title enters upon those lands to the prejudice of the party entitled as heir or devisee. Such person is said to *abate* into the freehold of the heir or devisee.

ABATIS. *See* ABATTIS.

ABA'TOR, *n.* [add.] An agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.

AB'ATTIS, *n.* [add.] This military work properly consists of felled trees, with the softer branches cut off, laid side by side, with the ends from which the branches grew turned towards the enemy, thus forming an obstruction to his progress, and a breastwork for musketry to fire over. Written also *Ab'atis*.

AB'ATTISED, *pp.* Provided with an abattis.

ABATTOIR, *n.* (abatwar'.) [Fr from *abattre*, to knock down.] A public slaughter-house. [*Usually applied only to large establishments outside of towns.*]

ABAW'ED,† *pp* [add.] Astonished. [*Chaucer.*]

ABBACI'NATE, *v. t.* [Ital. *ad*, to, and *bacino*, a basin.] To deprive of sight by applying a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes.

ABBACINA'TION, *n.* A horrid punishment inflicted in the early ages on captive princes and persons of high rank and political influence. [*See* ABBACINATE.]

AB'BEY LAND, *n.* An estate in ancient tenure annexed to an abbey.

ABBRE'VIATE,† *n.* An abridgment.

ABBRE'VIATE OF ADJUDICATION. In *Scots law*, an abstract of adjudication. [*See* ADJUDICATION.]

ABBREVIA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *music*, a dash through the stem of a note reduces its duration one half. Thus a crotchet with one oblique dash becomes a quaver, and by an additional oblique dash it becomes a semiquaver, &c.

ABBROCH',† *v. t.* [L. *ab*, and Fr. *broche*, a spit.] To forestal.

ABBROCH'MENT,† *n.* The act of forestalling.

AB'DICANT, *n.* One who abdicates.

ABDICA'TION, *n.* [add.] This term is now generally applied to the giving up of the kingly office.

ABDITO'RIUM, *n.* [L.] An abditory, or hiding place, to hide and preserve goods, plate, or money; or a chest in which relics were kept.

ABDOM'INAL REGIONS, *n.* In *anat.*, the abdomen is arbitrarily divided into certain regions. An imaginary line (*a a*)



Abdominal Regions.

is drawn transversely from the cartilage of the seventh rib on one side to the corresponding point of the opposite side, and another transverse line (*b b*) between the anterior superior spines of the ilia. The part above the upper line is called the *epigastric* region, that between the upper and lower lines, the *umbilical* region, and that beneath the lower line the *hypogastric* region. These regions are subdivided by two vertical lines (*c c*), one being drawn on each side, from the cartilage of the seventh rib to the anterior superior spine of the ilium. The central portion of the epigastric (1) region retains the name of *epigastric;* the lateral portions (4, 4) are called the right and left *hypochondriac* regions; the middle part of the umbilical region (2) is still called umbilical, while the parts to the right and left (5, 5) are called *lumbar;* the hypogastric region is denominated *pubic* in its central portion (3), and is divided on each side (6, 6) into an *iliac* and *inguinal* region.

ABDOMINA'LES, *n.* An order of malacopterygious, or soft-finned fishes. [*See* ABDOMINAL.]

ABDOMINOS'COPY. *n.* [L. *abdomen*, and Gr. [illegible], to view or examine]

An examination of the abdomen with a view to detect disease.

ABDUCT′, *v. t.* To take away surreptitiously, and by force.

ABEAM′, *adv.* In *naut. lan.*, on the beam. Guns are said to be pointed *abeam,* when they are pointed in a line at right angles to the ship's keel.

ABECEDA′RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by the letters of the alphabet.—*Abecedarian psalms,* a name given in ancient times to those psalms each of whose verses began with a different letter, such letters following one another in alphabetical series.

ABEGGE′,† } *v. t.* (abeg′, abey′, abī′.)
ABEYE′,† } To suffer for. [*Chaucer.*]
ABIE′,† } [*See* ABY.]

ABERR′,† *v. i.* To wander; to err.

ABER′RANT, *a.* [add.] This term is applied in the classification of plants or animals, to those genera and species which deviate most from the type of their natural group.

ABERRA′TION, *n.* [add.] *Chromatic aberration.* In *optics,* a term employed to denote the imperfection arising from the unequal refrangibility of the rays, composing white light, in consequence of which the image of the object, viewed through a lens, will be surrounded by prismatic colours. *Spherical aberration* produces distortion, *chromatic aberration* produces false colour of the object. —*Circle of aberration,* the circle of coloured light, observed in experiments with convex lenses, between the point where the violet rays and that where the red rays meet.

ABET′, *v. t.* [add.] To avow an approbation of; as, they *abet* their forefathers' crime

ABET′TER, *n.* One who abets; an abettor.

ABET′TOR, *n.* [add.] One who aids or encourages, *in a good sense.* [*Pope.*]

ABEY′ANCE, *n.* [add.] In *pop. lan.*, a state of suspension or temporary extinction.

ABEY′ANT, *a.* In *law,* being in abeyance.

ABHOR′RED, *pp.* [add.] Disgusted; as,

How *abhorred* my imagination is.
Shak.

ABHOR′RING, *n.* Object or feeling of abhorrence.

ABI′DANCE, *n.* The act of abiding; abode; stay.

ABID′DEN,† } *pp.* of *Abide.* [*Chaucer.*]
ABID′EN,† }

AB′IES, *n.* [add.] To this genus (which includes the sections, or sub-genera, called *Tsuga, Abies, Picea, Larix,* and *Cedrus*), belong the silver fir (*A. picea*), the great Californian fir (*A. grandis*), the balm of Gilead fir (*A. balsamifera*), the large-bracted fir (*A. nobilis*), the hemlock spruce fir (*A. canadensis*), sacred Mexican fir (*A. religiosa*), Norway spruce fir (*A. excelsa*), Oriental fir (*A. orientalis*), white spruce fir (*A. alba*), Douglas' fir (*A. Douglasii*), common larch (*A. larix*), cedar of Lebanon (*A. cedrus*), &c.

ABIET′IC ACID, *n.* An acid discovered in the resin of trees of the genus Abies.

AB′IETINE, *n.* A resinous substance obtained from the Strasburg turpentine.

AB′IGAIL, *n.* A waiting woman. [*Colloq.*]

ABIL′IMENT,† *n.* Ability.

ABIT′,† *v. i. third person sing. of Abide.* Abideth. [*Chaucer.*]

ABJU′DICATE,† *v. t.* To give away by judgment.

ABJUDICA′TION, *n.* Rejection.

AB′JUGATE,† *v. t.* [L. *abjugo.*] To unyoke.

ABLAQ′UEATE,† *v. t.* To lay bare, as the roots of trees.

A′BLE,† *v. t.* To enable.

ABLEEZE′, *adv.* On fire; in a blaze. [*Scotch.*]

AB′LEGATE,† *v. t.* [L. *ablego.*] To send abroad.

ABLEGA′TION,† *n.* The act of sending abroad.

ABLEP′SIA, *n.* [L.] Blindness; ablepsy.

ABLIGA′TION,† *n.* The act of tying up forms.

ABLIGURI′TION,† *n.* [L. *abliguritio.*] Excess.

ABLU′TION, *n.* Not the cup given to the laity, as explained in *Dict.*; but the mixture of wine and water with which the officiating priest rinses out the chalice, after mass, himself drinking the same.

AB′NEGATIVE, *a.* Denying; negative. [*Rarely used.*]

ABNOR′MAL, *a.* [add.] In *bot.*, where the organs of a plant have a greater or less number of parts than the regular number, they are said to be *abnormal.* Plants, or parts of plants, are also called *abnormal,* when they present a different structure from what a knowledge of the allied plants would lead one to expect.

ABŌARD′, *adv.* [add.] *To lay aboard,* to board. [*Shak.*]—*To get aboard,* to get foul of, as a ship.

ABŌARD, *prep.* On board; in; with. [*Spenser.*]

ABOLETE′,† *a.* [L. *abolitus.*] Old; obsolete.

ABOON′, } *prep.* or *adv.* Above. [*Scot-*
ABUNE′, } *land, Yorkshire, and North of England.*]

ABOORD′,† *adv.* [Fr. *bord.*] From the bank. [*Spenser.*]

ABORD′,† *adv.* [Fr. *bord.*] Across; from shore to shore. [*Spenser.*]

ABOR′TIENT, *a.* [L. *aborticus.*] In *bot.*, sterile; barren.

ABOR′TION, *n.* [add.] In *bot.*, the non-formation of a part which, theoretically, should be present; an incomplete formation.

ABOR′TIVE, *a.* [add.] In *med.*, producing abortion; as, *abortive* medicines This term is applied to parts of plants imperfectly formed; as, an *abortive* stamen, whose filament has no anther, or its anther no pollen; or to such as do not arrive at perfect maturity; as an ovule unimpregnated.

ABOR′TIVE, *n.* [add.] Something which causes abortion.

ABŌTE′,† *pp.* [from *abate.*] Dejected; cast down. [*Chaucer.*]

ABOU-HAN′NES, *n.* The name given by the Arabs to the true Egyptian ibis; the *Numenius ibis* (Cuv.) [*See* IBIS.]

ABOUGHT′,† *pp.* (abawt′.) [from *abegge.*] Endured; atoned for; paid dearly for. [*Chaucer.*]

ABOUT′EN,† *prep.* About. [*Chaucer.*]

ABOVE′-BOARD, *a.* Open; frank; without concealment. [*Colloq.*]

ABŌVE′-DECK, *a.* Upon deck; without artifice.

ABŌVE ONE'S BEND. Out of one's power; beyond reach. [*American colloquialism.*]

ABŌVE′ STAIRS, *n.* On the floor above.

ABRĀDING, *n.* In *agric.*, the crumbling down of banks of earth, from the effects of frost, or of the alternate action of drought and moisture.

A′BRAHAM MEN, *n.* Formerly impostors in England, who wandered about the country seeking alms, under pretence of lunacy.—*To sham Abraham,* is to feign sickness.

ABRAHAMIT′ICAL, *a.* Relating to Abraham.

ABRĀID′,† *v. t.* To rouse; to awake.

ABRĀID′,† *v. i.* [Sax.] To awake; to start. [*Chaucer.*]

ABRĀID′,† *pp.* [Sax. *abredian.*] Awaked. [*Spenser.*]

ABRĀIDE′,† *v. t.* [Sax. *abredian.*] To rouse; to awake.

ABRĀIDE′,† *pp.* Awaked; started. [*Chaucer.*]

ABRA′MIS, *n.* A genus of fresh-water malacopterygian fishes, belonging to the family Cyprinidæ, and containing the common bream (*Abramis brama*). There are two other British species, but they are rare; these are the white bream or bream-flat (*A. blicca*), and the Pomeranian bream (*A. buggenhagii*).

ABRAN′CHIAN, *n.* One of the Abranchia.

ABRA′SION, *n.* [add.] In *mech.*, the effect of two rubbing surfaces when the wear between them is sensibly great; the use of lubrication is to prevent abrasion and diminish friction.

ABRAX′AS, *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects, containing the well-known black currant moth (*Abraxas grossulariata*).

ABRĀY′,† *v. i.* [Sax.] To awake. [*Spenser.*]

ABRĀYD′,† *v. t.* Same as ABRAIDE, which see in this *Supplement.* [*Spenser.*]

ABREDE′,† *adv.* Abroad. [*Chaucer.*]

ABRIDGE, *v. t.* [add.] In *law,* to make a declaration or count shorter by subtracting or severing some of the substance therefrom.

ABRIDG′MENT, *n.* [add.] Used by Shakspeare for *pastime.*

ABRIGE′,† [Fr.] To abridge; to shorten. [*Chaucer.*]

ABRŌACH′,† *v. t.* To tap; to set abroach.

ABRŌACH′MENT,† *n.* The act of forestalling the market.

ABROCHE′,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To tap; to set abroach. [*Chaucer.*]

ABROCO′MA, *n.* [Gr. ἁβρος, delicate, and κομη, hair.] A genus of small rodent animals, natives of South America, remarkable for the fineness of their fur. [It is more properly spelled, and is often written, *Habrocoma.*]

AB′ROGABLE, *a.* That may be abrogated.

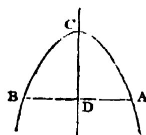
AB′ROGATE,† *a.* Annulled; abolished.

ABRO′MA, *n.* [Gr. α neg. and βρωμα, food.] A genus of plants, nat. order Byttneriaceæ. *A. augusta* is a native of the East Indies, and *A. fastuosa* of New South Wales.

ABROT′ANOID, *n.* A species of coral belonging to the genus Madrepora. It is one of the reef corals of the East Indies.

AB′RUS, *n.* [Gr. ἁβρος, elegant.] A genus of leguminous plants. *A. precatorius,* or wild liquorice, is a West Indian evergreen climber. Its polished and parti-coloured seeds, called *jumble beads,* were formerly strung and employed as beads for rosaries, necklaces, &c. Its roots are used in the West Indies as liquorice is with us.

AB'SCISS, } *n.* [add.] Generally, any
ABSCIS'SA, } part of the diameter or axis of a curve comprised between some fixed point where all the abscisses begin, and another line called the ordinate, which is terminated in the curve.



ABSCOND',† *v.t.* To conceal.

ABSCOND'ED, *pp.* Deep-hidden; concealed from view.

ABSCOND'ENCE,† *n.* Concealment.

AB'SENT,† *n.* One who is not present.

ABSENTA'NEOUS,† *a.* Relating to absence; absent.

ABSIN'THATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of absinthic acid with a base.

ABSIN'THIC ACID, *n.* A peculiar acid contained in absinthium, or wormwood.

ABSIN'THINE, *n.* The bitter principle of wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*).

ABSIN'THITES, *n.* Wine impregnated with wormwood.

ABSIST', *v. i.* [L. *absisto.*] To stand off; to leave off.

AB'SOLUTE, *a.* [add.] In *chem.*, pure; unmixed; as, *absolute* alcohol. In *mech.*, the absolute magnitude of a force is its intensity measured by weight, as by pounds, &c.

AB'SOLUTE, *a.* [add.] Peremptory; obstinate.

AB'SOLŪTIST, *n.* An advocate for despotism, or for absolute government.

AB'SOLUTORY, or **ABSOL'UTORY.**

ABSOL'VITOR, *n.* In *law*, a decree of absolutism.

AB'SONATE,† *v. t.* To avoid; to detest.

ABSORBI'TION,† *n.* Absorption.

ABSORPT',† *pp.* Absorbed; swallowed up.

ABSORP'TION, *n.* [add.] Entire occupation or engrossment of mind; as, *absorption* in business. In *physiol.*, one of the vital organic functions, by which the materials of growth and nutrition are *absorbed* and conveyed to the organs of the body, and by which the decayed and useless parts are *absorbed* and removed from the system.—*Interstitial absorption*, the function by which the particles of the tissue, which fill the meshes of the capillary net-work, are removed, as in the atrophy of the pupillary membrane in the fetus, and in the development of cells in bones.—*Cutaneous* or *external absorption*, the function by which certain substances, when placed in contact with a living surface, produce the same effects upon the system as when taken into the stomach, or injected into the veins, only in a less degree. Thus, arsenic, when applied to an external wound, will sometimes affect the system as rapidly as when introduced into the stomach; and mercury, applied externally, has the effect of curing syphilis, and exciting salivation. Plants absorb moisture and nutritive juices principally by their roots, but sometimes by their general surfaces, as in sea-weeds.—*Absorption of light*, that quality in an imperfectly transparent body, or at a polished surface, by which some portion of an incident pencil of light is retained within the body, while the rest is either transmitted through it, or reflected from it.

ABSTAIN'ER, *n.* One who abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors; a tee-totaller.

ABSTER'GENT, *n.* [add.] A lotion or other application for cleaning a sore. [*See* DETERSIVE.]

ABSTER'SION, *n.* An abstergent or detersive.

ABSTER'SIVENESS,† *n.* Quality of being abstersive.

AB'STINENCY, *n.* Same as ABSTINENCE.

AB'STINENTS, *n. plur.* A name sometimes given to tee-totallers.

ABSTRACT', *v. t.* [add.] To take secretly for one's own use from the property of another when placed in one's power; to purloin; as, to *abstract* goods from a parcel, or money from a bank.

AB'STRACT, *a.* [add.] Having the senses unemployed; insensible to outward objects; abstracted. [*Milton.*]

AB'STRACT OF TITLE, *n.* In *law*, an epitome of the evidences of ownership.

ABSTRAC'TION, *n.* [add.] The act of withdrawing; the taking for one's own use part of the property of another, when placed in one's power.—*Abstraction and absorption of heat*, that power by which heat is made to pass from one body to whatever surrounds it, or to any conducting substance of lower temperature with which it is in contact. The abstraction may take place by radiation from the surface of the heated body, or by an immediate communication between the particles of caloric, and those of the bodies by which it is given and received.

ABSTRAC'TIVELY, *adv.* In an abstractive manner.

ABSTRIC'TED,† *pp.* [L. *abstrictus.*] Unbound.

ABSUMP'TION,† *n.* Destruction.

ABUL'YIEMENTS, *n.* Habiliments; accoutrements. [*Scotch.*]

ABUR'TON. In *naut. lan.*, casks are said to be stowed *aburton*, when placed athwartships in the hold.

ABŪ'SABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) That may be abused.

ABŪSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [add.] To maim or mutilate.

ABŪSE, *n.* [add.] Deception; puzzle. [*Shak.*]

ABUT'MENT, *n.* [add.] In *arch.*, that which receives the end of, and gives support to, anything having a tendency to spread or thrust outwards, or in a horizontal direction.

ABUT'TER, *n.* He or that which abuts.

ABYSS', instead of **ABYSS.**

ABYS'SAL,† *a.* Relating to or like an abyss.

ACA'CIA, *n.* [add.] This genus of plants belongs to the nat. order Leguminosæ, suborder Mimoseæ. As objects of ornament, the acacias are usually of striking beauty. Some of the species produce catechu and gum-arabic; the bark of others yields a large quantity of tannin, as, *A. decurrens*, and *mollissima.* Several species afford timber of good quality; as, *A. elata, xylocarpa, odoratissima, sundra*, &c.

ACA'CIA TREE, *n.* A name sometimes applied to the false acacia or locust-tree (*Robinia pseudacacia*).

AC'ACY,† *n.* Freedom from malice.

ACADEM'IC, *a.* [add.] *Figure of academic proportions*, in *painting*, a figure of little less than half the size of nature, such as it is the custom for pupils to draw from the antique, and from life: also, any figure in an attitude conventional, or resembling those chosen in life academics, for the purpose of displaying to the students muscular action, form, and colour, to the best advantage.

ACAD'EMY, *n.* [add.] The term *academy* is especially applied to an institution for the cultivation and promotion of the fine arts, partaking of the character both of an association of artists for mutual improvement, and of a school of instruction.—*Academy figure*, a figure which the artist has selected and composed in such a manner as to exhibit his skill in design, but without due regard to the character of the personage, and the voluntary action of the subject of the picture or statue: also, a figure drawn, painted, or modelled from the nude solely, without any other intention than that of studying the human form, and as a part of academic studies. The term *academy figure* is sometimes understood to be one in which the action is constrained, and the parts without mutual connection with each other, and designed to exhibit the development of certain muscles or members of the body.

ACA'DIALITE, *n.* A siliceous mineral found in Nova Scotia; red chabasie.

AC'AJOU, *n.* The cashew-nut tree.

ACALE'PHANS, *n.* The same as ACALEPHÆ,—*which see.*

ACA'LYCINE, *a.* [L. *acalycinus.*] In *bot.*, without a calyx or flower-cup.

ACANTHA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, having for its type the genus Acanthus. The species are common in all tropical countries, and consist of herbaceous plants or shrubs, with opposite leaves, and monopetalous corolla. Their properties are little known.

ACAN'THICE, *n.* The sweet juice of ivy buds.

ACAN'THION, *n.* A genus of rodent animals, separated from the porcupines, properly so called.

ACANTHOCEPH'ALA, *n.* [Gr. ἄκανθα, a spine, and κεφαλή, a head.] A family of intestinal worms, one species of which is often found in the alimentary canal of swine. Another species is found in the liver of the cat.

ACAN'THODES, *n.* A genus of fossil fishes.

ACAN'THOPHIS, *n.* A genus of venomous serpents, allied to the vipers. The species are of small size, reside on the surface of the dry land, and feed upon frogs, lizards, and small mammals. *A. Brownii* is an inhabitant of Australia.

ACAN'THOPODS, *n.* A tribe of clavicorn coleopterous beetles, including those species with spiny legs.

ACAR'DIAC, *a.* [Gr. α priv. and καρδία, the heart.] Without a heart.

ACAR'IDANS, } *n.* A division of Ar-
ACAR'IDES, } achnides, which com-
ACAR'IDÆ, } prehends the mites (*Acarus*), and the ticks (*Ricinus*). The head, thorax, and body are all in one piece.

AC'ARON, *n.* The wild myrtle.

ACAR'PIA, *n.* [Gr. ἄκαρπος.] Unfruitfulness.

ACAR'PIOUS, *a.* Sterile; barren.

AC'ARUS, *n.* The mite; a genus of insects belonging to the Acarides. In the Linnæan classification it comprehends the domestic mite (*A. domesticus*), the itch-mite (*A. scabiei*), the sparrow mite (*A. passerinus*), and many other species, which are now divided into distinct genera.

ACATALEC'TIC, *a.* Not halting short; complete; having the complete number of syllables; as, an *acatalectic* verse.

ACATALEP'SIA, *n.* [L.] Acatalepsy.

ACATHAR'SIA, *n.* [add.] In *med.*, impurity of the blood and humours

ACAULES'CENT, *a.* [Gr. α priv. and καυλος, a stem.] Stemless; a term applied to a plant in which the stem is apparently absent.

ACAU'LINE, } *a.* In *bot.*, having no
ACAU'LOSE, } stem or stalk.

ACCE'DAS AD CU'RIAM. [L.] In *law*, a writ lying where a man has received, or fears, false judgment in an inferior court It is issued by the chancery, and directed to the sheriff.

ACCELERA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *physiol.* and *pathol.*, a term applied to an increased activity of the functions, but particularly of the circulating fluids.—*Acceleration and retardation of the tides*, certain deviations of the times of consecutive high-water at any place, from those which would be observed if the tides occurred after the lapse of a mean interval The interval between the culmination of the moon, or the occurrence of her principal phases, and the nearest time of high-water, is also called the *retardation* of the tide.

ACCELERA'TOR, *n* In *anat*, a muscle which contracts to expel or accelerate the passage of the urine

ACCENDEN'TES, or **ACCENSO'RES,** *n* [L. *accendo*] In the *Romish church*, a lower rank of ministers, whose business it is to trim the candles and tapers

AC'CENT, *n* [add] In *trigonometry*, an accent at the right hand of a number indicates minutes of a degree; two accents, seconds, &c; as, 20 10′ 30″, twenty degrees, ten minutes, thirty seconds —In *engineering*, similar signs are used to express feet and inches; as, 3′ 6″, three feet six inches.

ACCENT'ED, *pp* [add] *Accented parts of a bar*, in *music*, are those parts of the bar on which the stress falls, as the first and third parts of the bar, in common time.

ACCENT'OR, *n.* A genus or group of passerine birds, which includes our well-known hedge-sparrow (*A modularis*). The genus has received its name from the sweet notes of the species composing it

ACCEPT',† *n* In *Shak*, consent or acceptance.

ACCEPT'OR, *n.* One who accepts a bill of exchange. Before acceptance he is call *drawee*.

ACCESS', or **AC'CESS,** *n.*

AC'CESSARILY, *adv.* In the manner of an accessary

AC'CESSARINESS, *n.* State of being accessary.

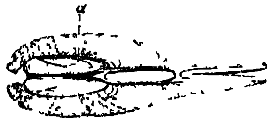
AC'CESSARY, *n* An accomplice. [*See* ACCESSORY.]

AC'CESSARY, *a.* Contributing to a crime; additional [*See* ACCESSORY]

ACCESSE',† *n.* [Fr] A fever. [*Chau.*]

AC'CESSORY, *n* In *bot*, something additional, or not usually present.

AC'CESSORY VALVES, *n.* Small additional valves placed near the umbones of the genus Pholas among shells, and



a a, Accessory Valves of Pholas chiloensis.

on the edges of the pedunculated barnacles among annulose animals.

ACCES'SUS, *n.* [L.] A climbing machine; a mode of electing a pope, called, in English, *an election by acclamation*.

ACCIDEN'TAL, *n.* A property not essential.—2. In *music*, a flat or sharp prefixed to the notes in a movement.

ACCIDEN'TAL LIGHTS, *n.* In *paint.*, secondary lights which are not accounted for by the prevalent effect; effects of light other than ordinary day-light, such as the rays of the sun darting through a cloud, or between the leaves of a thicket of trees; the effect of moonlight, candle-light, or burning bodies.

ACCIDENTAL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being accidental. [*Rarely used*]

ACCI'DIE,† *n.* [L. *accidia*] Sloth; negligence; indolence; melancholy. [*Chaucer.*]

ACCIPEN'SER, *n.* A genus of fishes. [*See* STURGEON.]

ACCIP'IENT,† *n.* [L. *accipiens*] A receiver.

ACCIP'ITRARY,† *n.* A catcher of birds of prey.

ACCIP'ITRES, *n* The first order of birds in the Linnean system. They form two families, the diurnal and nocturnal. the vulture and hawk are examples of the first, and the owl of the second. [*See* ACCIPITER]

ACCITE',† *v. t.* [add] To incline, to move, as,

> What *accites* your thoughts to think so? *Shak.*

ACCLAIM',† *v. t* To applaud

ACCLAMATE,† *v t* To applaud.

ACCLAMA'TION, *n* [add.] Unanimous and immediate election, *viva voce*.

ACCLI'MATE, or **AC'CLIMATE**

ACCLI'MATEMENT, *n* Acclimation. [*Rarely used*]

ACCLIMATIZA'TION, *n.* Act of inuring to a climate. [*Rarely used*]

ACCLI'MATIZE, instead of ACCLIMATISE

ACCLI'MATIZED, *pp* Inured to a different climate.

ACCLI'MATIZING, *ppr.* Inuring to a different climate.

ACCLIVE',† *a* Rising

ACCLOY',† } *v t.* [*See* CLOY.] To
ACCLOYE',† } cloy, to encumber, to embarrass with superfluity. [*Spenser*, *Chaucer*]

ACCOI'ED,† *pp.* of ACCOIE, or ACOIL. Plucked down, and daunted [*Spenser*]

AC'COLENT, instead of ACCOLENT.

ACCOM'MODATED, *pp* [add.] Suitable.

ACCOM'PANIER, *n.* One who accompanies.

ACCOM'PANIMENT, *n.* [add] The harmony of a figured base, or thorough base, is also termed an *accompaniment*. —*Accompaniment of the scale*, the harmony assigned to the series of notes, forming the diatonic scale, ascending and descending —*Accompaniment*, in *painting*, an object accessory to the principal object, and serving for its ornament or illustration.

ACCOMPLIC'ITY, *n.* The character or act of an accomplice. [*Rarely used.*]

ACCOM'PLISH, *v. t.* [add.] In *Shak.*, to arm or equip.

ACCOM'PLISHABLE, *a.* Capable of accomplishment.

ACCOMPT', *n.* (account'.) An account. [*See* ACCOUNT.]

ACCOMPT'ABLE, *a.* (account'able.) Accountable.

ACCOMPT'ANT, *n.* (account'ant.) A reckoner; computer; accountant.

NOTE.—*Accompt* and *accomptant* are technical, or are often used when the words are officially applied; as, an *accomptant-general*, an officer in the Court of Chancery [*see* ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL]; but in other cases they are written *account* and *accountant*.

ACCOMPT'ING DAY,† *n.* Day of reckoning.

ACCORD'ANCY, *n.* Same as ACCORDANCE.

ACCOST'ING,† *ppr.* In *falconry*, crouching or stooping. [*Spenser*]

ACCOUCHEUSE, *n.* (akkoo'shooz'.) [Fr.] A midwife.

ACCOUNT', *n.* [add.] *Account current*, a running account, and the statement of the mercantile transactions of one person with another, drawn out in the form of debtor and creditor.—*Account stated*, the title of the common count in an action at law for the amount due upon a balanced account between the parties, the form of which is, that the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in a certain sum of money, found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff, upon an account then stated between them, and in consideration thereof promised payment.

ACCOUNT'ABLE, *a* [add] Of which an account can be given.

ACCOUNT'ANT,† *a.* Accountable to.

ACCOUNT'ANT, *n* [add] Accountants are generally appointed to examine the books of traders who have become bankrupt or embarrassed in their affairs; or they may be called in by a trader to investigate his accounts, and to ascertain the state of his affairs The collection of debts or rents, and the winding up of affairs of persons deceased, or who have given up business, are matters often put into their hands.

ACCOUNT'ANTSHIP, *n.* The office or employment of an accountant.

ACCOU'TERED, or **ACCOU'TRED**

ACCOU'TERING, or **ACCOU'TRING.**

ACCOY'ED,† *pp.* [Sax] Caressed; made much of [*Spenser*]

ACCOYL'ED,† *pp.* Gathered together; crowded. [*Spenser.*]

ACCRES'CENCE, *n.* Act of growing to increase. [*Rarely used.*]

ACCRE'TION, *n.* [add.] *Accretion of land by alluvion*, land gained from the sea by the washing up of sand or earth, or by dereliction; as when the sea sinks back below the usual water-mark. When the accretion is by small and imperceptible degrees, it belongs to the owner of the land immediately behind; but if it is sudden and considerable, it belongs to the crown.

ACCREW',† *v.i. See* ACCRUE. [*Spenser*]

ACCREW'ED,† *pp.* Increased; united. [*Spenser*]

ACCRIMINA'TION, *n.* Accusation.

ACCROACH'MENT,† *n.* Act of accroaching.

ACCUM'BENT,† *n.* One placed at a dinner-table.

ACCUMULA'TION, *n.* [add.] *Accumulation of power*, a term applied to that quantity of motion which exists in some machines at the end of intervals of time, during which the velocity of the moving body has been constantly accelerated: thus an accumulation of force is obtained in the modern coining-press by means of its fly-wheel.

ACCU'MULATIVE JUDGMENT, *n.* In *law*, when a person under sentence for another crime is convicted of felony, the court is empowered to pass

a second sentence, to commence after the expiration of the first; and this is termed an *accumulative judgment.*

ACCU'MULATIVE LEGACY, *n.* In *law*, a double legacy, as when equal, greater, or less sums are given in one will, or by two distinct writings of different dates, as by a will and a codicil, or by two codicils.

ACCU'SATIVE, *n.* The fourth case of Latin nouns.

ACCUSATO'RIAL, *a.* Accusatory.

ACCUSATO'RIALLY, *adv.* By way of accusation.

ACCUSE,† *n.* Accusation.

ACCUSING, *ppr.* [add.] Bringing accusation; censuring.

ACCUS'TOMEDNESS, *n.* Familiarity. [*Rarely used.*]

ACEN'TRIC, *a.* [*a* neg. and *centre.*] Not centred.

ACEPH'ALANS, *n.* In *zool.*, *see* ACEPHALA.

ACEPH'ALIST,† *n.* One who acknowledges no head or superior.

ACEPH'ALOUS, *a.* [add.] In *anat.*, a term applied to a fetus having no head. Deprived of its first syllable, as a line of poetry.

AC'ER, *n.* [L. *acer*, sharp or hard, from Celt. *ac.*] The maple, a genus of plants, many of which are valuable for the sake of their timber or of their ornamental appearance. Nat. order Aceraceæ. There are numerous species, *A. striatum*, an American species, yields the timber called moosewood; *A. platanoides*, is the Norway maple; and *A. saccharinum*, the sugar maple of North America. *A. campestre*, common maple, and *A. pseudo-platanus*, sycamore maple, are British species. [*See* MAPLE.]

AC'ERA, }
AC'ERANS, } *n.* A family of *apterous* insects, characterized by the absence of antennæ.

ACERA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order, comprehending the maples, and belonging to the Thalamifloræ, or hypogynous, polypetalous division of dicotyledonous plants. The species, which are all trees or shrubs, inhabit the temperate parts of Europe and Asia, the north of India, and North America. [*See* ACER and MAPLE.]

AC'ERÆ, *n.* A family of gastropodous molluscs, approximating in many respects to the Aplysiæ. The genus Bulla belongs to this family.

AC'ERAS, *n.* [Gr. α without, and κερας, a horn.] A genus of plants, nat. order Orchidaceæ. *A. anthropophora*, man-orchis, is a British plant. [*See* MAN-ORCHIS.]

AC'ERATE, *n.* A salt formed of aceric acid and a base.

ACER'BITUDE, *n.* Sourness; acerbity.

ACER'IDES, *n. plur.* [Gr. α priv. and κηρος, wax.] Plasters made without wax.

ACERIN'EÆ, *n.* Same as ACERACEÆ.

ACERV'ATE, *a.* In *nat. hist.*, heaped, or growing in heaps, or in closely-compacted clusters.

ACERVA'TION,† *n.* The act of heaping together.

AC'ERVOSE,† *a.* Full of heaps.

ACES'CENCE,† *n.* Acescency.

ACETAB'ULUM, *n.* [add.] In *entomol.*, the socket on the trunk on which the leg is inserted. A sucker of the cuttle-fish and of other molluscous animals.

ACE'TAL, *n.* A compound of aldehyde with ether, formed by the action of platinum black on the vapour of alcohol with the presence of oxygen.

ACE'TIC, *a.* Having the properties of vinegar; sour.

ACETIM'ETER, *n.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar.

ACETIM'ETRY, *n.* The act, or method of ascertaining the strength of vinegar, or the proportion of acetic acid contained in it.

ACE'TONE, *n.* The new chemical name for *pyro-acetic spirit*,—which see.

ACETO'SITY,† *n.* The state of being sour.

ACE'TOUS, }
ACE'TOSE, } *a.* Sour; acid; as, *acetous* spirit.—2. Causing acetification; as, *acetous* fermentation.

ACE'TYLE, *n.* An hypothetical radical, produced by the abstraction of two atoms of oxygen from ethyle, by oxidating processes. The hydrated oxide of acetyle is termed aldehyde.

ACETYL'IC ACID, *n.* A new name for acetic acid.

ACE'TYLOUS ACID, *n.* A synonyme of aldehydic acid or lampic acid.

ACH'ĀTE,† *n.* [Fr. *acheter.*] Purchase; contract; bargain. [*Chaucer.*]

ACHĀTES', *n. plur.* [Fr.] Provisions. [*Spenser.*]

ACHATI'NA, *n.* A genus of gasteropodous mollusca, which feed on trees and shrubs in warm climates, such as Africa and the West Indies.

ACHA'TOUR,† *n.* A purchaser; a purveyor; a caterer. [*Chaucer.*]

ACHEK'ED,† }
ACHECK'ED,† } *pp.* Choked. [*Chaucer.*]

ACHE'LOR. *See* ASHLER.

ACHER'NAR, instead of ACHER'NER.

ACHERON'TIA, *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects belonging to the family Sphingidæ. *A. atropos* is the death's-head hawk-moth (*which see*), the larva of which is sometimes found in our potato-fields.

ACHE'TA, *n.* A genus of orthopterous insects containing the well-known house-cricket (*Acheta domestica*).

ACHILLE'A, *n.* Milfoil, a genus of plants. [*See* MILFOIL.]

ACHIL'LIS TEN'DO, *n.* [L.] The tendon of Achilles; the strong tendon of the gastro-cnemius and soleus muscles, which is inserted in the heel.

ACHI'RUS, *n.* [Gr. α priv and χειρ a hand.] A genus of flat-fish, order Malacopterygii, and family Subbranchia, of Cuvier. These fishes resemble in external form, the common sole, but are distinguished from all other genera by the total want of pectoral fins, hence their name. They abound mostly in the East and West Indies, and as they keep near the shores, they furnish a plentiful supply of wholesome food to the inhabitants. The flesh of the *A. marmoratus* is highly esteemed.

ACH'RAS, *n.* [Gr. αχρας; the wild pear-tree.] A genus of tropical plants, nat. order Sapotaceæ, of several species, which yields a copious milky fluid when wounded. One species (*A. sapota*) is called in the West Indies, the sapodilla plum. The fruit is only eaten in a state of decay, and in that state it is very rich and sweet. [*See cut in Dictionary,* SAPODILLA.]

ACH'ROMATISM, *n.* Better ACHRO'MATISM.

ACIC'ULÆ, *n. plur.* [L. *acicula.*] The spines or prickles of some animals and plants.

ACIC'ULATE, *a.* In *bot.*, needle-shaped.

ACIC'ULIFORM, *a.* Having the form of needles.

ACID'IFYING PRINCIPLE, *n.* That which possesses the property of converting a substance into an acid. No general acidifying principle exists.

ACID'ULOUS, *a.* [add.] *Acidulous mineral waters*, are such as contain carbonic acid.

AC'IFORM, *a.* [L. *acus*, a needle, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a needle.

ACINA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *acinus*, a grape-stone.] Full of kernels.

ACIN'ACES, *n.* [L.] A short, straight



Figure from the Persepolitan Sculptures wearing the Acinaces.

dagger, worn on the right side, peculiar to the Scythians, Medes, and Persians.

AC'INI, *n. plur.* [L. *acinus*, a grape-stone.] The minute parts of the lobules of the liver, connected together by vessels.

AC'INOS, *n.* [Gr. ακινος, wild basil.] Basil-thyme, a genus of plants, now referred to Calamintha. *A. vulgaris* is the same as *C. acinos*. [*See* CALAMINTHA.]

AC'INUS, *n.* [add.] In *anat.*, a term applied to the ultimate secerning follicles of glands; or the granulations composing the structure of some conglomerative glands, as the liver.

ACIUR'GY, *n.* [Gr. ακις a point or something sharp, and εργον, operation.] A description of surgical instruments, or a demonstration of surgical operations.

ACKELE',† *v. t.* (akeel'.) To cool. [*Chaucer.*]

ACK'ETON, *n.* *See* HACQUETON.

ACKNOW',† *v. t.* To acknowledge; to confess.

ACKNOW'LEDGER,† *n.* One who acknowledges.

ACKNOWN',† *pp.* Acknowledged.

ACLIN'IC LINE, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and κλινω, to incline.] The name given by Professor August to an irregular curve in the neighbourhood of the terrestrial equator, where the magnetic needle balances itself horizontally. It has been also termed the *magnetic equator*.

AC'MITE, *n.* [Gr. ακμη a point.] A mineral of the augite family, occurring in long pointed crystals. It is also written *Achmite.*

A-COCK BILL. In *mar. lan.*, the position of an anchor, when it hangs down by its ring from the cat-head. Yards are said to be *a-cock bill*, when they are topped up at an angle with the deck.

ACOIE′,† *v. t.* (akoy′.) To make quiet. [*Chaucer.*]

ACOLD′,† *a.* Cold.

AC′OLYTH, } **AC′OLYTHE,** } *See* ACOLYTE.

ACOM′BER,† *v. t.* To encumber. [*Chaucer.*]

ACOMB′ERD,† *pp.* Encumbered. [*Chaucer.*]

ACONI′TIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from species of the genus Aconitum. It occurs in the form of small confused crystals.

ACO′NITINE, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the roots and leaves of several species of Aconitum. It is exceedingly poisonous.

ACONI′TUM, *n.* [Gr. ακων, a dart, from its use to poison such weapons.] A genus of poisonous plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ. The species are hardy, herbaceous plants, many of them of great beauty. *A. napellus*, or wolf's-bane, is extremely virulent [*see cut in Dict.*, WOLF'S-BANE]; but the *Bish* or *Bikh* of Nepaul (*A. ferox*) is said to possess the concentrated power of all the European species.

A′CORN-SHELL, *n.* The shell of the acorn.

A′CORUS, *n.* A genus of plants, now referred to the nat. order Orontiaceæ.

ACOS′MIA, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and κοσμος, order, or beauty.] Irregularity in disease, particularly in crises; also, ill-health, with loss of colour in the face.

ACOS′MIUM, *n.* A genus of Brazilian plants belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ.

ACOTYLE′DONES, } **ACOTYLEDO′NEÆ,** } *n. See* ACOTYLEDON.

ACOU′METER, *n.* [Gr. ακουω, to hear, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the extent of the sense of hearing.

ACOUS′TICAL, *a.* Same as ACOUSTIC.

ACQUAINT′ABLE, *a.* Easy to be acquainted with.

ACQUAINT′ANCE, *n.* [add.] *To cultivate one's acquaintance*, to treat or attend to one in order to gain his acquaintance, with a view to render it advantageous, or to derive pleasure from it.

ACQUAINT′ANT,† *n.* A person with whom one is acquainted.

ACQUAINT′EDNESS, *n.* State of being acquainted. [*Not authorized.*]

ACQUIES′CENCY, *n.* Same as ACQUIESCENCE.

ACQUIS′ITOR, *n.* One who makes acquisition. [*Rarely used.*]

ACQUIT′TANCE,† *v. t.* To acquit.

AC′RASY, *n.* [add.] Excess; irregularity.

ACRA′TIA, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and κρατος, strength.] Weakness; intemperance.

A′CREAGE, *n.* The number of acres in a piece of land; measurement by the acre.

A′CRE-DALE, *n.* Land in a common field, different parts of which are held by different proprietors. [*Local.*]

ACRID′IANS, } **ACRID′IDÆ,** } *n.* A family of orthopterous insects, containing the grasshoppers. All the species of this family can leap.

ACRID′ITY, *n.* Same as ACRIDNESS.

ACRI′TA, } **ACRI′TANS,** } *n.* The lowest division of the animal kingdom, in which there is no distinct discernible nervous system, or distinct and separate alimentary canal; as the sponges, polypes, &c.

ACRIT′ICAL, *a.* In *med.*, having no crisis.

AC′RITY,† *n.* Sharpness; eagerness.

ACROAMAT′ICAL, *a.* Same as ACROAMATIC.

AC′ROBATE, *n.* [Gr. ακροβατεω, to go on tip-toe, to climb upwards.] A rope-dancer.

ACROB′ATES, *n.* A genus of marsupial animals, indigenous to Australia, containing the opossum mouse (*A. pygmæus*), one of the smallest of the marsupialia.



Opossum Mouse, *Acrobates Pygmæus.*

AC′ROCHORD, } **ACROCHORD′US,** } *n.* A genus of serpents found in Java, covered entirely with scales, which resemble granulated warts when the body is inflated. They are destitute of poison-fangs.

ACROCHORD′ON, *n* [Gr. ακρος, highest, extreme, and χορδη, a string.] An excrescence on the skin, with a slender base.

ACROCI′NUS, *n.* [Gr. ακρον, point, κινεω, I move.] A genus of longicorn coleopterous insects, of which the harlequin beetle of South America (*A. longimanus*) is the type. It is so called from its having the spine on each side of the thorax movable.

AC′ROGENS or **ACROG′ENÆ,** *n.* [add.] This term is now extended to all those cryptogamic or acotyledonous plants, which have a stem and leaves, in place of a frond or thallus. To it belong all the ferns, the Equisetaceæ, Musci or mosses, &c.

ACROG′RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ακρος, and γραφω, to write, or engrave.] The art of producing blocks in relief, for the purpose of printing from, along with type, and thus to supersede wood-engraving. Invented by M. Schönberg.

ACROKE′,† *a.* (akrok′.) Crooked. [*Chaucer.*]

ACRO′LEINE, *n.* [Gr. ακρος, and L. *oleum*, oil.] A substance of a highly pungent odour, given off by oils and fats, when boiling at a high temperature.

ACROL′ITHAN, *a.* Pertaining to an acrolith; formed like an acrolith; as, an *acrolithan* statue.

ACRO′MIAL, *a.* In *anat.*, relating to the acromion.

ACRON′ICAL, *a.* More properly ACRON′YCHAL.

ACRON′ICALLY, *adv.* More properly ACRON′YCHALLY.

ACROS′TICAL, *a.* Same as ACROSTIC.

ACROTE′RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the *acroter;* as, *acroterial* ornaments.

ACROTIS′MUS, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and κροτος, pulse.] In *med.*, defect of pulse.

ACRYL′IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from acroleine.

ACT, *v. t.* [add.] To practise; to exercise; to perform the office or part of; as, to *act* tyranny; to *act* the critic.

ACT, *n.* [add.] *Act before answer*, in *Scots law*, is when the lords ordain probation to be led before they determine the relevancy, and then take both at once under their determination. —*Act of curatory*, the act extracted by the clerk upon any one's acceptance of being curator.—*Act of grace*, in *Scotland*, an act passed in 1696, for providing maintenance for debtors imprisoned by their creditors. In *England*, it is usually applied to insolvent acts and general pardons at the beginning of a new reign, or other great occasion.

ACTÆ′A, *n.* [Gr. ακτη, the elder, from the form of its leaves.] A Linnæan genus of plants, found in various parts of Europe, the north of Asia, and America, nat. order Ranunculaceæ. All the species are possessed of nauseous and deleterious properties. *A. spicata* is known in England by the name of herb christopher. [*See* CIMICIFUGA.]

ACTERAI′MINE, *n.* A star of the third magnitude in the left shoulder of Cepheus.

ACTIN′EA, *n.* [ακτις, a ray.] A genus of animals belonging to the sea-nettles (Acalephæ, Cuv.) The mouth occupies the centre of the upper surface, and is surrounded by tentacula, which radiate from the centre, like the petals of a flower. Hence the genus has acquired the names of *animal flowers*, *sea-anemones*, &c. These animals when at rest form a sort of ball, and assume this form also when disturbed.

ACTIN′IC, *a.* Pertaining to the radiation of heat or light.

ACTIN′IFORM, *a.* [Gr. ακτιν, a ray, and L. *forma*, form.] Having a radiated form.

AC′TINISM, *n.* [Gr. ακτιν, a ray.] The radiation of heat or light; or that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the radiation of heat or light.

ACTINOCAR′PUS, *n.* Star-fruit, a genus of plants, nat. order Alismaceæ. *A. damasonium* is a British plant, growing in ditches and pools, mostly in a gravelly soil. It is the *Alisma damasonium*, Linn.

ACTINOC′EROS, *n.* [Gr. ακτιν, a ray, and κερας, a horn.] A generic term, signifying the radiate disposition of the horns or feelers of animals.

ACTINOCRI′NITE, *n.* An extinct animal of the encrinite genus.

ACTINOCYC′LUS, In *bot.*, a genus of diatomaceous plants, found in the sea, and sometimes in Peruvian guano, resembling minute round shells.

ACTINOMET′RIC, *a.* Of or belonging to the actinometer.

AC′TINOTE, *n.* A radiated mineral.

AC′TION, *n.* [add.] *Principle of least action*, a name given by Lagrange to a law of motion, which he enunciates thus:—"In a system of moving bodies, the sum of the products of the masses of the bodies by the integral of the products of the velocities, and the elements of the spaces passed over is constantly a maximum or minimum."—*Actions*, in the animal body, are by physiologists divided into *voluntary*, as the contraction of the muscles; *involuntary*, as those of the larynx, pharynx, sphincters, &c., and those of the irritability; and *mixed*, as those motions or alternations of inspiration and expiration which constitute the acts of respiration. —In *Scots law*, an *action*, is a prosecution by any party of his right, in order to obtain a judicial determination.—In *paint.* and *sculp.* [add.] The effect of a figure or figures acting together. Also, the principal event which forms the subject of a picture or bass-relief.

AC′TION-SERMON, *n.* The name given in *Scotland* to the sermon preached on a communion Sabbath, prior to the dispensation of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

AC′TIVE or **LIVING FORCE.** *See* VIS VIVA.

ACT'OR, *n.* [add.] In *law*, this word generally signifies a plaintiff.
ACTS OF SEDE'RUNT. In *Scots law*, statutes made by the lords of session, by virtue of an act of Parliament passed in 1540, which granted them power to make such constitutions as they might think expedient for ordering the procedure and forms of administering justice. These are termed *acts of sederunt*, because they are made by the lords of session *sitting* in judgment.
AC'TUAL, *a.* [add.] Present; existing; now in being; as, the *actual* government of France. [*Modern.*]
AC'TUARY, *n.* [add.] The manager of a joint-stock company, under a board of directors, particularly of an insurance company. Also, a person skilled in the doctrine of life annuities and insurances, who is in the habit of giving opinions upon cases of annuities, reversions, &c.
ACTUOS'ITY, *n.* Power or state of action. [*Rarely used.*]
AC'TURE,† *n.* Action.
AC'UATE,† *a.* Sharpened; pointed.
ACU'ITY,† *n.* Sharpness.
ACULEA'TA, *n.* A group of hymenopterous insects, in which the abdomen of the females and neuters is armed with a sting, connected with a poison reservoir. To this group belong the Prædones, and Melliferæ or honey-collectors.
ACU'LEATE, *n.* A hymenopterous insect; one of the Aculeata.
ACU'LEATE, *v. t.* To form to a point; to sharpen.
ACU'LEUS, *n. plur. Aculei.* [L.] In *bot.*, a prickle.
ACÛTE, *v. t.* To render the accent acute. [*Rarely used.*]
ADACT',† *v. t.*, [L. *adigo.*] To drive; to compel.
ADA'GIAL,† *a.* Proverbial.
AD'AGY,† *n.* Same as ADAGE.
AD'AM'S ALE, or **AD'AM'S WINE**, *n.* Water. [*Colloq.*]
ADAP'TER, *n.* He or that which adapts.
ADAPT'IVE, *a.* Tending to adapt; suitable. [*Rarely used.*]
ADAPTO'RIAL, *a.* Tending to adapt or fit; suitable.
AD'ATAIS, *n.* A clear, fine Bengal muslin.
ADAW',† } *v. t.* To awake. [*Chaucer.*]
ADAWE',† }
ADAW',† *v i.* To be daunted. [*Spenser.*]
ADAW'ED,† *pp.* Awaked; daunted.
ADAW'LET, or **ADAW'LUT**, *n.* [Hindostanee.] 1. Justice, equity.—2. In the *East Indies*, a court of justice, civil or criminal.
AD'DA, *n.* A small species of lizard, celebrated throughout the East as being efficacious in the cure of various cutaneous diseases to which the inhabitants of Egypt and Arabia are peculiarly subject. It is about six inches in length, with a cylindrical body and tail.
AD'DABLE, *a.* See ADDIBLE.
AD'DAX, *n.* A species of antelope (*Oryx nasomaculata*), and one of the largest of the genus. The horns of the male are particularly magnificent. They are about four feet long, and beautifully twisted into a wide-sweeping spiral of two turns and a-half, surrounded by a prominent wreath, which follows all their windings, and is gradually obliterated towards the points, which are directed outwards. It was unknown to modern naturalists till discovered by the German traveller, Rüppel, on the barren sands of Nubia and Kordofan. It is also found in the woody



Head of Addax, *Oryx nasomaculata.*

parts of Caffraria. It is the Strepsiceros of the older writers.
AD'DER (*Great Sea*), *n.* The fifteen-spired stickleback, a species of marine fish, is so called on the coast.
AD'DER-GEM, *n.* A species of charm.
AD'DER-PIKE, *n.* A species of fish found on our coast, called also the lesser weever or sting-fish. It is the *Trachinus vipera* of naturalists.
AD'DERSTONE, *n.* A stone or bead used by the Druids as an amulet.
AD'DER'S TONGUE, *n.* See OPHIOGLOSSUM.
ADDITAMEN'TUM, *n.* [L. See ADDITAMENT.
ADDI''TIONAL, *n.* Something added.
ADDI''TIONARY,† *a.* Additional.
AD'DLE, *n.* The dry lees of wine.
AD'DLE-HEADED, *a.* Same as ADDLE-PATED.
ADDORSE', *v. t.* In *her.*, to place back to back.
ADDRESS', *v. i.* To prepare.
ADDRESS'ED, *pp.* In *Shak.*, prepared; ready.
ADDRESS'FUL,† *a.* Skilful; dexterous.
ADDREST', *pp.* In *Shak.*, ready.
ADDREST,' *pp.* Addressed.
ADDUC'TION, *n.* [add.] The action by which a part is drawn towards some other more principal part; the action of the adducent muscles.
ADENANTHE'RA, *n.* [Gr. ἀδήν, a gland, and ἀνθηρα, an anther.] Gland-flower, a genus of plants, natives of the East Indies and Ceylon; nat. order Leguminosæ. *A. pavonina* is one of the largest and handsomest trees of India. The seeds, from their equality in weight (each = 4 grains), are used by goldsmiths as weights.
ADEN'IFORM, *a.* Of a gland-like shape.
ADENI'TIS, *n* Inflammation of a gland.
ADENOPH'YMA, *n.* [Gr. ἀδήν, a gland, and φυμα, a suppurating tumour.] In *med.*, a swelling of a gland; as it occurs in the liver, it is called *hepatophyma;* but as it occurs in the inguinal gland, it is termed *bubo.*
ADEPH'AGA, *n.* A family of carnivorous and very voracious coleopterous insects. It corresponds with the carnivora of Cuvier. The tiger-beetle (*Cicindela campestris*), and garden-beetle (*Carabus violaceus*), are familiar examples.
ADEPHA'GIA, *n.* [Gr. ἀδην, abundantly, and φαγω, to eat.] Voracious appetite; bulimia.
AD'EPS, *n.* [L.] Fat; animal oil.
ADHE'RENCE, *n.* [add.] In *paint.*, the effect of those parts of a picture, which, wanting relief, are not detached, and hence appear adhering to the canvas or surface.
ADHE'RENT, *a.* [add.] In *bot.*, strictly signifies sticking to anything, but it is more commonly employed in the sense of adnate; an *adherent* ovary, an ovary adnate to the tube of a calyx.
ADHE'SIVE, *a.* [add.] *Adhesive inflammation*, in *med.*, that kind of inflammation which causes adhesion.—*Adhesive slate*, a variety of slaty clay adhering strongly to the tongue, and rapidly absorbing water.
ADHORT'ATORY, *a.* [add.] Exhorting; encouraging.
ADIAN'TUM, *n.* Maiden-hair, a genus of plants. [See MAIDEN-HAIR and CAPILLAIRE.]
ADIAPH'ORACY,† *n.* Indifference.
ADIAPH'ORY,† *n.* Neutrality; indifference.
ADIP'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by treating oleic with nitric acid.
ADIPOC'EROUS, *a.* Relating to adipocere; containing adipocere.
ADIPOCIRE', *n.* See ADIPOCERE.
AD'IPOSE, *a.* [add.] *Adipose sacs and ducts*, are the bags and ducts which contain the fat.—*Adipose tissue*, an assemblage of minute round vesicles containing the fat closely agglomerated and imbedded in the interstices of the common cellular tissue.—*Adipose substance*, animal fat.
AD'IPOUS, *a.* Fat; of the nature of fat.
ADIP'SIA, } *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv. and διψα, thirst.] In *med.*, the total absence of thirst.
ADIP'SY, }
ADI''TION,† *n.* [L. *adeo.*] Act of going to.
ADI'VE, *n.* The name of a fox found in Siberia, the *Vulpes corsac* of naturalists.
ADJA'CENCE,† *n.* Proximity; nearness.
AD'JECTIVAL, *a.* Belonging to or like an adjective. [*Rarely used.*]
AD'JECTIVED, *pp.* Formed into an adjective. [*Rarely used.*]
ADJU'DICATOR, *n.* One who adjudicates.
AD'JUGATE, *v. t.* [L. *adjugo.*] To yoke to.
ADJUNCT'LY, instead of **ADJUNCTLY.**
ADJÛRE, *v. t.* [add.] To swear by; as, to *adjure* the holy name of God. [*Unusual.*]
ADJUST'AGE, *n.* Adjustment. [*Rarely used.*]
ADJUST'IVE, *a.* Tending to adjust. [*Rarely used.*]
ADJUST'MENT, *n.* [add.] In a picture, the manner in which draperies are chosen, arranged, and disposed; proper disposition or arrangement; adaptation.
ADJU'TAGE, } *n.* Better **AD'JUTAGE**; or **AJ'UTAGE.** [add.] This name is given to a tube not exceeding a few inches in length, which may be fitted to an orifice in a reservoir or vessel, in order to facilitate the discharge of a fluid from such vessel.
AJU'TAGE, }
AD'JUTANT-GENERAL, *n.* In the *army*, a staff-officer, one of those next in rank to the commander-in-chief. He superintends the details of all the dispositions ordered by the commander-in-chief, communicates general orders to the different brigades, and receives and registers the reports of the state of each as to numbers, discipline, equipments, &c.
ADJU'TORY,† *a.* That helps.
ADJU'VANT, or **AD'JUVANT**, *a.*

ADJU'VANT, or **AD'JUVANT,** *n.* An assistant.—2. In *med.*, a substance added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis.

AD'JUVATE,† *v. t.* To help

AD LIB'ITUM, *n.* [L.] [add.] In *music*, this term denotes that the performer is at liberty to pause, or to introduce any cadence or addition of his own, as his judgment directs. An accompaniment is said to be *ad libitum*, when it is not essential, and may be either used or omitted as circumstances may require

ADMÄR'GINATE, *v. t.* To note, or write on the margin. [*Rarely used.*]

ADMIN'ISTRABLE, *a.* Capable of administration.

ADMIRABIL'ITY, *n.* Admirableness.

AD'MIRABLE, *n.* A drink or liquor made of peaches, plums, sugar, water, and spirit.

AD'MIRAL, *n.* [add.] The office of lord high admiral has been in commission since 1709, with the exception of about sixteen months, during which it was held by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The commissioners, styled the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, were formerly seven, but are now six in number. The first lord is always a member of the cabinet, and it is he who principally exercises the powers of the office. The admirals of her Majesty's navy are distinguished into three classes, named after the colours of their respective flags, namely, admirals of the *red*, of the *white*, and of the *blue*. Admirals of the red, who form the highest class, bear their flag at the maintop-gallant-mast head, those of the white at the foretop-gallant-mast head, and those of the blue at the mizzentop-gallant-mast head. There are also vice-admirals and rear-admirals of each flag. The title of Admiral of the Fleet is merely an honorary distinction. There are also a vice-admiral and a rear-admiral of the United Kingdom; but these places are now sinecures, being usually bestowed upon naval officers of high standing and eminent services.—The red admiral butterfly is the *Vanessa atalanta*. The white admiral butterfly is the *Limenitis camilla*. It is so called from its fine flight.

AD'MIRAL SHELL, *n.* The popular name of a subgenus of magnificent shells of the genus Voluta.

AD'MIRALTY, *n.* [add.] The office and jurisdiction of the lords commissioners appointed to take the general management of maritime affairs, and of all matters relating to the royal navy, with the government of its various departments. The lords commissioners of the Admiralty are now six in number [*see under* ADMIRAL].—*Admiralty court*, or *court of admiralty*, is a tribunal having jurisdiction over maritime causes, whether of a civil or criminal nature. It was formerly held before the lord high admiral, but is now presided over by his deputy, who is called the judge of the court. The court of admiralty is twofold: the instance court, and the prize court; but these are usually presided over by the same judge. The civil jurisdiction of the instance court extends generally to such contracts as are made upon the sea, and are founded in maritime service or consideration. It also regulates many other points of maritime law—as disputes between part-owners of vessels, and questions relating to salvage. It has likewise power to inquire into certain wrongs or injuries committed on the high seas, as in cases of collision. In criminal matters the court of admiralty has, partly by common law, and partly by a variety of statutes, cognizance of piracy, and all other indictable offences committed either upon the sea, or on the coasts, when beyond the limits of any English county. The *prize court* is the only tribunal for deciding what is, and what is not lawful prize, and for adjudicating upon all matters, civil and criminal, relating to prize, or every acquisition made by the law of war, which is either itself of a maritime character, or is made, whether at sea or by land, by a naval force. The Court of Admiralty for Scotland was abolished by 1 William IV., c. 69, and the cases formerly brought before this court are now prosecuted in the court of session, or in that of the sheriff, in the same way as ordinary civil causes.

ADMIR'ANCE,† *n.* Admiration. [*Spenser.*]

AD'MIRATIVE,† *n.* The point of exclamation or admiration, marked thus [!].

ADMIS'SION, *n.* [add.] *Admissions in a suit*, those facts or matters necessary to support the case of the plaintiff, or of the defendant, in a suit in equity, the necessity of proving which is removed by the opposite party admitting them. Admissions are either upon the record, or by agreement between the parties.

ADMIT'TANCE, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the giving possession of a copy-hold estate.

ADMIT'TIBLE, *a.* Admissible. [*Rar. us.*]

ADMURMURA'TION,† *n.* A murmuring to another.

ADNAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *adnascens.*] Growing upon.

AD'OBE, *n.* [Sp.] A sun-dried brick.

AD'OLODE, *n.* [Gr. α neg., and δολος, fraud.] An apparatus for detecting fraud in distillation.

ADON'AI, *n.* A Hebrew, Chaldean, and Syriac name of the Supreme Being, signifying *Lord* or *Sustainer*. It is from this that Adonis is derived.

ADOORS',† *adv.* At doors; at the door.

ADŌRABIL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being adorable. [*Rar. us.*]

ADŌRE'MENT,† *n.* Adorability.

ADOX'A, *n.* [Gr. α without, and δοξα, glory.] Moschatel, a genus of plants, nat. order Araliaceæ. The only species, *A. moschatellina*, is a little inconspicuous plant, found in woods and moist shady places in all parts of Europe. The flowers have a musky smell, and the plant is much sought after by the curious, for the sake of its modest delicate appearance.

AD'RAGANT, *n.* Gum tragacanth. [*See* TRAGACANTH].

ADSCITI'TIOUSLY, *adv.* In an adscititious manner.

AD'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *adscriptus.*] One who is held to service as attached to some object or place; as when a slave is made an *adscript* of the soil.

ADULA'RIA, *n.* A very pure limpid variety of the common felspar, called by lapidaries *moonstone*, on account of the play of light exhibited by the arrangement of its crystalline structure. It is found on the Alps, but the best specimens are from Ceylon.

AD'ULATE, *v. t.* To show feigned devotion to; to flatter. [*Lit. us.*]

ADUL'TED,† *pp.* Completely grown.

ADUL'TER,† *v. i.* To commit adultery; to pollute.

ADULTERA'TION, *n.* [add.] The use of ingredients in the production of any article, which are cheaper and of a worse quality, or which are not considered so desirable by the consumer as other or genuine ingredients for which they are substituted.

ADULT' SCHOOLS, *n.* Schools for instructing in reading and other branches of knowledge grown-up persons who have not been educated in their youth. Adult schools were first established in England in 1811.

ADUST'IBLE,† *a.* That may be burned up.

ADVÄNCE'-GUARD, ADVÄNCED'-GUARD, *n.* The vanguard; the first line or division of an army in order of battle, in front of the main body; opposed to *rear-guard*.—2. A small body in advance of the main-guard.

ADVÄNCE'MENT, *n.* [add.] The payment of money in advance; money paid in advance.

ADVANT'AGE, *v. t.* [add.] To enjoy; to profit by. [*Shak.*]

ADVAUNST',† *pp.* [Fr. *avancé*.] Advanced; driven forward; impelled or hastened. [*Spenser.*]

ADVENT'RY,† *n.* An enterprise; an adventure.

ADVENT'URE, *n.* [add.] A remarkable occurrence; a striking event more or less important; as, the *adventures* of one's life. In *commerce*, a speculation in goods sent abroad under the care of a supercargo, to dispose of to the best advantage, for the benefit of his employers.—*Bill of adventure*, a writing signed by a merchant, stating that the property of goods shipped in his name belongs to another, the *adventure* or chance of which the person so named is to stand, with a covenant from the merchant to account to him for the produce.

ADVER'SABLE,† *a.* Contrary to; opposite to.

ADVERSA'RIA, *n.* [add.] In *literature*, a miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, or selections; used as a title of books or papers of such character.

ADVERSIFO'LIATE, ADVERSIFO'LIOUS, *a.* [L. *adversus*, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having opposite leaves; applied to plants where the leaves are so arranged on the stem.

ADVERT',† *v. t.* To regard; to advise.

ADVERTISE', or **AD'VERTISE.**

ADVER'TISEMENT or **ADVERTISE'MENT.**

ADVICE', *n.* Used by *Shak.* for government, municipal or civil.

ADVIG'ILATE,† *v. t.* [L. *advigilo.*] To watch diligently.

ADVIS'ERSHIP, *n.* The office of an adviser. [*Lit. us.*]

ADVIZE',† *v. t. See* ADVISE. [*Spenser.*]

AD'VOCATE, *n.* [add.] In *church history*, a person appointed to defend the rights and revenues of a church or monastery.—The lord advocate is virtually secretary of state for Scotland. He is assisted by a solicitor-general, and some junior counsel, termed advocates-depute. He is understood to have the power of appearing as prosecutor in any court in Scotland, where any person can be tried for an offence, or to appear in any action

where the crown is interested. He and his assistants are always members of the ministerial party, and they all resign their offices on a change of ministry. The *Faculty of Advocates* consists of about 400 members, but of these only a small proportion profess to be practising lawyers.

ADVOLA'TION,† *n.* Act of flying to something.

ADVOU'TROUS,† *a.* Adulterous.

ADYNA'MIA, *n.* [Gr. α priv., and δυναμις, power.] In *med.*, a defect of vital power.

ADYNAM'IC, *a.* [add.] *Adynamic fevers*, a term employed by Pinel to denote malignant or putrid fevers, attended with great muscular debility.

ADY'TUM, *n.* [add.] The chancel or altar-end of a church.

ADZE, *v. t.* To shape with an adze; as, to *adze* logs of timber.

ADZ'ING, *ppr.* Using an adze.

Æ'DILITE, *n.* A species of mineral.

AE'FAULD, *a.* Simple. [*Scotch.*]

Æ'GA, *n* A genus of isopodous crustaceans, parasitic on fish, and hence called fish-lice.

ÆGA'GRE, *n.* A wild species of ibex (*Capra ægagrus*), believed to be the original source of at least one variety of the domestic goat. In the stomach and intestines of this animal are found those concretions called *Bezoar-stones.*

ÆGE'AN SEA, *n.* The name given by the Greek and Roman writers to that part of the Mediterranean now called the Archipelago.

ÆGER'IDÆ, *n.* A family of heterocerous Lepidoptera, comprising a moderate number of interesting insects. The larvæ live in the interior of the branches or roots of trees. Some of them feed upon the apple. One species (*Ægeria tipuliformis*) is destructive to currant-bushes.

Æ'GILOPS, *n.* A genus of grasses, one species, *Æ. ovata*, found in the south of Europe, has been by some supposed to be the wild state of the cultivated wheat, an hypothesis quite untenable.

ÆGOBRONCHOPH'ONY, *n.* [Gr. αιξ a goat, βρογχος, the wind-pipe, and φωνη, voice.] In *med*, the bleating and bronchial voice; the principal symptom in pleuropneumonia.

ÆGOPH'ONY, *n.* [Gr. αιξ, a goat, and φωνη, voice.] A peculiar sound of the voice resembling the bleating of a goat.

ÆGOPOD'IUM, *n.* [Gr. αιξ a goat, and πους, the foot.] Goutweed, a genus of plants. [*See* GOUTWORT.]

ÆNE'ID, or EN'EID, *n.* The name of Virgil's heroic poem, in which *Æneas* is the hero.

ÆO'LIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds.

ÆO'LIC, *a.* Pertaining to Æolia.

ÆOLI'NA, *n.* A small musical instrument, consisting of a number of short, elastic, metallic laminæ, or springs, fixed in a frame, and acted on by the breath of the performer. It is now superseded by the accordion.

ÆOL'IPILE. *See* EOLIPILE.

A'ER, *n.* [L.] Air. Used as a prefix in various terms.

ÆRA'RIUM, *n.* [L.] An exchequer or treasury.

A'ERATE, *v. t.* [add.] In *zool.*, to change the circulating fluids of animals by the agency of the air; to arterialize.

A'ERATED, *pp.* [add.] Changed by the agency of the air; arterialized.

A'ERATING, *pp.* [add.] Changing by the agency of the air; arterializing.

AERA'TION, *n.* [add.] The saturation of a liquid with air. In *zool.*, the change in the circulating fluids of animals, effected by the agency of air; as the arterialization of the blood by respiration in the higher animals, and the corresponding change in the lower animals.

AE'RIAL, *a.* [add.] A term employed particularly to specify that part of perspective resulting from the interposition of the atmosphere between the object and the eye of the spectator; the gradation of the distinctness of form and colour. — *Aerial figures*, those by which painters seek to represent the fabled inhabitants of the air; as demons, genii, gnomes, &c.

AE'RIAL ACID,† *n.* Carbonic acid; so named from an idea that it entered into the composition of atmospheric air.

AE'RIAL IMAGES, *n.* Images which are caused by the convergence of reflected or refracted rays of light, when they appear to be suspended in the air; as the different kinds of mirage; those images perceived by looking into or towards a concave mirror.

AE'RIDES, *n.* [from L. *aer*, the air.] A genus of Epiphytes, nat. order Orchidaceæ. These plants have the power of vegetating when simply suspended in the air, without any soil or direct supply of water, being supported only by the moisture of the atmosphere.

AE'RIFY, *v. t.* [add.] To change into an aeriform state.

AEROG'NOSY, *n.* [Gr. αηρ, air, and γνωσις, knowledge.] The science which treats of the properties of air, and the part it performs in the operations of nature.

A'EROLITH, *n* Same as AEROLITE.

AEROMET'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to areometry; measuring air.

AEROSTAT'IC, *a.* [add] Pertaining to aerostatics.

AEROSTAT'ICAL, *a.* Same as AEROSTATIC.

AEROSTAT'ICS, *n.* The science which treats of the weight, pressure, and equilibrium of air and other elastic fluids, and of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in them. It is sometimes used to signify the science of aerial navigation.

ÆRUGIN'EOUS, *a.* Rusty; having the rust of copper or verdigris.

ÆRU'GINOUS, *a.* Same as ÆRUGINEOUS. [*See* ERUGINOUS.]

ÆRU'GO, *n.* [L.] Verdigris,—*which see.*

ÆS, *n.* [L.] The Latin term for what appears to have been equivalent to our modern term *bronze.* It is frequently translated *brass.*

ÆSCHYNOM'ENE, *n.* [Gr. αισχυνομαι, to be modest.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ, and allied to Hedysarum. The *Æ. aspere* has a spongy stem, which can be cut into slices resembling rice-paper. It is the Indian rice-paper, but not that of China.

ÆSCULA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, also called Hippocastaneæ, and now supposed by some to be a sub-order of Sapindaceæ. They inhabit the north of India and North America. The species are handsome trees, or small bushes, chiefly remarkable for their large seeds, with an extensive hilum. The seeds are bitter, and contain a large quantity of starch, and a considerable proportion of potash. They are nutritive for man and many other animals, and are also useful as cosmetics.

ÆS'CULINE, *n.* An alkaloid lately discovered in the bark of *Æsculus hippocastanum*, or horse-chestnut; supposed to be febrifuge.

ÆS'CULUS, *n.* The horse-chestnut, a genus of plants. [*See* HORSE-CHESTNUT.]

ÆSTHE'SIA, *n.* [Gr. αισθησις, sensibility.] Perception; feeling; sensibility. [*See* ANÆSTHESIA.]

ÆSTHET'IC, } *a.* Relating to æsthetics.
ÆSTHET'ICAL, }

ÆSTHET'ICS, *n.* [add.] The science of the beautiful. Æsthetics may be considered as the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure, as derived from a contemplation of the works of nature and art; the science of taste, or that which treats of the beautiful in nature and art.

ÆSTIVA'TION, *n.* *See* ESTIVATION.

ÆS-US'TUM, *n.* [L.] Burnt copper; a preparation consisting of equal parts of copper and rough brimstone, with a little common salt, exposed to the fire till the brimstone is burned out.

AETHEOG'AMOUS, *a.* [Gr. αηθης, unusual, and γαμος, marriage.] In *bot.*, the same as cryptogamous.

Æ'THER, *n.* *See* ETHER.

Æ'THIOPS MINERAL. *See under* ETHIOP.

Æ'THOGEN, *n.* [Gr αιθων, brilliant, and γινομαι, to become.] A compound of boron and nitrogen, lately discovered by Mr. Balmain. It is so named, because it gives a brilliant phosphorescent light when heated before the blowpipe.

ÆTHU'SA, *n.* [from αιθω, to burn.] Fool's-parsley, a genus of umbelliferous plants. *Æ. cynapium*, fool's-parsley, is one of the most poisonous plants known in Europe; and many dangerous accidents have occurred from mistaking this plant for parsley, to which it bears a close resemblance. [*See* FOOL'S-PARSLEY.]

ÆTI'TES, *n.* Eagle-stone,—*which see.*

AFF, *prep.* or *adv.* Off.—*Aff-hands*, hands off. [*Scotch.*]

AF'FABROUS, *a.* [L. *affabre.*] Skilfully made. [*Rar. us.*]

AFFABULA'TION,† *n.* [L. *affabulatio.*] The moral of a fable.

AFFEAR',† *v t.* To frighten.

AFFEAR,† *v. t.* To confirm. [*See* AFFEER.]

AFFECT',† *n.* Affection; passion; sensation.

AFFECT', *v t* [add.] To resemble. [*Shak.*]

AFFEC'TE, *n.* Affection. [*Chaucer.*]

AFFECT'EDLY, *adv.* [add.] Purposely.

AFFEC'TIONATED,† *a.* Disposed; inclined.

AFFEC'TIOUSLY,† *adv.* In an affecting manner.

AFFECTUOS'ITY,† *n.* Passionateness.

AFFERM'ED,† *pp.* Confirmed. [*Chaucer.*]

AFFIDA'TION,† *n.* [Low L. *affido.*] A mutual contract of fidelity.

AFFIDA'VIT, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a statement of facts in writing, on oath. *Affidavits* are necessary in a variety of cases, in order to bring facts under the cognizance of courts of justice. All evidence of facts must be given on oath, either by oral testimony, or by *affidavit;* and where evidence is to inform a

court or judge, it is usually reduced into the form of an *affidavit*.

AFFIE′,† } *v. t.* [Fr. *affier*.] To trust;
AFFY′,† } to credit; to rely upon. [*Chaucer*.] [*See* AFFY.]

AFFIL′IATED, *pp.* or *a.* Adopted; associated; received into a society.—*Affiliated societies*, local societies, connected with a central society, or with each other.

AFFIL′IATING, *ppr* or *a.* Adopting; associating; receiving into a society.

AFFILIA′TION, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the assignment, by law, of a child, as a bastard, to its father.

AFFIN′ED,† *a* Joined in affinity.

AFFIN′ITATIVELY, *adv.* By means of affinity.

AFFIN′ITY, *n.* [add] In *chem*, this term was introduced from the idea of peculiar attachments and aversions subsisting between the particles of different substances, as exhibited in the phenomena of combination; those substances combining together only, which have a relationship to, or resemble, each other. [*See Chemical Affinity, under* CHEMICAL]—*Single affinity*, the property by which two elementary bodies unite into a binary compound, as when iron combines with oxygen to form oxide of iron.—*Reciprocal* or *disposing affinity*, the property by which bodies which have no tendency to unite, are made to combine by means of a third, called in this case the *medium*. Thus, when a clean plate of platinum is introduced into a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gases, the gases in contact with the metallic surface instantly unite and form water —*Quiescent affinity*, that property which prevents decomposition in a compound, by maintaining the elements in their existing state.—*Divellent affinity*, that property which favours decomposition, by tending to arrange the particles of a compound in a new form.—*Inductive* or *current affinity*, a term expressive of the peculiar exhibition of chemical affinity in the simple voltaic circle.—*Elementary affinity*, that which takes place between the elements of a body. —In *zool.*, *affinity* is a relation of animals to one another, in the similarity of the greater part of their organization; it is distinct from *analogy*, which denotes a resemblance of external form.

AFFIRM′ANT, *n.* One who affirms; one who makes affirmation instead of an oath.

AFFLA′TUS, *n.* [L.] [add] In *med.*, a species of erysipelas which attacks persons suddenly.

AFFLICT′INGLY, *adv.* In an afflicting manner.

AF′FLUENCY, *n.* Same as AFFLUENCE.

AF′FLUENT, *n.* A tributary stream; a small stream or river flowing into a larger one.

AF′FLUENTNESS,† *n.* State of being affluent.

AFFOR′CIAMENT,† *n.* A fort; a stronghold.

AFFRAY,† *v. t.* To fright; to terrify; to put one in doubt.

AFFREND′ED,† *pp.* *See* AFFRIENDED. [*Spenser*.]

AFFRIGHT′EN,† *v. t.* To terrify; to affright.

AFFU′SION, *n.* [add.] In *med.*, the act of pouring water on the whole, or part of the body; a remedy in disease. *Affusion* may be performed by means of lotions, aspersions, the shower-bath, or *douche*.

AFILE′,† *v. t.* To file; to polish or refine. [*Chaucer*.] [*See* AFFILE.]

AFORE′, *prep.* or *adv.* Before. [*Scotch*.]

AFREET. *See* AFRIT.

AF′RIC, *a.* Belonging to Africa; African.

AF′RIC, *n.* The country of Africa.

AF′RICANISM, *n.* A word or phrase peculiar to Africa.

AFRIT′, } *n.* In *Mahometan myth.*, a
AFREET′, } powerful evil jinnee, or
EFREET′, } demon.

AFT, *adv.* Oft. [*Scotch*.]

AF′TER, *prep.* [add.] Next to in excellence; about; concerning.

AF′TER - ACCEPTA′TION, *n.* A sense not at first admitted.

AF′TER-DIN′NER, *n.* In *Shak*, the hour just after dinner.

AF′TER-EYE,† *v. t.* In *Shak*, to keep one in view.

AFTERHEND′, *adv.* Afterwards. [*Scotch*.]

AF′TER-LAW,† *n* A subsequent law or statute.

AF′TER-NIGHT, After nightfall; in the evening. [*American*.]

AF′TER - RECK′ONING, *n.* An account given afterwards.

AF′TER-SAILS.—Definition in *Dict.* erroneous;—substitute: All sails on the main and mizen masts are called *after-sails*; that is to say, every sail that is *on* or *abaft* the main-mast, is an *after-sail*.

AFT′WARD, *adv.* In *naut. lan.*, aftermost; hindmost.

AGAIN, *adv.* [add.] Vehemently, or excessively; as, she cried till she sobbed *again*.

AGALAC′TIA, *n.* [Gr. α priv., and γαλα, milk.] The defect of milk after child-birth.

AGAL′MA, *n* [Gr.] In *law*, the impression or image of anything upon a seal.

A′GAL-WOOD [usually corrupted to *Eagle-Wood*], *n.* Supposed by many to be the *almug-tree* of Scripture. [*See* AQUILARIACEÆ, EAGLE-WOOD, and ALMUG.]

AG′AMI.—Instead of *Trophia*, read *Psophia*.

AGAM′IDÆ, *n.* [*agama*, the name of a lizard.] The name given by Cuvier to the first section of the iguanian saurians, characterized by the absence of palatal teeth, and by the caudal scales being imbricated. There are many genera, found both in the Old and in the New World.

AG′AMOID, *a.* Pertaining to the Agamidæ.

AG′APÆ, *n. plur.* of *Agape* (pronounced ag′a-pe). Love-feasts, or feasts of charity, common among the primitive Christians.

AGAPAN′THUS, *n.* [Gr. αγαπη, love, and ανθος, a flower.] A beautiful genus of plants belonging to that group of the Liliaceæ called Hemerocallideæ, much cultivated in our drawing-rooms and conservatories.

AGAPE′MONE, *n.* [Gr. αγαπη, love, charity, and μονη, dwelling, abode. The abode of love, or of charity.] The name given to an institution at Charlinch, near Taunton, conducted on the principle of a community of goods. It was established by the Rev. Mr. Prince in 1846. He was a clergyman of the Church of England; but, about 1840, embraced the tenets of a sect branched from the religionists called Lampeters. Their distinguishing belief is that "the day of grace and prayer is past, and the time of judgment arrived." Mr. Prince succeeded in inducing several ladies of fortune to adopt his views, three of whom were soon afterwards married to three of his male disciples or coadjutors, and all took up their abode at the Agapemone. Since then, Mr. Prince and his coadjutors have been several times before the public, in legal proceedings, arising out of the conduct of "the abode of love," and, from the evidence adduced on these occasions, some glimpses have been obtained illustrative of its internal management. In 1850, there were between fifty and sixty persons, male and female, living in community, at the establishment. They profess to carry out the belief in their peculiar tenets by the exercise of perpetual praises to God, using prayer no more; by a community of property; and by living in a state of constant joyousness and mutual love. They, however, do not despise the good things of this life, and have horses and carriages at command. They pay no respect to the Sabbath more than to any other day, every one doing as he pleases, with this exception, according to the statement of Mr. Prince, that "all play at hookey, males as well as females."

AG′APHITE, *n.* The turquoise or turkois stone.

AGARI″CIA, *n* The mushroom madrepore, a genus of coral madrepores, so named from its resemblance to mushrooms (Agarici).

AGAR′ICUS, *n.* The generic name of the mushroom tribe of the Fungi, which grow in decaying animal or vegetable substances. It comprehends those plants which have a cap, or *pileus*, of a fleshy nature, supported upon a distinct stalk, and a number of parallel unequal vertical plates or gills, arising out of the cap, and inclosing the particles, called *sporules*. A thousand species have been enumerated, of which a large proportion are poisonous; a few are wholesome. [*See* MUSHROOM.]

AG′ATE-RING, *n.* A ring embellished with agate.

AG′ATHIS, *n* The same as DAMMARA. A genus of plants. [*See* DAMMARA and DAMMARIN.]

AGATHO′TES, *n.* [Gr. αγαθοτης, excellence.] A section of Ophelia, a genus of plants found in India, nat. order Gentianaceæ. The *A. chirayta* belongs to it, and is celebrated as a tonic, and anthelmintic, which latter circumstance has procured for it the name of worm *seed* plant.

AG′ATIZE, *v. t.* To change into agate.

AGA′VE, *n.* [add.] [named after the nymph Agave.] A genus of plants, nat. order Amyrillidaceæ. This genus comprehends those plants called by gardeners American aloes. There are many species, but the most important is the *A. Americana*. It yields, from incisions in the stem, a liquor, which by fermentation yields a beverage resembling cider, called by the Mexicans *pulque*. The fibres of the leaves are formed into thread and ropes, and an extract of the leaves is used as a substitute for soap; the flower-stem, when withered, is cut up into slices, and forms excellent razor-strops.

AGE, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a person is said to be *of age*, when he has arrived at those periods of his life, at which he is supposed to have acquired sufficient discretion to enable him to do certain

acts and enter into certain contracts. By the *common law of England*, a man at the age of twelve years may take the oath of allegiance; at the age of fourteen, a person of either sex may choose a guardian. A female at the age of twelve years, and a male at the age of fourteen, may make a valid will of personal estate, but no person under the age of twenty-one years can make a will of lands. A person of either sex, at the age of seventeen, may be an executor or executrix. A woman may, by law, consent to marriage at twelve, and a man at fourteen; but parties under the age of twenty-one cannot actually marry without the consent of guardians. A man cannot be ordained a priest till twenty-four, nor a bishop till thirty years of age. A person of either sex, who has attained the age of fourteen years, is liable to prosecution and punishment for crimes, but a child above seven years of age, and under fourteen, may be tried and punished for a crime, provided it clearly appears that he is conscious of the nature and wickedness of the crime —In *Shak*, the term *age* is used for seniority.

AĠĖE. *See* AJEE, in this *Supplement*.

AGENE′SIA, *n.* [Gr α priv, and γενεσις, generation] Impotence. Also, any anomaly of organization, consisting in absence or imperfect development of the parts.

AĠĠEROSE′, *a.* In heaps, or formed in heaps.

AGGRAN′DIZEMENT, or **AG′-GRANDIZEMENT.**

AGGRAP′PES, *n. plur.* Hooks and eyes used in armour or in ordinary costume.

AGGREGA′TA, *n.* The name given by Cuvier to his second family of naked Acephalans, which consists of animals more or less analogous to the Ascidiæ, but which are united in a common mass, except at their birth, when they live and swim about separately.

AG′GREGATE, *n.* [add.] In *physics*, a mass formed by the union of homogeneous particles; in distinction from a *compound*, formed by the union of heterogeneous particles.

AGGRESS′, *v. t.* To attack. [*Rarely used.*]

AGGRES′SIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being aggressive.

AGHAST′,† *v. t.* To terrify. [*Spenser.*]

AĠIL′LOCHUM, *n.* Aloes-wood.

AĠIST′, instead of AĠIST.

AĠIST′AĠE, *n.* Same as AGISTMENT.

AĠIST′ER, *n.* Same as AGISTOR.

AG′LET-HEADED, *a.* Pointed with a tag at the head.

AG′NUS, *n.* [L.] A lamb.—In the *Romish church*, the image of a lamb, representing our Saviour.

AGOMPHI′ASIS, *n.* [Gr. α priv., and γομφος, a nail.] Looseness of the teeth.

AGO′NIC LINES, *n.* [Gr. α priv., and γωνια, an angle.] The name given by Prof. August to two lines on the earth's surface, on which the magnetic needle points to the true north, or where the magnetic meridian coincides with the geographical. One of these lines, called the *American agone*, is in the western hemisphere, and the other, or *Asiatic*, is in the eastern hemisphere. Although they extend from south to north, they do not coincide with the meridians, but intersect them under different angles.

AGONIS′TER,† *n.* A prize-fighter.

AGONIS′TICS, *n.* The art or theory of prize-fighting.

AGOU′TY, *n.* Same as AGOUTI. The agoutis belong to the genus Dasyprocta (δασυς, hairy, and πρωκτος, buttocks), and are separated from the Cavies properly so called.

AG′RAPHIS, *n.* [Gr. α neg., and γραφω, to write.] A genus of plants belonging to the Liliaceæ, and nearly allied to the squills and hyacinths. *A. nutans* is the common wood-hyacinth.

AGRA′RIAN, *a.* [add.] Pertaining to agrarianism.

AGRA′RIAN, *n.* One in favour of an equal division of property among the inhabitants of a country.

AGRA′RIANIZE, *v t.* To distribute among the people.

AGRASTE′,† *pret.* from *Aggrace.* Did so much aggrace; showed so much grace and favour. [*Spenser.*]

AGRE′,† *v. t.* To please; to reconcile. [*Chaucer.*]

AGREE′,† } **AGRE′,**† } *adv.* In good part; kindly; in a friendly manner. [*Chaucer.*]

AGREE′, *v. i.* [add] To tally; to match.

AGREFE′,† *adv.* (agref′.) In grief [*Chaucer*]

AGREGE′,† } **AGREDGE′,**† } *v. t.* (agrej′) To aggravate. [*Chaucer.*]

AGREVE′,† *v. t* (agrēve′.) To grieve. [*Chaucer*]

AGRIC′OLIST, *n.* An agriculturist.

AGRICUL′TURALIST, *n.* An agriculturist.

AGRICUL′TURAL SOCIETIES, *n.* Societies for promoting agricultural improvements; such as the improvement of land, the improvement of implements, of the breeds of cattle, &c.

AGRIMO′NIA, *n.* [a corruption of *Argemone.*] A genus of plants. [*See* AGRIMONY]

AGRI′OPES, } **AGRI′OPUS,** } *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, particularly distinguished from most other genera of fishes by having only nine rays in the pectoral fins. The *A. torvus*, or sea-horse, is upwards of two feet in length, and is common on the shores of the Cape of Good Hope.

AGROT′ED,† *pp.* Cloyed; surfeited; saturated. [*Chaucer.*]

AGRYPNOCO′MA, *n.* [Gr. αγρυπνια, sleeplessness, and κωμα, drowsiness.] A lethargic state, without actual sleep.

AG′UA-TOAD, *n* The *Bufo agua* of naturalists; a gigantic species of toad found in intertropical America and Jamaica. It makes a loud noise, and grows to upwards of a foot long.

A′GUE DROP, *n.* A solution of the arsenite of potassa, or the liquor arsenialis of the *Pharmacopœia.*

AGUIL′ER,† *n.* [Fr. *aiguille*, a needle.] A needle-case. [*Chaucer.*]

AGUILLANEUF′, for **AGUILLANEUF.**

AGUIS′D,† *pp.* Dressed. [*Spenser.*]

A′GUISH, *a.* Productive of agues.

AGUIZ′D,† *pp.* Adorned. [*Spenser.*]

AGUIZE′,† *v. t. See* AGUISE. [*Spenser.*]

AHEAD′, *adv.* [add.] Forward; in advance; as, to go *ahead*, a phrase very common in the U. States.

AHINT′, *prep.* or *adv* Behind. [*Scotch.*]

AHO′VAI, or **AHOU′AI.**

A-HULL′, for **A-HULL.**

A-HUN′GRY, *a.* Hungry.

AI, *n.* The three-toed sloth, *Bradypus tridactylus*, Linn., a species in which sluggishness, and all the details of the organization which produce it, are carried to the highest degree. It is as large as a cat, and is entirely adapted for living in trees. It is the only mammiferous animal known which has nine



Three-toed Sloth, *Bradypus tridactylus.*

cervical vertebræ. It is found in the tropical parts of South America.

A′IA, or **AIA′IA.**

AIB′LINS, *adv.* Perhaps. [*See* ABLINS.] [*Scotch.*]

AIDE-DE-CAMP, *n.* (ād′e-kawng′.) [Fr.] *plur. Aides-de-camp. See* AID-DE-CAMP.

AID′ER, *n.* [add.] In *law*, an advocate; an abettor; an accessory.

AID-MA′JOR,† *n.* The former title of the adjutant of a regiment.

AIDS, *n. plur.* A general name for the extraordinary grants which are made by the House of Commons to the crown for various purposes. In this sense, *aids*, *subsidies*, and the modern term *supplies*, are the same thing.—In the *manege*, cherishings used to avoid the necessary corrections. The *inner aids*, are the inner heel, leg, *rein*, &c.; the *outer aids*, the outer heel, leg, rein, &c.

AIG′LETS, properly *Aiguillettes*, *n.* [Fr.] The tags or metal sheathings of the ribbons so constantly used to fasten or tie the different portions of dress worn during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. [*See cut in Dict.*, POINTS.]

AIGRE, *n.* (ā′gur.) The flowing of the sea. [*See* EAGRE.]

AI′GRE, *a.* Sharp; sour. [*Shak.*]

AIGUA′DO, *n.* [Sp.; Fr. *aiguade.*] A watering-place for sea-going vessels.

AIGUILETT′ES, *n. See* AIGLETS above.

AIL, *v. i.* To feel pain; to be in pain or trouble. [*Rar. us.*]

AILLETT′ES, *n.* [Fr. *little wings.*] A term applied to the small square shields



of arms which were worn upon the shoulders of knights during a part of the middle ages. They were the prototypes of the modern epaulets.

AILU′RUS, *n.* A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, belonging to the family Ursidæ. The only species known is the *A. refulgens*, found in the north of India. It is of the size of a large cat, and is of a beautiful reddish-brown colour.

AIM, *v. t.* [add.] To guess or conjecture. [*Shak.*]

AIMED, *pp.* [add.] *Aimed at*, guessed at. [*Shak.*]

AIN, *a.* Own. [*Scotch.*]

AINCH, } **AINES,** } *adv.* Once. [*Scotch.*]

AIN′SELLS, *n.* Ownselves. [*Scotch.*]

AIR, *n.* [add.] An aeriform body; a gas. In *Shak.*, appearance; as, the quality and *air* of our attempt.

AIR, EAR, } *adv.* Early. [*Scotch.*]

AIR-CHAM′BERS, *n.* In *bot.*, the same as AIR-CELLS,—*which see.*

AIR-CUR′RENT, *n.* A stream or current of air.

AIR-CUSH′ION, *n.* A bag of air-tight cloth, into which air is blown till it expands to the necessary degree of fulness. It may be used as a cushion, or seat.

AIR-EN′GINE, *n.* An engine worked by heated air instead of steam. The form of air-engine contrived by Capt. Ericcsson, is named the *caloric-engine*, for no very good reason.

AIR′ER, *n.* One who airs, or exposes to the air.

AIR-HOLE, *n.* In *founding*, a fault in a casting, caused by a bubble of air passing from a core outwards, and which is retained in the metal; called also a *blow-hole.*

AIR′ILY, *adv.* In an airy manner; gaily.

AIRN, *n.* Iron. [*Scotch.*]

AIR-PUMP (*of a steam-engine*), *n.* The pump by which the condensing water and condensed steam is drawn off from the condenser. It is an appendage of every condensing engine; but is not, of course, requisite in high-pressure, or non-condensing engines. [*See cut* in *Dict.* STEAM-ENGINE.]

AIRT, *v. t.* To direct. [*Scotch.*]

AIR-TRAP, *n.* [add.] Also a recess at a knee of a water-main, for receiving and retaining air that may be liberated from the water. It is provided with a valve for taking off the air from time to time, as it accumulates.

AIRTS, *n.* Points of the compass. [*Scotch.*]

AIT, *n.* A small island in a river or lake.

AI′TAS, *n. plur.* In *Turkey*, a kind of myrmidons, or military adventurers, of all nations, forming the irregular bodyguard of a pasha, or provincial governor. In *Europe*, such are usually called *Albanians.*

AIT′-MEAL, *n.* Oatmeal. [*Scotch.*]

AITS, *n.* Oats. [*Scotch.*]

AI′VER, AVER, } *n.* A workhorse. [*Scotch.*]

AJEE′, *adv.* Awry; off the right line; obliquely; wrong. [*Scotch.*]

A′JUGA, *n.* [Gr. αζυγης, unmarried.] Bugle, a genus of plants, nat. order Labiatæ. Four of the species are British, inhabiting pastures chiefly; they are hardy perennials.

AJUST′,† *v. t.* To adjust; to apply. [*Chaucer.*]

AKAN′TICONE. *See* ACANTICONE.

AK′BEER, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a kind of red powder thrown on the clothes and person at Hindoo festivals.

AKE′NIUM. *See* ACHENIUM.

AKIM′BO, *a.* Arched; crooked. The arms are *akimbo*, when the hands are on the hips, and the elbows arched outwards. [*See* KIMBO.]

A′LA, *n. plur.* *Alæ.* [L.] A wing. [*See* ALÆ.]

ALABAS′TER, *n.* [add.] Among *antiquaries* and *artists*, the name *alabaster* is given to varieties both of carbonate of lime and gypsum; the alabaster vessels of the ancients having been formed of both those substances.

ALAC′RIOUS,† *a.* Cheerful; lively.

ALAC′RIOUSLY,† *adv.* Cheerfully.

A-LA-FRANCAISE′, *a.* [Fr.] After the French fashion.

ALAME′DA, *n.* [Sp.] A public walk planted with trees.

A-LA-MORT′, *a.* [Fr.] Depressed; melancholy.

AL′ANDS,† **ALAUN′S**,† } *n.* [Sp. *alano.*] A kind of bull-dog, chiefly used for hunting the boar. [*Chaucer.*]

ALANE′, *adv.* Alone. [*Scotch.*]

ALANG′-ALANG′, *n.* A plant common in the islands of the Indian Archipelago.

ALANGIA′CEÆ, or **ALANGIE′Æ**, *n.* A small nat. order of polypetalous perigynous dicotyledonous plants, allied, in the opinion of some, to the Myrtaceæ, of others, to the Cornaceæ. They are almost entirely natives of India. They yield an edible, but not very palatable fruit. They afford good wood.

A-L′ANGLAISE′. [Fr.] After the English fashion, or manner.

AL′ANTINE, *n.* An amylaceous substance extracted from the root of the *Angelica archangelica*, an umbelliferous plant.

A′LAR, *a.* [L. *ala*, a wing.] Pertaining to, or having wings.

ALARM, *n.* [add.] A mechanical contrivance for awakening persons from sleep, or rousing their attention.

ALARM′-CLOCK, *n.* A clock which can be so set as to ring loudly at a particular hour, to wake from sleep, or excite attention.

ALARM′-GAUGE (*of a steam-engine*), *n.* An automic contrivance by which notice is given when the pressure of steam becomes too high, or the water is too low in the boiler.

ALARM′-GUN, *n.* A gun fired as a signal of alarm.

ALARM′-WATCH, *n.* [add.] A watch that can be so set as to strike frequently at a particular hour, to awaken attention.

ALAS′MODON, *n.* A genus of bivalve mollusca, which contains the large freshwater mussel of our streams (*A. margaritiferum*), in which pearls are frequently met with.

A LATED, A′LATE, instead of **ALATED, ALATE.**

A LAT′ERE. [L.] From the side. *Legate a latere.* [*See* under LEGATE.]

ALAU′DA, *n.* The lark, a genus of passerine birds, of many species, found in all parts of the globe, and distinguished everywhere for their vigilance and their singing. [*See* LARK.]

ALAU′DINÆ, *n.* The lark family.

ALB, or **ALBE**, *n.*

AL′BA, *n.* [L.] A surplice, or white sacerdotal vest; an alb.

AL′BACORE, *n.* A large species of fish, of the same family as the mackerel, which is common in the Mediterranean, and is occasionally taken on our southern coast. It is the *Lichia glauca* of naturalists.

ALBAS′TRUS, *n.* In *bot.*, a flower-bud.

ALBE′,† *adv.* Although; albeit.

ALBEE′,† *adv.* Albeit. [*Spenser.*]

ALBIN′ISM, or **AL′BINISM.**

ALBI′NOISM, *n.* The state of an albino.

ALBUGIN′EA, *n.* [L.] The partial coat of the eye, formed by the expansion of the tendons of its straight muscles, at their insertion into the *sclerotica*, around the *cornea.* It forms the *white* of the eye.

ALBU′MEAN, *a.* Relating to an album. [*Not authorized.*]

ALBU′MINOSE, *a.* Same as ALBUMINOUS.

AL′BURN, *a.* Auburn.

ALBURN′OUS, *a.* Relating to alburnum.

AL′CA, *n.* In *ornith.*, the generic name of the *auk.* [*See* AUK.]

AL′CADÆ, *n.* A family of oceanic birds, including the auks, puffins, and guillemots.

ALCAL′DE, *n.* [Sp.] In *Spain*, a magistrate or judge.

ALCAR′RAZAS, *n.* [Sp.] A species of porous pottery made in Spain, for the purpose of cooling water.

AL′CARSINE, or **AL′CARGENE.** *See* ALKARSINE.

ALCA′TO, *n.* [Ar.] A protection for the throat, used by the Crusaders, probably of the nature of a gorget of mail.

ALCED′INÆ, ALCEDIN′IDÆ, } *n.* A family of insessorial birds, including the kingfishers.

ALCHEM′IC. *See* ALCHYMIC.

ALCHEMIL′LA, *n.* [From the Arabic *alkêmelyah*, alchemy.] Lady's mantle, a genus of plants. [*See* LADY'S MANTLE.]

AL′CO, *n.* The name of the variety of dog kept by the aborigines of the West Indies. It was small, and much petted. The minute woolly dog occasionally brought to this country, and called the Mexican mopsy, is a variety of it.

AL′COATES, *n.* The name given to crystalline compounds formed by alcohol with several of the salts which it dissolves.

AL′COHOL, *n.* [add.] The strongest alcohol that can be produced is termed *absolute alcohol*, to denote its entire freedom from water.—*Alcohol of sulphur*, a name given to the bisulphuret of carbon.

ALCOHOL′METER, ALCOHOM′ETER, } *n.* [*Alcohol*, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] An instrument for determining the strength of spirits, with a scale graduated so as to indicate the percentage of pure alcohol, either by weight or volume.

ALCOHOLMET′RICAL, ALCOHOMET′RICAL, } *a.* Relating to the alcoholmeter; as, *alcoholmetrical* tables.

ALCOOM′ETER, *n.* [Fr. *alcoometre.*] An instrument contrived by Gay-Lussac, for determining the strength of spirit, by indicating the percentage of pure alcohol by volume.

ALCOOMET′RICAL, *a.* Relating to the *alcoometer.*

ALCORAN′IC, *a.* Relating to the Alcoran, or Mahometanism.

AL′COVE, or **ALCOVE′**, *n.* [add.] A recess in a grove.

ALCYO′NEÆ, *n.* A group of marine productions, somewhat similar to the sponges, but more distinctly exhibiting an animated nature. They vary much in form, being either lobed, branched, rounded, or existing in a shapeless mass or crust. They are found in all seas, and at various depths.

AL′DER. The ancient genitive plural of the Saxon *eal*, all. It was formerly prefixed to adjectives in the superlative; as, *alder-first*, first of all; *alder-best*, best of all; *alder-liefest*, or *alder-lievest*, dearest of all.

ALDERAM′IN, *n.* A star of the third magnitude in the northern constellation Cepheus.

AL′DER BUCKTHORN, *n.* A British plant of the genus Rhamnus, the *R. frangula.* It is a shrub three or four feet high, and grows in woods and thickets. [*See* RHAMNUS.]

ALD'ERMANCY, *n.* The office of an alderman.

ALDERMAN'IC, *a.* Relating to, or becoming an alderman.

ALDERMAN'ITY,† *n.* The society of aldermen.

ALD'ERMANRY, *n.* The office or quality of an alderman.

AL'DINE EDITIONS, *n.* A term applied to those editions, chiefly of the classics, which proceeded from the press of Aldus Manutius, of Venice, for the most part in the sixteenth century. The term has been recently applied to certain elegant editions of English works.

AL'DRIAN,† *n.* A star in the neck of the Lion. [*Chaucer.*]

ALEAK', *adv.* In a leaking state.

ALEC'TO, *n.* [*Alecto,* the fury.] A genus of the star-fish family, in which the rays are divided into two or three branches, and furnished with articulated threads. The name has also been given to a genus of zoophytes found in a fossil state.

ALEC'TOR, *n.* [Gr. ἀλέκτωρ, a cock.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, peculiar to the New World. They somewhat resemble turkeys, and have a broad tail of fourteen stiff quills. There are several species of these birds, which are commonly called curassows. They feed on fruit and buds, and are easily domesticated.

ALE'GAR, *n.* [add.] Vinegar made of ale.

ALEGE',† *v. t.* (aleg'.) [Fr. *alleger.*] To alleviate; to soothe. [*Chaucer.*]

ALEG'EAUNCE,† *n.* Alleviation [*Chaucer.*]

ALEGG'EAUNCE,† *n.* Alleviation. [*Spenser.*]

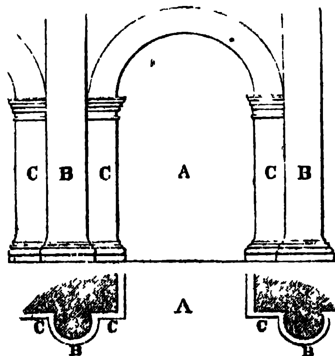
AL'EIS,† *n.* [Fr. *alise.*] Aloes; the lote-tree. [*Chaucer.*]

ALEMAN'NIC, *a.* Belonging to the *Alemanni,* an ancient people of Germany.

ALEMAN'NIC, *n.* The language of the *Alemanni,* or ancient people of Germany.

ALE'-MEASURE, *n.* An old liquid measure for ale, in which the gallon contained 282 cubic inches.

ALETTE', *n.* [Ital. *aletta.*] The face of the pier of an arch, extending from the arris of the reveal; but more particu-



Alette. A, Arch. B, B, Pillars. C, C, Alettes.

larly, that portion betwixt the arris of the reveal and the pillar or pilaster which is used to decorate the arch.

ALEW',† *n.* Halloo; howling; lamentation. [*Spenser.*]

AL'EXANDERS, *n.* The English name of a genus of plants, *Smyrnium,*—*which see.*

ALEXAN'DRINE, *a.* Including twelve syllables; as a verse or line.

ALEXIPHARM'IC, instead of **ALEXIPHARM'AC.**

ALEXIPHARM'ICAL, *a.* Same as ALEXIPHARMIC.

ALEXITER'ICAL, *a.* Same as ALEXITERIC.

AL'GA, *n.* [L.] Sea-weed.

AL'GAL, *n.* and *a.* One of the lower class of plants, or algæ; of or belonging to the algæ; having the nature of algæ. [*Lindley.*]

AL'GA-ROBA, *n.* [Ar.] The Arabic name of a tree bearing pods, containing a nutritious powder, supposed by some to have been the locusts on which St. John fed in the wilderness.

AL'GAZEL, *n.* A species of antelope indigenous to N. Africa (*A. gazella*). It is frequently represented on the Egyptian monuments.

ALGEBRA'IC, } *a.* [add.] *Alge-*
ALGEBRA'ICAL, } *braic signs,* certain signs or characters used in algebraical and mathematical operations, to denote the relation of numbers, magnitudes, and quantities; as, (=) equality, (+) plus, (—) minus, (×) multiplication, &c. [*See* SIGN.]

AL'GEBRAIST, or **ALGEBRA'IST.**

ALGOSE,† *a.* Extremely cold.

ALGUAZIL', *n.* In *Spain,* an inferior officer of justice; a constable.

ALHA'GI, *n.* The Arabian name of a species of camel's-thorn, and now adopted as a genus in botany. It belongs to the Leguminosæ, and contains several species. The *A. camelorum* is the true camel-thorn. *A maurorum,* or an unknown allied species in Persia and Bokhara, yields manna by merely shaking the branches, and some writers are of opinion that it was with this manna that the children of Israel were fed in the wilderness; but the varieties now found in Arabia and Egypt produce no manna.

AL'IBLE, *a.* Nutritive, or that may be nourished.

AL'IDADE, *n.* [Ar.] The index, or ruler, that moves about the centre of an astrolabe, or quadrant; the index of a graduated instrument.

A'LIEN, *n.* [add.] By the Act 7 and 8 Vict., c. 66, various privileges are conferred upon aliens, of which, as the law formerly stood, they were deprived. An alien can now be naturalized without an act of Parliament.

A'LIEN,† *v. t.* To alienate.

A'LIENOR, *n.* One who transfers property to another.

ALIGN', *v. i.* To form in line; as troops.

ALI'MA, *n.* A genus of stomapodous crustacea, the species of which are transparent.

ALIMENT'IVENESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists,* the name given to the organ that communicates the pleasure which arises from eating and drinking, and which prompts us to take nourishment.

ALIS'MA, *n.* Water-plantain, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Alismaceæ. [*See* WATER-PLANTAIN.]

AL'ITURE,† *n.* [L. *alitura.*] Nourishment.

ALIZ'ARINE, *n.* [From *alizari,* the commercial name of madder in the Levant.] A peculiar colouring principle obtained from madder.

AL'KALIFIABLE, or **ALKAL'IFIABLE.**

AL'KALIFIED, or **ALKAL'IFIED.**

AL'KALIFY, or **ALKAL'IFY.**

AL'KALIZATE, or **ALKAL'IZATE,** *a.*

AL'KALIZATE, or **ALKAL'IZATE,**† *v. t.* To make bodies alkaline. [*See* ALKALIZE.]

AL'KALOID, *a.* Relating to, or containing alkali.

ALKAN'A, *n.* *See* ALKENNA, and HENNA PLANT.

AL'KER, *n.* A star of the third magnitude in the constellation Crater.

ALL, *a.* [add.] The utmost degree of; as, in *all* probability; in *all* appearance.

ALL-ALONG', *adv.* Throughout; in the whole.

ALL-AMORT', *a.* [Fr. *a-la-mort.*] Dispirited. [*Shak.*]

ALLANTO'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in the *allantois.*

ALLANTO'IN, *n.* A crystalline substance found in the allantoic fluid of the cow.

AL'LA PRI'MA, *n.* [Ital.] A method of painting, in which the pigments are applied all at once to the canvas, without impasting or retouching.

ALLAY',† *v. i.* To abate; to subside; to grow calm.

ALL-BE',† *conj.* Although. [*Spenser.*]

ALL-CON'QUERING, *a.* That subdues everything.

ALL-CONSUM'ING, *a.* That consumes everything.

ALL-CREAT'ING, *a.* Creating all things.

ALL-DESIGN'ING, *a.* Designing all things.

ALL-DEVOUR'ING, *a.* That eats or swallows up everything.

ALL-DIRECT'ING, *a.* Directing all things.

ALL-DIVINE, *a.* Supremely excellent.

AL'LECRET, *n.* [Ger. *all strength.*] Light armour, used both by cavalry and infantry in the sixteenth century, and



Allecret Armour, A.D. 1540.

more especially by the Swiss. It consisted of a breastplate and gussets, often reaching to the middle of the thigh, and sometimes below the knees.

ALLECT',† *v. t.* [L. *allecto, allicio.*] To entice.

ALLEGA'TION, *n.* [add.] *Ecclesiastical allegation,* the term applied to the first plea in testamentary causes. In ecclesiastical proceedings of a criminal nature, the first plea is termed *articles;* and in plenary, or ordinary causes, the first plea is called the *libel.* The term *allegation* is also applied to every subsequent plea in all causes.—*Responsive allegation,* the first plea given in by a

defendant, the plaintiff's answer to which is called a *counter-allegation.*—*Exceptive allegation*, an exception made by either party in the case, to the credit of any witness upon matter contained in his deposition.

ALLEGE′,† *v. t.* (aleg′.) To alleviate; to lighten. [*Spenser.*]

ALLEGGE′,† To ease; to alleviate. [*Spenser.*]

ALLEGG′EAUNCE,† *n.* Alleviation; ease; comfort. [*Spenser.*]

ALLE′GIANCE, *n.* [add.] Properly, the lawful obedience which a subject is bound to render to his sovereign. The bond of allegiance is mutual and reciprocal; by it, the subject is bound to obey, and the sovereign to protect. According to the law of England, the allegiance of a subject is permanent and universal.

ALLE′GIANT,† *a.* Loyal.

ALLEGOR′ICAL, *a.* [add.] *Allegorical pictures*, pictures representing allegorical subjects. They are of two kinds; those in which the artist unites allegorical with real persons, and those in which he represents allegorical persons only. This latter is allegorical painting in the true sense of the term.

AL′LEGORIZER, *n.* One who allegorizes, or turns things into allegory.

ALLE′GRO, *n.* A piece of music performed in allegro.

ALLEMANDE′, *n.* A slow air in common time; or grave, solemn music, with a slow movement. Also, a moderately quick dance, written in two crotchet time. Also, a figure in dancing.

ALL-FORGIV′ING, *a.* Forgiving all.

ALL-FOUR. *See* Four.

ALL-FOURS, *n.* [add.] The phrase, *on all-fours*, has been sometimes used to signify even or evenly; consistent or consistently; parallel; square.

> No simile can go on *all-fours.*
> This example is on *all-fours* with the other.
> *Macaulay's Essays.*

ALL-HAL′LOWMAS, *n.* All-hallow tide.

ALL HAL′LOWN,† *a.* Relating to the time about All-saints' day.

ALL-HO′LY, *a.* Perfectly holy.

ALLI′ANCE, *n.* [add.] *Holy alliance.* [*See* under Holy.]

ALLIGA′TOR TORTOISE, *n.* A species of the Emydæ or marsh-tortoises, with long tail and limbs, which cannot be entirely drawn within its bucklers. The alligator tortoise (*Chelydra serpentina*) is a native of the lakes, rivers, and morasses of Carolina, where it is very destructive to fish and water-fowl.

ALLIGN′MENT, *n.* *See* Alignment, Allinement.

AL′LIS, *n.* A species of fish belonging to the herring family, also called the shad (*Alosa communis*).

ALLIT′ERATIVENESS, *n.* Quality of being alliterative.

ALLIT′ERATOR, *n.* One who uses alliteration.

ALL-KNOW′ING, *a.* Omniscient; all-wise.

ALL LOVES. A former mode of adjuration, meaning, *for the love of all*, as of heaven, earth, &c.; as, speak of *all loves!*

AL′LOCATE, *v. t.* To place; to set apart; to distribute; to assign to each his share.

AL′LOCATED, *pp.* Set apart; distributed; assigned.

ALLOCA′TUR, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a certificate of allowance of cost of taxation by the proper officer.

ALLO′DIALLY, *adv.* In an allodial manner.

ALLONGE, *v. i.* (allunj′.) To make a pass or thrust with a rapier.

ALLONGE′, *n.* (allunj′.) [add.] A paper annexed to a bill of exchange, when there are so many successive endorsements to be made that the original paper would not contain them.

ALLOP′ATHIC, or **ALLOPATH′IC,** *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.

ALLOPATH′ICALLY, *adv.* In a manner conformable with allopathy.

ALLOPHYL′IAN, *n.* [Gr. αλλος, and φυλη, a tribe, a race.] "The *Allophylian* nations," in *archæol.*, is the term employed by Dr. Richard in designating the primitive races supposed to have inhabited Britain and the continent of Europe, previous to the earliest historic indications of the Asian nations passing into Europe.

ALLOT′MENT, *n.* [add.] The act of allotting, or distributing by lot.—*Allotment system*, the practice of dividing land into small portions for cultivation by agricultural labourers, and other cottagers, at their leisure, and after they have performed their ordinary day's work. Since 1830, the adoption of this system has become common in all the agricultural counties in England; but they are nowhere universal. The quantity of land allotted to each individual or family, varies from the eighth part of an acre to four or five acres.

AL′LOTROPIC STATE, *n.* [Gr. αλλος, another, and τροπος, condition.] A term applied to the dissimilar condition observed in certain elements, of which the various forms of carbon, as diamond, graphite, &c., afford a well-known example.

ALL O′VER, *adv.* In *familiar lan.*, thoroughly; entirely; as, the book entitled *Dombey and Son* is Dickens *all over.*

ALL O′VERISH, *a.* In *low lan.*, neither sick nor well.

ALLOW′, *v. t.* [add.] To approve. [*Shak.*] In *America*, to acknowledge; to think. Used in a very loose manner, like the word *guess.*

ALL-POW′ERFUL, *a.* Almighty; omnipotent.

ALLS, *n. plur.* All one's goods or property. [*Vulgar.*]

ALL-SEARCH′ING, *a.* That searches all things.

ALL′-SORTS, *n.* A term used in gin-palaces to denote a beverage composed of left drops of liquor of various descriptions mixed together.

ALL SORTS OF. In the *southern states of America*, a low term for expert, acute, excellent, capital; thus, *all sorts of a fellow*, means an excellent, or smart fellow.

ALL TO SMASH. An expression used in low and familiar language, and signifying, all to pieces.

ALL-TRI′UMPHING, *a.* Everywhere triumphant.

ALLU′MINATE,† *v. t.* To colour; to embellish.

ALLURE′,† *n.* Something set up to entice; a lure.

ALLU′SION, *n.* [add.] In *rhet.*, a reference to some striking incident in history, or passage in some writer, which serves to illustrate, and at the same time pleases by similitude or resemblance.

ALLU′VION, *n.* [add.] In *phys. geog.*, a tract of alluvial formation; particularly applied to the bottom-lands and deltas of rivers.

ALLY′, *v. i.* To be closely united.

AL′LYLE, *n.* A new radical, discovered in the essential oil of garlic (*Allium sativum*), which is a sulphuret of allyle.

AL′MA, *n.* *See* Alme.

ALMA′AC, *n.* A star of the second magnitude in the northern constellation Andromeda.

AL′MAI. *See* Alme.

ALMAN′DIN, or **AL′MANDINE.**

ALMAN′DRES,† *n.* Almond-trees. [*Chaucer.*]

ALMAYNE′ RIVETS, *n.* [Fr. *allemayne*, that is, *German.*] In *anc. armour*, sliding rivets, or rather, rivets fitting into slot-holes, by which various of the overlapping plates were fastened together, for the purpose of permitting the armour to yield to the motion of the body.

AL′MERY, *n.* *See* Ambry.

AL′MOND-OIL, *n.* A bland, fixed oil, obtained from almonds by pressure.

AL′MOND-SHAPED, *a.* Shaped like an almond.

AL′MONER, *n.* [add.] The office of lord high almoner of England has been long held by the archbishops of York. There is also a sub-almoner, and the hereditary grand almoner is the Marquis of Exeter. The lord almoner makes an annual distribution of alms in the sovereign's name, to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall, on Maundy-Thursday.

ALM′RY,† *n.* Same as Almonry.

ĀLMS, *n.* [add.] Grammarians regard the word *alms* as of both numbers. In respect to its original form, it is singular; but, in respect to its meaning, either singular or plural.

ĀLMS′-DRINK, *n.* According to Warburton, a phrase among good fellows, to signify that liquor of another's share which his companion drinks to ease him.

ĀLMS′-HOUSE, *n.* [add.] In *England*, an edifice, or collection of tenements, built by a private person, and endowed with a revenue for the maintenance of a certain number of poor, aged, or disabled people.

AL′MUCANTAR, AL′MUCANTER, or **AL′MACANTER.**

AL′MUCE, / **AU′MUCE,** *n.* [L. *almutium.*] A furred hood, having long ends, hanging down the front of the dress,



Figure wearing the Almuce, from a Sepulchral Brass.

something like the stole, and which was worn by the clergy from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries, for warmth, when officiating in the church during inclement weather.

AL′NATH,† *n.* The first star in the

horns of Aries, whence the first mansion of the moon takes its name. [*Chaucer.*]

AL'NUS, *n.* [From the Celtic *al*, near, and *lan*, a river, or rather Heb. אלון, an oak.] The alder, a genus of plants, nat. order Betulaceæ. *A. glutinosa*, the common alder, is a well-known tree, which grows in damp places, or by the sides of rivers. It supplies excellent charcoal for the manufacture of gunpowder; the bark is valuable for tanning, and the young shoots for dyeing various colours, when mixed with other ingredients. Its stems, when hollowed out, are used for water-pipes, and underground purposes; and the veiny knots of the wood are cut into veneers by cabinet-makers. *A. incana*, is the Turkey alder, which grows to a larger size than the common alder. *A. cordifolia*, the heart-leaved alder, is a native of Naples, and is one of the most interesting ornamental trees that have of late years been introduced into cultivation. There are several American species.

ALOERETIN'IC ACID, *n.* An acid contained in the artificial bitter of aloes, along with aloetic acid.

ALOET'IC, ALOET'ICAL, *a* [add.] Consisting chiefly of aloes; having aloes as a principal ingredient; as, an *aloetic* preparation.

ALOFT', *prep.* Above; as, *aloft* the flood. [*Shak*]

ALONDE',† *adv.* (alond'.) On land [*Chaucer.*]

ALONG', *adv.* [add.] *Along*, when it signifies by the side of, near to, is usually classed among prepositions.

ALOPECU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. ἀλώπηξ a fox, and οὐρά, a tail.] Foxtail-grass, a genus of plants [*See* FOXTAIL-GRASS.]

AL'ORING, AL'ORYING, AL'ORYNG, AL'UR, AL'URA, *n.* The parapet wall, or, more correctly, the gutter, or horizontal foot and water path, which the parapet supported and protected. The word was applied with a more extended signification to any passage or gangway, such as the triforium and clerestory galleries of a church, or the covered ways at the sides of streets, as may still be seen in the "rows" of Chester.

ALO'SA, *n.* [add.] *Alosa vulgaris* is the common shad,—*which see.*

ALOS'ED,† *pp.* [Sax. *hlisan.*] Praised. [*Chaucer.*]

A-LOWE', *adv.* A fire; in a flame. [*Scotch.*]

ALP, *n.* A local name for the bullfinch.

AL'PACA, *n.* A species of Auchenia, indigenous to Peru, and celebrated for its soft wool-like hair. [*See* PACO.]

AL'PES,† *n. plur.* Bullfinches. [*Chaucer.*]

AL'PHA ORCE'INE, *n.* The name given by Kane to one of two blue compounds contained in archil; the other he terms *Beta orceine.*

AL'PHERATZ, *n.* A star of the second magnitude in the head of Andromeda.

ALPHON'SINE, *a.* Relating to Alphonso, king of Leon, or his astronomical tables.

AL'PIGENE, *a* Produced, or growing in alpine regions.

ALS,† *adv.* Also; likewise. [*Chaucer.*]

AL-SEG'NO, *n.* In *mus.*, a notice to the performer that he must recommence.

ALSINA'CEÆ, *n.* The chickweed tribe of plants, a nat. order formerly, and still by most, included in the Caryophyllaceæ of Jussieu. It is distinguished from Illecebraceæ by nothing but the want of stipules.

AL'SINE MEDIA, *n.* The name given by Linnæus to common chickweed, or the *Stellaria media* of modern botanists.

AL'SO, *adv.* [add.] When this word notes addition or conjunction, it is usually reckoned a conjunction.

ALSTRŒME'RIA, *n.* A beautiful genus of South American plants, belonging to the nat. order Amaryllidaceæ, and much cultivated in our greenhouses.

AL'TAN, *n.* A star of the first magnitude in the northern constellation Aquila, the Eagle with Antinous.

AL'TAR-SCREEN, *n.* In *arch.*, the partition behind the high altar.

AL'TAR-TOMB, *n* In *arch*, a raised monument resembling a tomb.

AL'TERATIVE, *a.* [add] Having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body, without sensible evacuations

ALTER'ITY, *n* State of being another, or different. [*Rar. us.*]

AL'TERNACY, or ALTERN'ACY.

ALTERN'ANT, *a* In *geol*, a term applied to rocks composed of alternating layers.

ALTERN'ATE, *a* [add.] In *geom*, *alternate angles* are properly the internal angles made by two lines with a third, on opposite sides of it. If the two lines are parallel, the alternate angles are equal [*See* ALTERNATE in *Dict*]

AL'TERNATE, or ALTERN'ATE, *v. t* The latter accentuation is more generally used.

AL'TERNATE, or ALTERN'ATE, *v i*

ALTERN'ATELY PINNATE, *a.* In *bot*, a term used where the leaflets of a pinnate leaf are placed alternately on the common petiole, as in some vetches.

AL'TERNATING, or ALTERN'ATING, *ppr.*

ALTERN'ATIVE, *a* [add] Alternate; as, *alternative* command [*Rowe.*]

ALTHE'A, or ALTHÆ'A, *n*

ALTHE'INE, instead of ALTHEIN'E.

ALTIL'OQUENT, *a.* High-sounding; pompous in language.

ALTINGIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of dicotyledonous unisexual monochlamydeous plants; the same as Balsamifluæ, —*which see.*

AL'TITUDE, *n.* [add.] *Altitudes*, haughty airs; excessive pride; as, to be in one's *altitudes.*

ALTITUDINA'RIAN, *a.* Having altitude; aspiring. [*Not authorized*]

AL'TO, [add] In *mus.*, the counter-tenor part, or that between the tenor and treble. [*See* ALT.]

AL'TO CLEF, *n.* In *mus.*, the counter-tenor clef. [*See* ALT.]

AL'TOUN, *n.* Oldtown. [*Scotch.*]

ALUCI'TIDÆ, *n.* A family of small lepidopterous insects, nearly allied to the Tineidæ, and having for its type the genus Alucita. The wings are singularly divided into narrow, feathered rays; the antennæ are long, slender, and setaceous; and the legs are long and slender.

AL'UMED, *a.* Mixed with alum.

ALU'MEN, *n.* [L.] Alum,—*which see.*

ALUMINIF'EROUS, *a* Containing or affording alum.

ALU'MINITE, instead of AL'UMINITE.

ALUM'NI, *n. plur.* [L.] *See* ALUMNUS.

ALUMO-CAL'CITE, *n.* A silicious mineral.

AL'UM-OINTMENT, *n.* Common turpentine, lard, and powdered alum.

AL'UM-ROCK, *n.* Same as ALUM-STONE.

AL'UM-SCHIST, *n.* Same as ALUM-SLATE.

AL'UM-WATER, *n.* A solution of alum in water; used by painters in water-colours.

AL'URA, *n.* *See* ALORING.

AL'VEATED, *a.* Formed or vaulted like a bee-hive.

AL'VEOLAR, ALVE'OLAR, AL'VEOLARY, ALVE'OLARY, *n.* [add.] Pertaining to the arteries and veins of the sockets of the teeth.—*Alveolar processes*, the sockets of the teeth.—*Alveolar structure*, a term applied to minute superficial cavities in the mucous membranes of the stomach, esophagus, and small intestines

AL'VEOLATE, or ALVE'OLATE.

AL'VEOLITE, or ALVE'OLITE.

ALVE'OLUS, instead of ALVEO'LUS.

AL'VINE CONCRETIONS, *n.* Calculi formed in the stomach or intestines.

AL'VUS, *n* [L] The belly; the intestines, also the intestinal evacuation.

ALYS'SUM, *n* [Gr ἄλυσσον] A genus of plants, of the nat. order Cruciferæ. The *Koniga maritima* of Adamson was formerly called *A. maritimum*, and is still known as the sweet alyssum; it is much cultivated, having white and fragrant honey-scented flowers, to which the bees are very partial.

AMABYR', *n.* An old British word, signifying the price of virginity, and expressing a barbarous custom which formerly prevailed in England and Wales, being a sum of money paid to the lord, when a maid was married within his lordship.

AMACRAT'IC, AMASTHEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἅμα, together, and κράτος, power, or σθένος, force.] Terms applicable to a lens photographically perfect, or which unites all the chemical rays into one focus.

AMADI'NA, *n.* A genus of small birds, of the finch family, with short bulging beaks There are several exotic species, which are called amadavats or amaduvats.

AM'ADINE, *n.* A substance produced from wheat and potato starch.

AMAIST', *adv.* Almost. [*Scotch.*]

AMALGAMA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *America*, the mixing or union of the white and black races. *Amalgamation* is a term applied particularly to the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by means of mercury. The mercury readily dissolves these metals, as disseminated in the minerals, and uniting with them, thus separates them from the earthy matters. The mercury is afterwards driven off from the amalgam by heat.

AMAND',† *v. t* [L. *amando.*] To send one away.

AMANDA'TION,† *n.* Sending on a message.

AMARANTHA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of monochlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, chiefly inhabiting tropical countries, where they are often troublesome weeds. They are remarkable for the usually dry-coloured scales of which all their bracteæ and floral envelopes are composed. To this order belong the cock's-comb, the globe amaranth, the prince's feather, and the love-lies-bleeding of our gardens.

AMARYLLIDA′CEÆ, *n.* The Narcissus tribe of plants, a nat. order of monocotyledonous plants, with six stamens and an inferior fruit, which comprehends the daffodil, the Guernsey and belladonna lilies, the Brunsvigias and blood-flowers of the Cape of Good Hope. The bulbs of some are poisonous, especially those of *Hæmanthus toxicarius*, and some neighbouring species, in which the Hottentots are said to dip their arrow-heads. The bulbs of *Narcissus poeticus*, and some other species, are emetic.

AMASSETTE′, *n.* [Fr.] In *paint.*, an instrument of horn, with which the colours are collected and scraped together on the stone during the process of grinding.

AMATE′,† *v. t.* instead of *v. i.* [add.] To subdue or daunt. [*Spenser.*]

AMAT′ED,† *pp.* Perplexed. [*Spenser.*]

AMATEUR′, *n.* [add.] One who cultivates any study or art, from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally.

AMATEUR′SHIP, *n.* The character or quality of an amateur. [*Not authorized.*]

AMATOR′CULIST,† *n.* [L. *amatorculus.*] An insignificant lover.

AMATO′RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to love; as, *amatorian* odes.

AMATO′RII, *n. plur.* [L.] The superior oblique muscles of the eye; so named from the expression which they impart.

A MAX′IMIS AD MIN′IMA. [L.] In *logic*, from the greatest things to the least.

AMA′ZINGLY, *adv.* [add.] Wonderfully; exceedingly; very much. [*Used in colloquial language, and applied to trifling things.*]

AM′AZON-ANT, *n.* The *Formica rufescens* is so called. The neuters of this species of ant make *slaves* of the neuters of other species of ants.

AM′AZON-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an amazon.

AMBA′GINOUS, *a.* Circumlocutory; tedious. [*Rar. us.*]

AMBA′GITORY, *a.* Same as AMBAGINOUS.

AM′BARIE, *n.* In *India*, an oblong seat, furnished with a canopy and curtains, to be placed on an elephant's back, for the accommodation of riders.

AM′BARY, *n.* An East Indian plant, the hibiscus.

AMBASSADE′,† *n.* [Fr.] Embassy.

AMBASSADO′RIAL, *a.* Belonging to an ambassador. [*Rar. us.*]

AM′BASSAGE,† *n.* An embassy.

AMBASS′ATRIE,† *n.* [Fr.] Embassy. [*Chaucer.*]

AM′BASSY,† *n.* An embassy.

AM′BER, *n.* [add.] Amber is chiefly used for ornamental purposes. It is cut, for instance, into beads for necklaces.

AM′BER-WEEPING, *a.* Distilling amber.

AM′BER-YELLOW, *n.* An ochre of a rich amber colour, in its raw state; when burned it yields a fine brown-red.

AM′BES-AS,† *n.* [Fr.] Two aces at dice. [*See* AMBS-ACE.] [*Chaucer.*]

AM′BIDEXTER, or **AMBIDEX′TER.**

AMBIL′OQUY,† *n.* Use of doubtful expressions.

AMBI′′TIOUS, *a.* [add.] Anxious to please.

AMBI′′TIOUSLY, *adv.* [add.] Studiously; anxiously.

AM′BITUS, *n.* [L.] [add.] A going round; a circuit; circumference. The circumference or exterior edge or border of a thing, as of a leaf.—In *Roman hist.*, a canvassing for votes by candidates for office.

AM′BLING, *n.* The motion of a horse that ambles.

AMBLO′TIC, *a.* [Gr. αμβλωσις, abortion.] Having the power to cause abortion.

AMBLYA′PHIA, *n.* [Gr. αμβλυς, dull, and αφη, touch.] Insensibility of touch or general feeling.

AMBLYO′PIA, *n.* Same as AMBLYOPY.

AMBLYP′TERUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, with heterocercal tail, only found in a fossil state. The species are characteristic of the coal formation.

AM′BON, *n.* Same as AMBO.

AMBRO′SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to St. Ambrose.—The *Ambrosian office*, or ritual, is a formula of worship in the church of Milan, instituted by St. Ambrose.—*Ambrosian chant*, a mode of singing or chanting introduced by St. Ambrose. It was more monotonous than the Gregorian, which was used afterwards.

AMBULA′CRA, *n.* [L. *ambulacrum*, an alley.] The narrow longitudinal portions of the shell of the *echinus*, or sea-urchin, which are perforated by small orifices, traversed by tentacular suckers, and alternated with the broad tuberculated portions.

AM′BULANCE, *n.* [Fr.] A moving hospital or place of succour for the wounded, formed for the occasion in the immediate vicinity of the field of battle, so as to be out of the reach of the enemy's fire. Such hospitals are attached to every French army or division of an army. They were introduced during the wars of Napoleon.

AM′BULATOR, *n.* In *road-surveying*, an instrument for measuring distances. [*See* PERAMBULATOR, of which this term is merely a contraction.]

AM′BULATORY, *a.* [add.] In *ornith.*, formed for walking; applied to the feet of birds with three toes before and one behind; as the passerine birds.

AMBUSCADE′, or **AMBUSCADE′**, *n.* [add.] A body of troops lying in ambush.

AMBUSCADE, or **AMBUSCADE′**, *v. t.*

AMBUSCA′DED, or **AMBUSCA′DED**, *pp.*

AM′BUSCADING, or **AMBUSCA′DING.**

AMBUSCA′DO,† *n.* An ambuscade.

AMBUSCA′DOED,† *a.* Privately posted.

AMBUST′,† *a.* [L. *ambustus.*] Burnt.

AMEBE′AN, *a.* Answering alternately. [*See* AMOBEAN.]

AMEER′, } *n.* [Ar.] A nobleman; a
AMIR′, } chief, an emir,—*which see.*

AM′EL-CORN, } *n.* [Latin, *amylum*,
AM′YL-CORN, } starch.] A species of corn formerly used for starch.

AMEL′IORATOR, *n.* One who ameliorates.

AM′ELLED,† *a.* Enamelled.

AMEL′LUS, *n.* A plant mentioned by Virgil, and known to botanists as *Aster amellus*; it has the flowers in heads, like the other Compositæ, those in the centre yellow, those in the circumference purple, from not understanding which Dryden and other English poets have given an absurd translation of the passage.

AM′ENAGE,† *n.* Manage; carriage. [*See* AMENANCE.] [*Spenser.*]

AM′ENAUNCE,† *n.* See AMENANCE. [*Spenser.*]

AMENDE′, *n.* [add.] In *popular lan.*, the phrase *amende honorable* is used to signify a public or open recantation and reparation to an injured party for improper language or treatment.

AMEND′MENT, *n.* [add.] In *parliamentary proceedings*, an alteration proposed to be made in the draught of any bill, or in the terms of any motion under discussion. Sometimes an amendment is moved, the effect of which is entirely to reverse the sense of the original motion; but when this is the object in view, the more usual way is to move a negative. In public meetings held for discussion the term *amendment* is used to signify an alteration proposed to be made in the terms of any motion; and sometimes it is used to signify a counter-motion.—In *law*, this term properly signifies the correction of mistakes in the written records of judicial proceedings.

A MEN′SA ET THO′RO, or **A MEN′SA ET TO′RO.**

AMENTA′CEÆ, *n.* The name given by Jussieu to those plants, the flowers of which are arranged in a dense spike called an *amentum*; as the poplar, the birch, the willow, the oak, the hazel, &c. But modern botanists have separated the Amentaceæ into several different orders, as Cupuliferæ, Salicaceæ, Betulaceæ, and Platanaceæ.



AMEN′TUM, *n.* [Lat.] The thong or strap by which the ancients fastened their sandals or shoes to the foot.

AMEN′TY,† *n.* [Fr. *amentie.*] Madness.

AMEN′USE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *amenuiser.*] To lessen; to diminish. [*Chaucer.*]

AMERCE′ABLE, *a.* Liable to amercement.

AMERC′IAMENT, *n.* Same as AMERCEMENT.

AMER′ICAN. Incorrectly written AMERI′CAN, in some of the earlier issues of the *Dict.*

AM′ESS, *n.* Same as ALMUCE,—*which see.*

AMETABO′LIA, } *n.* A division of
AMETABO′LIANS, } insects which do not undergo any metamorphosis, but which escape from the egg nearly under the same form which they preserve through life. [*See* METABOLIANS.]

AM′ETHYST, *n.* [add.] The *Oriental amethyst* is a rare violet-coloured gem, called corundum or adamantine spar, with the qualities of the sapphire or ruby. The amethyst consists chiefly of silica.

AMETHYST′INE, *a.* [add.] Composed of the amethyst; as, an *amethystine* cup.

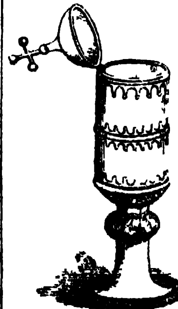
AMHAR′IC, *n.* The vernacular language of South-Western Abyssinia. It is said to be a degenerated Shemitish dialect, with many African elements.

AMHERST′IA, *n.* A genus of plants, named in honour of Lady Amherst, belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ. The flowers are large, red, and form a raceme about three feet long. Its native country is unknown. There is only one species, the *A. nobilis*, of which three trees were observed by Dr. Wallich in Burmah, in which country the flowers are collected and laid before the shrines of their deities.

AM′IATITE, *n.* In *miner.*, fiorite or pearl-sinter.

AMICABIL′ITY, *n.* Quality of being amicable.

AMI'CAL, *a.* [L. *amicus.*] Friendly; amiable.
AM'ICT, *n.* Same as AMICE.
AMI'CUS CU'RIÆ, *n.* [L.] In *law phrase*, a friend of the court; a stander-by, who informs the judge when doubtful or mistaken in matter of law.
AM'IS,† *n.* [AMICE.] Apparel; garment. [*Spenser.*]
AMISS',† *n.* Fault. [*Shak.*]
AMIS'SION,† *n.* [L. *amissio.*] Loss.
AM'MIDE, *n.* A more correct orthography of AMIDE,—*which see.*
AM'MIDIDE, } *n.* A compound of am-
AM'IDIDE, } mide with a metal; as, the *ammidide* of mercury.
AMMID'OGEN, } *n.* A basifying and
AMID'OGEN, } basic principle, composed of two equivalents of hydrogen, and one of nitrogen. It is the same as AMMIDE.
AM'MIRAL, *n.* An obsolete form of ADMIRAL.
AMMOCE'TES (not AMMOCETE), *n* A genus of cyclostomous fishes, separated from the lampreys. One British species is known, the pride or stone-grig (*A branchialis*); it is occasionally met with in our rivers, where it lodges in the mud
AMMODY'TES (not AMMODYTE), *n.* A genus of eel-shaped fishes, which contains two British species, the wide-mouthed launce (*A tobianus*), and the small-mouthed launce (*A. alliciens*).
AMMONI'ACUM, } *n* Same as AM-
AMMO'NIACUM, } MONIAC GUM, *which see.*
AM'MONITE, *n* [add] A fossil genus of cephalopodous molluscs, allied to the recent genus Nautilus This genus, however, may be considered rather as a family, including many genera To this family the name *Ammonitidæ* is given It contains the genera, Goniatites, Ceratites, Ammonites, Scaphites, Hamites, and others [*See cut* in *Dict* AMMONITE.]
AMMOPH'ILA, *n* [Gr. ἄμμος, sand, and φίλος, a lover] Sea-reed, a genus of plants, nat order Gramineæ *A arundinacea*, common marum, sea-reed, mat-weed, or sea-bent, grows on sandy sea-shores, and is extensively employed in Norfolk and Holland for preserving the banks of sand which protect those countries from the inroads of the sea, as it serves to bind down the sand by its long tough roots. It is also manufactured into door-mats and floor-brushes. In the Hebrides it is made into ropes, mats, bags, and hats. It was formerly referred to the genus Arundo.—In *zool.*, the name of a long-bodied genus of fossorial hymenoptera, commonly called sand-wasps.
AMNE'SIA, *n.* [Gr.] Forgetfulness; loss of memory.
AMNIC'OLIST,† *n.* [L. *amnicola*] One who dwells near a river.
AMNIG'ENOUS,† *a.* Born of a river.
AMNIOT'IC, *a.* [add.] Pertaining to the amnion; contained in the amnion; as, the *amniotic* fluid.
AMOBE'AN, *a.* Properly AMŒBÆ'-AN.
AMOBE'UM, *n.* Properly AMŒBÆ'-UM.
AMO'MEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, now called by some Scitamineæ, by others Zingiberaceæ.
AMON'ESTE,† *v. t.* (amon'est.) [Fr.] To admonish; to advise. [*Chaucer.*]
AMONG, } *prep.* [add.] Used in im-
AMONGST, } puting an action to a number of persons in general, without determining the agency of any of them in particular; as, you have *among* you killed a sweet and innocent lady. [*Shak.*]
AMORETTE', } *n.* [Fr.] An amorous
AMOURETTE', } woman; also, a love knot, or a trifling love affair.
AMOR'TIZE, or AMOR'TISE.
AMPARTHRO'SIS, *n.* Same as AMPHIARTHROSIS.
AM'PELIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from the oils of bituminous schist. An oily matter prepared from the same substance has been termed *Ampelin.*
AMPEL'IDÆ, *n.* The chatterers; a family of insessorial or perching birds, distinguished by the enormous width of their gape, which in many extends beyond the eye; most of them inhabit tropical America. [*See* CHATTERER]
AMPELID'EÆ, or VITA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat order of thalamiflorous plants, to which the genus Vitis, including the *V. vinifera*, or common vine, belongs
AM'PELIS, *n.* A genus of perching birds; the chatterers [*See* CHATTERER.]
AM'PELITE, *n* [add.] This term is also applied to a kind of slate, found in the fossiliferous series of rocks There are two varieties; the first is termed *alum-slate*, and the second, *graphic-slate.*
AMPELOP'SIS, *n* [Gr ἄμπελος a vine, and ὄψις resemblance.] A genus of plants, nat order Ampelideæ, or Vitaceæ. Many of the species are known by the name of *creepers.*
AMPERE'S THEORY, *n* An electro-dynamic theory established by André Marie Ampère. In this theory the mutual attraction and repulsion of two magnets is referred to the mutual action of electric currents, according to a certain fundamental law, in a manner resembling the polar attraction of electricity in a state of tension Ampère conceived that the magnetic action of the earth is the result of currents circulating within it, or at its surface, from east to west, in planes parallel to the magnetic equator.
AMPHIB'IAL, *a* Pertaining to the amphibials; having the power of living in air and water. [*See* AMPHIBIOUS]
AMPHIB'IALS, } *n.* [add] These
AMPHIB'IANS, } terms are strictly
AMPHIB'IA, } applicable only to such animals as have the power of living indifferently at the same time, either upon land or in water, or to such animals as possess both lungs and gills. Four genera of batrachian reptiles are found to possess this double apparatus, viz , the *axolotls*, the *menobranchi*, the *sirens*, and the *proteus*. These are the only known vertebrated animals that are truly amphibious. Taking the term, however, in a sense somewhat more extended, it might be made to include the whole order of batrachians. Cuvier uses the term to designate a family of marine quadrupeds, including the seal and walrus.
AMPHIB'OLIC, or AMPHIBOL'IC.
AMPHIB'OLOID, *n.* A rock composed of amphibole and felspar, in which the amphibole predominates; a variety of greenstone.
AMPHIB'RACHYS, *n.* Same as AMPHIBRACH.
AMPHIDES'MA, *n.* A genus of marine bivalve shells, which live in the sand on the sea-coasts of this and other countries. The shell is inequilateral.
AMPHIG'AMOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί and γάμος, nuptials.] A term applied by De Candolle to those cellular cryptogamic plants which exhibit no trace whatever of sexual organs.
AMPHIOX'US, *n.* The lancelet, a small fish of the lamprey family. So rudimentary is the structure of this genus of fishes, that Pallas regarded and described the first species as a slug (*Limax.*) One species (*A. lanceolatus*) is found on the coasts of England and Ireland, in the Firth of Clyde, and the Mediterranean. Two other species of this curious genus have lately been discovered, one in S. America, and the other in the Eastern seas. The genus is also called Branchiostoma.
AMPHIPLEU'RA, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of diatomaceous plants allied to Navicula, with which it was combined by Ehrenberg, in his work on infusoriæ.
AMPHIP'NEUSTS, *n.* [Gr. ἀμφί, and πνέω, to breathe] A term applied to the true amphibials; as, the *siren*, and *proteus.*
AMPHIPRO'RA, *n.* In *bot*, a genus of diatomaceous plants.
AMPHITET'RAS, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of diatomaceæ.
AMPHITHEAT'RIC, *a.* Same as AMPHITHEATRICAL.
AMPHITHEAT'RICALLY, *adv.* In an amphitheatrical form.
AM'PHITRITE, *n.* [add.] These animals belong to the order Tubicola, and class Annulata, of Cuvier. They are easily recognized by their golden-coloured setæ, disposed in the form of a crown. Some of them construct slight tubes of a regular conical form, which they carry about with them.
AMPHIT'ROPOUS, *a* A term applied to the ovule of plants, when the foraminal and chalazal ends are transverse with respect to the hilum.
AMPHIU'MA, *n.* A genus of batrachian reptiles, which frequent the lakes and stagnant waters of N. America. They first appear in the tadpole form, and afterwards gradually acquire small legs and feet. The body is of great length.
AM'PHORA, *n* In *bot.*, a genus of diatomaceous plants founded on the *Navicula amphora* of Ehrenberg.
AM'PHORAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling an amphora.
AMPHOR'IC RESONANCE, *n* [L. *amphora*, a vessel.] In *auscultation*, a sound of the chest like that heard on blowing into a decanter.
AM'PUL, *n.* [L *ampulla.*] A vessel used in ecclesiastical rites, various in shape and materials, and formerly employed for containing the consecrated oil used in baptism, consecration, &c.; and also at the coronation of monarchs. In England and France, a vessel of this kind is still in use for the anointing of sovereigns. That for France was kept at Rheims, and is said to have been brought from heaven by a dove for the baptismal unction of Clovis I It disappeared at the Revolution. The ampulla of England is an eagle of pure gold, and richly chased.


Ampul.

AM'PYX, *n.* [Gr.] A broad band, or plate of metal, often enriched with precious stones, worn on the forehead by Greek and Roman ladies of rank. Elephants and horses were sometimes decorated with a similar ornament.



AM'SEL, *n.* A name sometimes given to the blackbird. [*See* AMZEL.]

A'MULE. *See* AMYLE.

AMURCOS'ITY,† *n.* [L. *amurca*, lees of oil.] The quality of lees, or scum.

AMUR'COUS,† *a.* Full of dregs or lees; foul.

AMUS'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being amused.

AMY'ELOUS, *a* [Gr. *a* priv, and μυελος, *medulla*.] In *med.*, a term applied to the fetus, in cases in which there is complete absence of the spinal marrow. In cases in which the encephalon also is absent, the fetus is termed *amyencephalous*.

AMYG'DALÆ, *n.* A name given to the exterior glands of the neck, and to the tonsils.

AMYGDAL'EÆ, *n* The almond tribe of plants, a sub-order of the Rosaceæ The species are trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves, with free stipules; polypetalous corolla; perigynous stamens; ovary superior, solitary, one-celled; style terminal; fruit drupaceous, one-seeded. The peach, nectarine, plum, cherry, almond, apricot, prune, damson, and bullace are produced by different species of the order. The species are all, more or less, poisonous, from their leaves and kernels yielding an abundance of prussic or hydrocyanic acid.

AMYG'DALINE, *n.* [add.] This product contains nitrogen, and is one of the bases of hydrocyanic acid, though it does not possess the poisonous properties of that powerful agent.

AMYGDALOID'AL, instead of AMYG'DALOIDAL.

AMYG'DALUS, *n.* [add.] This genus comprehends the almond, peach, and nectarine, besides a few bushes. Of the common almond there are two principal varieties, the sweet and the bitter.

A MYLE, *n.* [Gr. αμυλον, starch, and ὕλη, matter, or principle.] The hypothetical radical of a series of compounds derived from oil of potato-spirit, which is itself, when pure, the hydrated oxide of amyle, analogous to alcohol. Both the radical and its hydrated oxide are unknown in a separate state; but a sufficient number of compounds has been obtained to render its existence highly probable.

AMYL'IC ACID, *n.* A volatile acid obtained by digesting moistened starch with peroxide of manganese.

AM'YLIN, or **AM'YLINE.**

AM'YLUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. αμυλον.] Starch.

AMYRIDA'CEÆ. *See* AMYRIDEÆ.

AM'YRIS, *n.* [From Gr. μυρρα, myrrh.] A genus of plants, and perhaps the only legitimate one, of the nat. order Amyridaceæ. The species which are found in tropical climates are fragrant resinous shrubs. *A. Plumierii* is said to yield part of the gum-elemi of commerce. *A. toxifera* is said to be poisonous; while the wood of *A. balsamifera* furnishes a sort of lignum-rhodium.

AN, *n.* *See* ANNATS.

ANABAP'TIZE,† *v. t.* To rebaptize.

AN'ABAS, *n.* The name given by Cuvier to a genus of acanthopterygious bony fishes, remarkable for the power possessed by the species of living for some



Anabas *Anabas scandens*.

time out of water, and making their way on land for considerable distances. There is but one species of this genus, the *A. scandens*, which inhabits India and the Indian Archipelago, living in marshes, and feeding on aquatic insects. It is about six inches in length.

AN'ABLEPS, *n.* A genus of malacopterygious bony fishes, remarkable for the curious structure of their eyes,



Anableps, tetraophthalmus

which have two pupils, and appear as if double; but there is only one crystalline humour, one vitreous humour, and one retina. The *A. tetraophthalmus* inhabits the rivers of Guiana. It has a cylindrical body, a flat head, and a blunt snout, while the upper jaw projects beyond the lower.

ANACARDIA'CEÆ, *n.* The cashew-nut tribe of plants, and the same as Terebinthaceæ; a nat. order of polypetalous dicotyledons, with perigynous stamens, a simple superior ovary and fruit, with a single ovule rising by means of a cord from the base of the cell, and alternate leaves without stipules. The species are chiefly natives of tropical America, Africa, and India; they consist of woody plants, abounding in an acrid resin, and their juice is often used as a varnish; but it is often dangerous to use, on account of the extreme acridity of the fumes. To the order belong the rhus or sumach, the pistacias, the mango (*Mangifera Indica*), the cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*), the marking-nut (*Semecarpus anacardium*), the varnish-tree of Martaban (*Melanorrheæ usitatissima*), and the Japan-lacquer (*Stagmaria verniciflua*).

ANACATHAR'SIS, *n* [Gr. ανα, and καθαιρω, to cleanse.] In *med.*, cough, attended by expectoration.

ANACEPHALÆ'OSIS, *n.* [Gr. ανακεφαλαιωσις.] In *rhet*, a summing up; recapitulation.

ANACHRON'IC, *a.* Containing anachronism.

ANAC'RISIS, *n.* [Gr. inquiry.] Among *civilians*, in former times, an investigation of truth, interrogation of witnesses, and inquiry made into any fact, especially by torture.

ANÆMOT'ROPHY, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv., and αιμα, blood, and τροφη, nourishment.] In *med.*, a deficiency of sanguineous nourishment

ANÆSTHET'IC, *a.* Of or belonging to anæsthesia; having the power of depriving of feeling or sensation. Chloroform and sulphuric ether are powerful anæsthetic agents.

ANÆSTHET'IC, *n.* A substance which has the power of depriving of feeling or sensation; as chloroform, when its vapour is inhaled.

ANAGAL'LIS, *n.* [Gr. ανα, again, and αγαλλω, to adorn.] Pimpernel, or poor man's weather-glass, a genus of plants. [*See* PIMPERNEL.]

ANAGLYPH'IC, *a.* instead of ANAGLYPHI'C.

ANAGLYPH'IC, *n.* In *anc. sculp.*, a term applied to chased or embossed work on metal, or to anything worked in relief.

ANAGLYPTOGRAPH'IC ENGRAVING, *n.* That process of machine ruling on an etching ground, which gives to a subject the appearance of being raised from the surface of the paper, as if it were embossed, and is frequently employed in the representation of coins, medals, bass-reliefs, &c.

ANAGLYPTOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ανα, γλυφω, and γραφω, to write.] The art of copying works in relief.

ANAGNOR'ISIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhet.*, recognition; the unravelling of a plot in dramatic action.

AN'AGRAM, *v. t.* To transpose; as the letters of a name. [*Rar. us.*]

ANAGRAMMAT'IC, *a.* [add.] Founded, or pr ceeding on the transposition of letters.

ANALEC'TA, *n. plur.* [L.] Fragments; refuse; collections of extracts or small pieces from different authors; analects.

ANALEC'TIC, *a.* Collected together; relating to collections, or selections.

ANALEP'SIA, *n.* *See* ANALEPSIS.

ANAL'OGON, *n.* Something analogous. [*Rar. us.*]

ANALYZA'TION, *n.* Act of analyzing.

ANAMOR'PHOSIS, or **ANAMORPHO'SIS.**

ANANAS'SA, *n.* The pine-apple, a genus of plants, nat. order Bromeliaceæ. [*See* ANANAS and PINE-APPLE.]

ANAN''GULAR, *a.* Without angles.

ANAPEST'ICAL, *a.* Same as ANAPESTIC.

ANAPEST'ICALLY, *adv.* In an anapestic manner.

ANAR'THROUS, *a.* [Gr. αν priv., and αρθρον, a joint, or article.] In *gram*, without the article.—In *entomol.*, having neither wings nor legs, as some insects.

ANASTAT'IC PRINTING, *n.* [Gr. ανιστημι, to raise up.] A mode of obtaining fac-simile impressions of any printed page or engraving without re-setting the types or re-engraving the plate. The printed page or engraving being saturated with dilute nitric acid, which does not affect the portion covered with printing-ink, a transfer is taken on a plate of zinc, which is soon eaten or corroded away by the acid from the non-printed parts of the page, leaving the printed portion in slight relief. A further application of acid deepens the corroding and heightens the relief to the extent necessary to enable the subject to be printed in the ordinary manner.

ANAS'TOMIZE, *v. i.* In *bot.*, to grow together, as two parts which meet from different directions.

ANATH'EMATISM,† *n.* Act of anathematizing.

ANATH'EMATIZER, *n.* One who anathematizes.

AN'ATHEME, *n.* An anathema. [*Rar. used.*]

ANAT'IDÆ, *n.* The duck kind, a family of web-footed birds, of which the genus Anas (Linn.) is the type. It comprehends ducks, geese, and swans.

ANATOMIZA'TION, *n.* The act of anatomizing.

ANAT'OMY, *n.* [add.] *Anatomy* is both an art and a science. It is an art, because the pursuit of it requires dexterity and skilful manipulation; and it is a

science, inasmuch as certain general principles are deducible from it: it may be termed the science of organization. —*Descriptive anatomy*, that branch which treats of the organs of which the human body consists, with regard to their shape, position, and mutual relations.—*General anatomy*, that branch which treats of the structure and physical properties of the different tissues which are common to several organs, without reference to the form or situation of the organs themselves.—*Special anatomy*, that branch which treats of the healthy state of the organs; in contradistinction to *morbid* or *pathological anatomy*, which treats of the diseased states of organs, and the changes produced upon them by disease.—*Transcendental anatomy*, that branch which investigates the plan or model upon which the animal frame or organs are formed.—*Surgical anatomy*, that branch which demonstrates the relative position of organs or parts, with a view to those operations which it may be necessary to perform upon them.—*Physiological anatomy*, that branch which treats of the structure of organs, only in as far as it elucidates their functions. —*Artificial anatomy*, the art of making models in wax, or other materials, to illustrate the healthy or diseased structure of parts.

ANAT'ROPOUS, instead of ANA'TROPOUS, *a.* In *bot.*, applied to the ovule when this is inverted; so that its base is at the opposite extremity from the hilum. It indicates that the embryo is homotropal, or not inverted, and is of common occurrence in the vegetable kingdom.

ANCES'TRAL, *a.* More usually AN'CESTRAL.

AN'CESTRESS, *n.* A female ancestor. [*Rar. us.*]

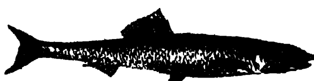
AN'CHOR, *n.* [add.] The anchors carried by ships have been reduced to four principal, and these all at the bows. Those of the largest size carried by men-of-war, are the best and small *bowers*, the *sheet*, and the *spare;* to which are added the *stream* and the *hedge*, which are used for particular or for temporary purposes. The anchor is said to be *a-cock-bill*, when it is suspended vertically from the cat-head; ready to be let *go-a-peak*, when it is drawn in so tight as to bring the ship directly over it; *a-trip* or *a-weigh*, when it is just drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction; *a-wash*, when the stock is hove up to the surface of the water.—*To back an anchor.* [*See* under BACK.]

AN'CHOR,† *n.* [For ANCHORET.] A recluse.

AN'CHOR-LINING, *n.* Same as BILL-BOARDS,—*which see.*

AN'CHOR-STOCK, *n.* The cross-piece of wood, or iron, at the head of the shank of an anchor, to make the flukes take hold of the ground.

ANCHO'VY, *n.* [add.] The Engraulis of Cuvier, a genus of abdominal malacopterygious fishes, separated by that



Anchovy, *Engraulis encrasicholus*

naturalist from the Clupeæ or herrings of Linnæus. The species are all of diminutive size, and, with exception of the common anchovy, *E. encrasicholus* and *E. meletta* (both Mediterranean species), all inhabitants of the tropical seas of India and America. No condiment is more generally known and esteemed than anchovy-sauce.

ANCHU'SA, *n.* [add.] The species of this genus of plants are chiefly inhabitants of the temperate parts of the earth, either on the mountains of tropical climates or the temperate zones. They are rough plants, and known by the common name of bugloss. *A. officinalis*, common alkanet or bugloss, is an inhabitant of Britain. The roots, when boiled, yield a demulcent drink, once in repute as a medicine. *A. sempervirens*, evergreen bugloss, is also found in Britain.

ANCHU'SINE, *n.* The name given to a red colouring matter obtained from *Anchusa tinctoria.* It is resinous, and emits violet vapours when heated.

ĀN'CIENT,† *n.* A flag or streamer of a ship; also, the bearer of a flag, now called an ensign.

ĀN'CIENTS, *n. plur.* Gentlemen of the Inns of Court and Chancery. In Gray's Inn, the society consists of benchers, ancients, barristers, and students under the bar; and here the *ancients* are of the oldest barristers. In the Middle Temple, those who have passed their readings are termed ancients. The Inns of Chancery consist of ancients, and students or clerks.

ANCI'LE, *n.* [L.] The shield of Mars; the sacred shield of the Romans.

ANCIL'LA, ANCILLA'RIA, *n.* A genus of spiral, univalve, marine shells, allied to the olives. The species are chiefly confined to tropical climates. One is known by the name of *ivory-shell.*

AN'CILLARY, *a.* instead of *n.*

ANCILLE',† *n.* [L. *ancilla.*] A maid-servant. [*Chaucer.*]

ANCIP'ITOUS, *a.* Same as ANCIPITAL.

AN'CONOID, *a.* [Gr. ἀγκών, the elbow, and εἶδος, likeness.] Elbow-like; applied to a process of the cubit.

AND, *conj.* [add.] And is sometimes used to express indignation, as, perfidious man! *and* will you thus dishonour your past exploits. Sometimes, after premises, it introduces a conclusion in the form of an interrogation; but its particular force must be gathered from the words with which it is connected. It is sometimes repeated to signify both; as, *and* from behind, *and* from before.

AND'IRON, *n* [add.] An iron utensil at each end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns.

ANDRÆA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants proposed for the genus Andræa alone, and differing from the true mosses solely by the capsule splitting into four valves. By most, however, it is considered a mere group of the mosses or musci.

ANDROG'YNE, *n.* An hermaphrodite.

ANDRŌI'DES, *n.* Same as ANDROID, but more frequently used.

ANDROM'EDA, *n.* [Named after the virgin of that name.] A genus of plants, nat. order Ericaceæ. The species are hardy shrubs, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America. *A. polifolia* is a British plant, called by various names; as wild rosemary, moorwort, marsh holy rose, &c. There are several varieties. *A. p. glauciphylla* is a Canadian variety, a decoction of the leaves of which is said to be inebriating.

AN'DROSPHINXES, *n.* [Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός,



Androsphinx

a man, and σφίγξ, a sphinx.] In *Egyptian art*, lions with human heads.

AN'DROUS, *a.* In *bot.*, denoting the male sex.

ANĒAL',† *v. t.* *See* ANELE.

ANECDOT'IC, *a.* Same as ANECDOTICAL.

ANECDOT'ICAL, *a.* [add.] Employed upon or dealing in anecdotes.

AN'ECDOTIST, *n.* One who deals in anecdotes.

ĀNE'LACE, AN'LACE, ANELA'CIO, *n.* A knife or dagger, from eighteen inches to two feet long, com-

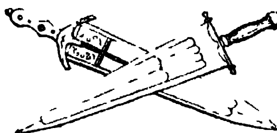


Fig 1, Anelace of the time of Edward IV. Fig. 2, Anelace of the time of Henry VII.

monly worn at the girdle by civilians until the end of the fifteenth century.

ANELEC'TRODE, *n.* The positive pole of a galvanic battery. [*See* ELECTRODE.]

ANEMOM'ETER, *n.* [add.] Mr. Osler's anemometer, now generally used in observations, however, registers the direction as well as the force of the wind continuously. [*See British Association's Reports for* 1846.]

ANEMOM'ETRY, *n.* The process of determining the pressure or force of the wind by means of an anemometer.

ANEMO'NIA, *n.* *See* ANEMONINE.

ANENCEPHA'LIA, *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv., and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.] The state of an encephalus; the absence of a greater or less portion of the brain.

ANENCE'PHALUS, *n.* A fetus born without brains.

ANENT', *prep.* Opposite; respecting. [*Scotch.*]

AN'EROID, *n.* Same as ANDROID,—*which see.*

ANE'ROID BAROMETER, *n.* An instrument for indicating the pressure of the atmosphere, the invention of M. Vidi, of Paris, for whom a patent was obtained in England by M. Fontainemoreau in 1844. It answers the purpose of the ordinary mercurial barometer, but less perfectly. It is, however, portable. It consists of an air-tight box, one side of which is a thin metallic plate, which yields to external pressure, and acts upon a spiral spring inside, in communication with a system of levers, terminating in an external index, by which the amount of pressure is exhibited on a circular scale. It contains no fluid; hence the name from ἀ without, νηρός, moisture, and εἶδος, like or form. It is likely to be completely

superseded by M. Bourdon's metallic barometer, which is more perfect.

ANES, *adv.* Once. [*Scotch.*]

ANES-ER'RAND, *adv.* Of set purpose; sole errand. [*Scotch.*]

AN'ESIS, *n* [Gr ἄνεσις, from ἀνίημι, to remit.] A remission or relaxation of a disease, or of its symptoms.

ANE'THUM, *n* [Gr ἄνηθον, and αἴθω to burn] A genus of plants, of the nat. order Umbelliferæ. *A graveolens* is known by the name of dill [*see* DILL], and *A fœniculum* (the *Fœniculum vulgare* of Hoffman), by that of fennel. [*See* FŒNICULUM and FENNEL]

ANEUCH', *a*, *adv.*, or *n* Enough. [*Scotch.*]

AN'EURYSM, *n* *See* ANEURISM.

ANFRAC'TUOSE, *a* Same as ANFRACTUOUS.

AN'GEL-BED, *n* An open bed without posts

AN'GELET, *n* An old English gold coin, equal to half an angel

ANGEL'ICA, *n* [add.] The *A archangelica*, or *Archangelica officinalis*, is a native of the banks of rivers and of wet ditches in all the northern parts of Europe It has a large fleshy aromatic root, and a strong-furrowed branched stem as high as a man It is much cultivated on the Continent for the sake of its agreeable aromatic odour.



Angelica archangelica

Its blanched stems, candied with sugar, form a very agreeable sweetmeat, possessing tonic and stomachic qualities. The roots contain a pungent, aromatic, stimulating principle, on which account they have been employed in scrofulous diseases, and in the form of infusion and powder, as diuretics and sudorifics; but they are no longer used in modern practice, at least in this country. *A. sylvestris*, or wild angelica, possesses similar properties, but weaker.

ANGEL'ICINE, *n.* A crystallized compound found in the root of the *Angelica archangelica*

AN'GERNESS,† *n* The state of being angry.

ANGI'NA PEC'TORIS, *n.* [add.] This disease, called in English breast-pang and spasm of the chest, is attended by acute pain, sense of suffocation, and syncope.

ANGIOCAR'POUS, instead of ANGIOCAR'POUS.

ANGIOSPOROUS, instead of ANGIOSPO'ROUS.

AN'GLE, *n* [add.] *Angle of contact*, this term has been discarded from modern mathematics, and when a curve is supposed to be composed of infinitely small rectilinear elements, the infinitely small acute angle formed by one element with the production of the next, answers for the old angle of contact.—*Angle of draught.* [*See* under DRAUGHT]

AN'GLE,† *n.* One who may be easily enticed; a gull.

AN'GLEMETER, [*angle-measure*] The name specially given to an instrument employed by geologists for measuring the dip of strata

AN'GLE OF FRIC'TION, *n.* In *mech.*, the angle whose tangent is equal to the co-efficient of friction The coefficient of friction f of a body resting on an inclined plane, is found by observing the angle of friction ϕ (the angle at which the body begins to slide) when f is put equal to ϕ

AN'GLE OF REPOSE, *n* That angle at which one body will just rest upon another without slipping. It varies of course with the natures of the bodies in contact, but is constant for the same bodies. It is called by Professor Moseley, the *limiting angle of resistance.*

AN'GLER, *n.* [add] The common angler (*Lophius piscatorius*) is not unfrequently met with on our coasts, and is known by the names of fishing-frog, toad-fish, and sea-devil. [*See* FISHING-FROG.]

AN'GLE-SHADES, *n* The name of a very common but very handsome moth found in this country. It is the *Phlogophora meticulosa* of naturalists.

AN'GLICAN, *n.* A member of the Church of England.

AN'GLICANISM, *n* The principles of, or adherence to the Established Church of England; partiality to England

ANGLIC'IFY, *v t.* To make English, to anglicize. [*Not authorized.*]

AN'GLICUS SU'DOR, *n* [L.] Sweating-sickness,—*which sec.*

AN'GLO-NORM'AN, *n* An English Norman.

AN'GLO-SAX'ONISM, *n* A word or idiom of the Anglo-Saxon language

AN'GOBER, *n.* A kind of pear

ANGOSTU'RA BARK, *n* An excellent bark, possessing febrifugal properties, used by the Catalan Capuchin friars of the missions on the river Carony, South America. It is the produce of *Cusparia febrifuga*, or *Galipea cusparia*, a plant belonging to the nat. order Rutaceæ.—*False angostura*, a name given to the bark of the strychnos *nux vomica.*



Angostura Bark, *Cusparia febrifuga*.

ANGOSTU'RIN, *n.* A neutral principle obtained from angostura-bark.

ANGUINA'RIA, A genus of zoophytes found occasionally on fuci, in the British seas. It is the snake coralline of Ellis.

ANGUIN'EAL, *a.* [L. *anguis*, a serpent.] Resembling, or pertaining to a serpent, or serpents.

ANGUIN'IDÆ, *n.* A family of ophidian reptiles, which combine the characters of the serpents and the lizards. They are known by the name of slow-worms.

AN'GUIS, *n.* [L.] A Linnæan genus of serpents, belonging to the order Ophidia of Cuvier. They are characterized externally by imbricated scales, with which they are completely enveloped They have been separated into four sub-genera, viz., Pseudopus, Ophisaurus, Anguis proper, and Acontias. Of the sub-genus Anguis proper, the slow-worm, or blind-worm (*A. fragilis*), is an example. It derives its specific name from being exceedingly brittle.

AN'GULAR, *a* For *arbitrary processes*, read *orbitary processes.*

AN'GULAR IN'TERVALS, *n* In *astron*, those arcs of the equator which are intercepted between circles of declination passing through the objects observed. They are measured by means of the transit instrument and clock

AN'GULAR PERSPEC'TIVE, *n* That kind of perspective in which neither of the sides of the principal object is parallel to the plane of the picture; and, therefore, in the representation, the horizontal lines of both converge to vanishing points. It is also called *oblique perspective.*

AN'GULAR VEIN, *n.* In *anat.*, the name of the facial vein, when it has arrived at the side of the nose, near the eye.

AN'GULAR VELOC'ITY, *n.* The absolute velocity of a body moving round a fixed axis, at a unit of distance, and which is found by multiplying the circumference described by a radius of 1, by the number of revolutions observed, and dividing the product by the time. Thus, the number of revolutions being 10 in 30 seconds, the angular velocity referred to a unit of distance of 1 foot is $3.1416 \times 2 \times \frac{10}{30} = 2.0944$ ft. per second. Hence, in any circular motion, the velocity of any point is equal to the angular velocity multiplied by its distance from the axis of rotation. If the angular velocity $= \omega$, and the distance from the centre $= \rho$, then the velocity $= \omega \times \rho$ The term is chiefly used in analytical mechanics.

AN'GULATE, *a.* Angled; applied to stems, leaves, petioles, &c., which are of an angular shape.

ANGULOM'ETER, *n.* [L. *angulus*, an angle, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] The name given to an instrument for measuring external angles. [*See* ANGLEMETER, in *Supp.*]

ANGUSTIFO'LIATE, *a.* Same as ANGUSTIFOLIOUS.

ANHANG',† *v. t.* [Sax.] To hang up. [*Chaucer.*]

ANHARMON'IC RATIO, *n.* In *geom.*, the name given by Chasler to a double ratio, compounded of AB to BC, and of

CD to DA, or (AB : BC) (CD : DA) when A, B, C, D, are points taken in a straight line in any order.

AN'HIMA, or ANHI'MA, *n.* This is the *Palamedea cornuta* of naturalists, or horned screamer. This latter name is derived from its loud, harsh voice.

A'NI, *n.* A name given to a species of birds found in the West Indies and South America, belonging to the genus Crotophaga. They have large compressed beaks, dark plumage, and feed chiefly on insects.

ANIENT'ISSED,† *pp.* [Fr. *anientir.*] Reduced to nothing. [*Chaucer.*]

AN'ILENESS, *n.* Same as ANILITY.

AN'IMAL, *n.* [add.] An inferior or irrational creature, in contradistinction to mankind.

ANIMAL'CULA, instead of ANIMALCULA.

ANIMAL'CULE, *n.* [add.] *Animalcules* are microscopic animals, existing in rivers and ponds, and in all animal and vegetable infusions. The term is now restricted to that division of *infusoria* termed *polygastrica.*

ANIMALIZA'TION, *n* [add.] The process by which food is assimilated, or converted into animal matter.

AN'IMALIZED, *pp.* [add.] Converted into animal matter.

AN'IMALIZING, *ppr.* [add.] Converting into animal matters.

AN'IMAL MAGNETISM, *n.* *See* MESMERISM.

AN'IMAL MECHANICS, *n.* *See* under MECHANICS.

AN'IMAL PAINTING, *n* That branch of painting which is restricted to the representation of animals. The subjects are chiefly animals of the chase.

AN'IMAL STRENGTH, *n.* *See* under STRENGTH.

AN'IMATED, *pp.* [add.] A painting or statue is said to be *animated,* when it is executed with such vigour and truth, that it appears full of life.

AN'IMATENESS,† *n.* The state of being animated.

ANIMA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *sculp.* and *paint.,* a term applied to a figure when it exhibits a sort of momentary activity in its motions.

AN'IMINE, *n.* The name given to an oily fluid, extracted from animal oils by distillation, and odorous like hartshorn.

AN'IMISM, *n.* [L. *anima,* the soul.] The doctrine that the phenomena of the animal economy are produced by the agency of the soul (*anima*), as taught by Stahl and Sauvages; also, the doctrine that the living phenomena of organized bodies are produced by an actuating or vital principle, distinct from the substance of those bodies.

ANIMOSE',† *a.* Full of spirit; hot; vehement; resolute.

ANIMOSE'NESS,† *n.* Spirit; vehemence of temper.

AN'IMUS, *n. plur. Animi.* [L.] Mind; intention; purpose.

AN'IONS, *n.* [Gr. ανα, upward, and ιων, going.] Literally, that which goes up; a term applied by Faraday to those elements of an electrolyte, which in electrochemical decompositions appear at the *anode,* and are usually termed the electro-negative ingredients of a compound; such as oxygen, chlorine, and acids. [*See* ANODE, CATIONS.]

ANISETTE', or ANISETTE' DE BOURDEAUX, *n.* [Fr.] A French liquor made by distilling anise, fennel, and coriander seeds, previously steeped in brandy, with sugar, and one-half water.

ANI'SIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from anise-seed. It is crystallizable and volatile, and forms salts which crystallize readily.

AN'ISOLE, *n.* A product formed when anisic acid is heated with an excess of baryta. It is an oily liquid.

ANJEE'LA, or DOUBLE BOAT, *n.* A sort of floating-house, supported upon two warkamoowees, connected with planks, and used by the Singhalese, both for a habitation, and as a means of transporting pottery, wood, oil, &c.

ANK'ER, *n.* For 32 gallons, read 10½ gallons.

ANK'ER,† *n* An anchorite, or hermit. [*Chaucer.*]

AN'KLED, *a.* Relating to, or having ankles.

AN'KLE-DEEP, *a.* So deep as to reach the ankles.

ANKYLO'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A stiff joint from bony union.

AN'LACE, *n* A short sword; a dagger; a wood-knife.

AN'NA, *n.* In the *East Indies,* the 16th part of a rupee, or about 1½*d.* sterling.

AN'NAL, *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. church,* a mass said for any person every day in the year; or a mass said on a particular day every year.

AN'NAT, *n.* *See* ANNATS.

ANNEAL'ING, *n.* The process of rendering a metallic body, as iron or steel, less brittle, or more malleable, by heating it, and allowing it to cool slowly. The same process is applied to glass.

AN'NELIDS, *n.* For *Annelidæ,* read *Annelida.*

AN'NETT, *n.* A name applied to the kittiwake gull (*Larus tridactylus*).

ANNEX',† *n.* The thing annexed.

AN'NICUT, *n.* In *East Indies,* a dam. Annicuts are built across rivers, to raise the level of the water, to facilitate both navigation and irrigation.

ANNI'HILATOR, *n.* One who annihilates.

ANNIVERS'ARY, *a* [add.] *Anniversary days,* in the *Rom. Cath. church,* the days on which an office is yearly performed for the souls of the deceased, or on which the martyrdom of the saints is yearly celebrated.

AN'NIVERSE,† *n.* Anniversary.

AN'NODON, *n.* *See* ANODON.

ANNOTA'TIONIST, *n.* An annotator.

ANNOT'INOUS, *a.* In *bot,* being a year old.

ANNOT'TO, ANNOT'TA, *n.* *See* ARNOTTO.

ANNOY'ES,† *n. plur.* Annoyances. [*Spenser.*]

AN'NUALIST, *n* An editor of, or a writer for, an annual publication. [*Rar. us.*]

AN'NUALS, *n.* The name given by gardeners to all plants, which, if sown in the spring, will flower, perfect their seed, and perish in the course of the same season. Annuals, however, if sown in the autumn, become biennials, and the latter, if sown early in the spring, become annuals. *Hardy annuals* are such as grow in the open air; and *tender annuals* such as require to be raised in artificial heat.

AN'NUARY,† *a.* Annual.

AN'NUELLER,† *n.* [Fr. *annuel*] A priest employed in singing anniversary masses for the dead. [*Chaucer.*]

ANNU'ITY, *n.* [add.] The term annuity, in its most general sense, signifies any fixed sum of money, which is payable, either yearly, or in given portions, at stated periods of the year. In an ordinary use of the term, it signifies a fixed sum of money payable to an individual during life. In the former case it is called an *annuity certain,* and in the latter, a *life annuity.*

AN'NULARLY, *adv.* In the manner of a ring.

ANNULO'SA, *n.* Same as ANNULOSANS.

AN'NULUM ET BAC'ULUM. [L.] A ring and pastoral staff or crosier, the delivery of which by the prince was the ancient mode of granting investitures or bishoprics.

ANNUN'CIATORY, *a.* Making known; giving public notice.

ANO'A, *n* A species of ruminating animal (*A. depressicornis*), allied to the buffaloes. It is about the size of a middling sheep, and is found among the rocky mountains of the island of Celebes.

AN'ODE, *n.* [add.] That part of the surface of a decomposing body which the electric current enters; the part immediately touching the positive pole.

AN'ODON, ANODON'TA, *n.* [Gr. α priv., and οδοντα, teeth.] A genus of lamellibranchiate bivalves, including the fresh-water muscles (*A. anatinus* and *A. cygneus*). Also the name of a genus of serpents, with very minute teeth. The *A. typus* is a South African species, which lives on the eggs of birds.

ANO'IE,† *n.* [Fr] Hurt; trouble. [*Chaucer.*]

ANO'IE,† *v. t* To hurt; to trouble. [*Chaucer.*]

ANO'IFUL,† *a.* Hurtful; unpleasant. [*Chaucer.*]

AN'OMAL, *n.* An anomalous verb or word.

ANOMALIS'TICALLY, *adv.* Irregularly.

ANOM'ALITE, *n.* An irregular mineral.

ANOM'ALY, *n.* [add.] In *mus.,* a small deviation from a perfect interval in tuning instruments with fixed notes. [*See* TEMPERAMENT.]—In *astron.,* this term is used to signify properly the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. It is either true, mean, or eccentric.

ANO'NA, *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Anonaceæ. *A. squamosa,* sweet sop, grows in the West Indian islands, and yields an edible fruit having a thick, sweet, luscious pulp. *A. muricata,* sour sop, is another species cultivated both in the West and the East Indies, which produces a large oval fruit of a greenish yellow colour, containing a sweet pulp, mixed with a most agreeable acid.



Sour Sop, *Anona muricata.*

ANONYMOS'ITY, *n.* State of being anonymous. [*Not authorized.*]

ANON'YMOUSNESS, *n.* State of being anonymous.

ANOPLOTHE'RIUM, *n.* [add.] The species of this genus had a long, thick tail, resembling that of the otter, and they are supposed to have been aquatic in their habits.

ANORM'AL, *a. See* ABNORMAL.

ANOR'THOSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ανορθος, and σκοπεω.] The name given by M. Plateau, of Brussels, to an instrument invented by him, for producing a peculiar kind of optical illusion, by means of two disks rotating rapidly opposite to each other. The posterior one is transparent, and has certain distorted figures painted upon it; the first one is opaque, but pierced with a number of narrow slits, through which the figures on the posterior disk are viewed. The principle is the same as that of the phenakistoscope.

ANORTHU'RA, *n.* A name by some naturalists applied to the common wren, from its cocked-up tail.

ANSE DE PANIER, or **SURBASED ARCH,** *n.* An arch in the form of a semi-ellipse, its chord being the major axis.

AN'SERES, *n* [L.] *See* ANSERS.

AN'SWER, *n* [add.] *Answer,* in *Chancery,* a defence upon the merits, which generally controverts the allegations stated in the plaintiff's bill, or some of them; and states facts, showing the defendant's rights in the subject of the suit.

AN'SWER, *v t.* [add] To respond to, or attend to; as, an attentive servant instantly *answers* the bell; to be ready to perform. [*Shak*]

AN'SWER, *v i.* [add] To undertake, to guarantee; to insure.

AN'TA, *n. See* ANTI.

ANTAG'ONIST, *a* [add.] *Antagonist powers,* in *physics,* two opposing powers or forces, of which the action of one counteracts that of the other, so as to maintain an equilibrium. Such are the centrifugal and centripetal forces, the attractive and repulsive agencies in chemistry.

ANTAGONIST'ICAL, *a.* Same as ANTAGONISTIC.

ANTAL'GIC, *n* A medicine to alleviate pain; an anodyne

ANTAL'KALI, } *n.* In *med*, a re-
ANTAL'KALINE, } medy for the purpose of neutralizing alkali, or of counteracting an alkaline tendency in the system.

ANT'ÄRCHISM, or **ANTÄR'CHISM**

ANT'ÄRCHIST, or **ANTÄR'CHIST.**

ÄNT-CATCHER, *n.* The Myothera of Illiger, a genus of birds resembling the thrush, which live chiefly on ants Species of the genus are found on both continents. The *ant-catchers* include species of other genera of the tribe Myotherina; they have all short wings, a very short tail, and rather long legs.

AN'TEDATE, *v. t.* [add.] To give or effect something before the proper time; as, no hostile hand can *antedate* my doom. [*Pope.*]

AN'TELOPE, *n.* [add.] The gazelle, properly so called, is the *Antilope dorcas* (Linn.) The other more remarkable species are the springbok, plunging antelope, rock-springer, algazel, chamois, gnu, &c.

ANTEN'NAL, *a.* Belonging to the antennæ.

ANTENNA'RIA, *n.* [From *antenna.*] A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Compositæ, nearly allied to Gnaphalium, and containing some of the everlastings of our gardens. The most common is *A. margaritacea,* or pearly everlasting.

ANTEN'NIFORM, *a.* Shaped like antennæ.

ANTENNULA'RIA, *n.* A genus of zoophytes, found in the British seas. One species, the lobster's horn, coralline of Ellis (*A. antennina*), is common on oyster-beds.

AN'TE-NUP, *n.* Antenuptial fornication between persons who are afterwards married to each other. [*Scotch.*]

ANTEPAG'MENT, *n* An ornamented jamb of a door. [*See* ANTEPAGMENTA.]

ANTEPENULT'IMA, *n.* [L.] Same as ANTEPENULT.

ANTEPENULT'IMATE, *n* Same as ANTEPENULT.

AN'TEPONE,† *v. t.* [L. *antepono.*] To set before.

AN'TEPORT, *n.* An outer port, gate, or door.

ANTE'RIORLY, *adv.* In an anterior manner.

AN TES, *n.* In *arch. See* ANTÆ.

ANTHE'LIA, *n. plur.* of ANTHELION, — *which see.*

AN'THEM, *n* [add] The anthem may be for one, two, or any number of voices, but seldom exceeds five parts.

ANTHER'ICUM, *n* [Gr] Spider-wort, a genus of plants, nat order Liliaceæ

ANTHERID'IUM, *n. plur Antheridia* [L.] In *bot.*, the anther-like bodies that are found in mosses and other cryptogamic plants, but the true nature of which is unknown.

ANTHE'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The period when flowers expand; the act of expansion in a flower.

ANTHI'ARINE, *n. See* ANTIARINE.

ANTHOCAR'POUS, *a.* [Gr. ανθος, a flower, and καρπος, fruit.] In *bot.*, a term applied to fruits formed by masses of inflorescences adhering to each other; as the fir-cone, pine-apple, &c.

ANTHOCHÆ'RA, *n.* A genus of Australian birds, belonging to the family Meliphagidæ, or honey-eaters. *A mellivora,* the bush wattle-bird, is found wherever there are banksias, in New South Wales, South Australia, and Van Diemen's Land. Its notes are harsh and peculiar, like a person vomiting, whence its local name, *Googwar-ruck.* It feeds on the blossoms of the banksias.

ANTHOCY'ANINE, *n.* [Gr. ανθος, a flower, and κυανος, blue.] The blue colouring matter of plants

ANTHOL'OGY, *n.* [add.] A collection of flowers; a garland.

ANTHOL'YSIS, *n* [Gr. ανθος, and λυσις, a breaking up.] In *bot.*, the change of flowers from their usual state to some other, as leaves, branches, &c.

ANTHOMY'ZIDÆ, *n.* A general division of the Muscidæ, composed of species having the appearance of common flies. The wings are vibratile, the legs of moderate size, and the abdomen composed of four joints.

ANTHORIS'MUS, *n. See* ANTHORISM.

AN'THOS, *n.* [Gr. ανθος.] A flower.

ANTHOSPER'MEÆ, *n.* A tribe of plants, belonging to the nat. order Rubiaceæ. It consists of the genera Coprosma, Phyllis, Galopina, Ambraria, and Anthospermum. The species are small herbs or shrubs, with opposite, or verticillate leaves.

AN'THOTYPE, *n.* [Gr. ανθος, a flower, and τυπος, type.] A generic term applied to photographic agents, which consist of papers impregnated with the coloured juices of flowers and other parts of vegetables. Such substances, when exposed to the chemical influence of light, produce well-defined photographs.

ANTHOXANTH'INE, *n.* [Gr. ανθος, a flower, and ξανθος, yellow.] The yellow colouring matter of plants.

ANTHOXAN'THUM, *n.* [Gr ανθος, and ξανθος] A genus of grasses with only two stamens, one species of which (*A. odoratum*) is well known to farmers under the name of sweet vernal-grass, or spring-grass. [*See* SPRING-GRASS.]

ANTHRIS'CUS, *n.* Beaked parsley, a genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. There are two British species, and one which has escaped from our gardens (*A. cerefolium*), which is well known as a salad and pot-herb, under the name of garden-chervil.

ANTHROPOGLOT'TUS, *n. See* ANTHROPOGLOT.

ANTHROPOG'RAPHY, *n.* [add.] This term is applied more particularly to that branch of physical geography which treats of the actual distribution of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs. [*See* ETHNOGRAPHY.]

ANTHROPOL'OGY, *n.* [add] More definitely, this term implies the whole science or theory of man, considered physiologically, intellectually, and morally, or in his entire nature.

ANTHROPOM'ETRY, *n.* [Gr ανθρωπος, man, and μετρον, measure.] The measurement of the human body.

ANTHROPOMORPH'ISM, *n* [add.] The representation of the Deity under a human form, or with human attributes and affections.

ANTHROPOMORPH'IST, *n.* One who represents Deity under a human form, or with human attributes; an anthropomorphite.

ANTHROPOMORPH'ITE, *a.* Relating to ANTHROPOMORPHISM.

ANTHROPOMORPHIT'IC, or **ANTHROPOMORPHIT'ICAL,** *a.* Pertaining to anthropomorphism.

ANTHROPOP'ATHISM, *n.* Same as ANTHROPOPATHY.

ANTHROPOPHAG'ICAL, *a.* Relating to cannibalism.

AN THUS, *n.* The pipit, a genus of birds separated from the genus Alauda (Linn.) There are four species found in the British islands, the *Anthus Richardi, A. pratensis,* or meadow-pipit, *A. arboreus,* the tree-pipit, and *A. aquaticus,* the shore-pipit. The meadow-pipit, or titling, is the species to whose fostering care the young cuckoo is most generally consigned. [*See* PIPIT in this *Supp.*]

ANTHYL'LIS, *n.* [Gr. ανθος, a flower, and ιουλος a beard or down.] Kidney-vetch, a genus of leguminous plants. [*See* KIDNEY-VETCH.]

ANTIABOLI''TIONIST, *n.* One who opposes abolition. Specially applied to those who oppose the abolition of slavery in the United States of America.

ANTI-AC'ID, *n. See* ANT-ACID.

ANTIADI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. αντιαδες, the tonsils.] Inflammation of the tonsils.

ANTIAPHRODIS'IAC. *See* ANTAPHRODISIAC.

AN'TIAR, *n.* A Javanese poison derived from the upas-tree.

ANTI'ARIS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat.

order Artocarpeæ. *A. macrophylla*, or *toxicaria*, is the celebrated upas-tree of Java. [*See* Upas.]

ANTIASTHMAT'IC. *See* Antiasthmatic.

ANTIBIL'IOUS, *a.* Counteractive of bilious complaints.

ANTIBRA'CHIAL, *a.* [L. *antibrachium*, the fore-arm.] Pertaining to the fore-arm.

ANTICAL'VINIST, *n.* One opposed to Calvinism.

ANTICALVINIST'IC, *a.* Opposed to Calvinism.

AN'TICHEIR, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and χειρ, the hand.] The thumb, opposed to the hand.

ANTICHRE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and χραω, χρησω, to lend.] An old law-term for mortgage.

ANTICHRON'ICAL, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and χρονος, time.] Deviating from the proper order of time; erroneously dated.

ANTICHRON'ICALLY, *adv.* In an antichronical manner.

ANTIC'IPANT, *a.* Anticipating; applied in *med.*, to periodic diseases, each of whose attacks recurs at an earlier period than the preceding.

ANTIC'IPATE, *v. t.* [add.] To occupy one's attention before the proper time; as, I shall not *anticipate* the reader with farther descriptions of this kind. [*Swift.*]

AN'TICKES,† *n. plur.* Buffoons. [*See* Antic.] [*Spenser.*]

ANTICNE'MION, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and κνημη, the calf of the leg.] The shin-bone, as opposed to the calf.

AN'TICNESS, *n.* The quality of being antic.

ANTIDES'MEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of dicotyledonous unisexual monochlamydeous plants, to which Antidesma belongs. It is now usually called *Stilaginaceæ.*

ANTIDO'TALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote.

AN'TIDOTARY, *a.* Same as Antidotal.

AN'TIENT. *See* Ancient.

ANTIFED'ERALISM, *n.* Opposition to the ratification of the constitution of the United States.

ANTIHE'LIX. *See* Anthelix.

ANTIHYDROPHOB'IC, *n.* A remedy for hydrophobia.

ANTIHYDROP'IC, *n.* A remedy for dropsy.

ANTILIA, *n.* A machine used by the Greeks for raising the water from the wells of their ships. It is supposed to have been the Archimedean screw.

ANTILITH'IC, *a.* Tending to prevent the formation of urinary calculi, or to destroy them when formed.

ANTIL'OQUIST,† *n.* A contradictor.

ANTIL'OQUY,† *n.* [add.] Contradiction.

ANTIMA'SON, *n.* One hostile to masonry, or freemasonry.

ANTIMASON'IC, *a.* Hostile to freemasonry.

ANTIMA'SONRY, *n.* Opposition to freemasonry.

ANTIMATRIMO'NIAL, *a.* Hostile to matrimony.

ANTIMONARCH'IC, *a.* Same as Antimonarchical.

ANTIMO'NIAL POWDER, *n.* In *med.*, an oxide of antimony, combined with phosphate of lime.

ANTIMO'NIAL WINE, *n.* In *med.*, a solution of tartar-emetic in proof-spirit.

ANTIMO'NIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing antimony.

ANTIMO'NIUM, *n.* [L.] Antimony.

AN'TIMONY, *n.* [add.] *Crude antimony*, a name sometimes given to the ore or sulphuret of antimony.—*Argentine flowers of antimony*, the sesquioxide of antimony.—*Butter, glass*, and *liver of antimony.* [*See these terms in their alphabetical places.*]

ANTIMOSA'ICAL, *a.* Opposing the authority of Moses, or of the Mosaic record.

AN'TINOMIST, or ANTIN'OMIST.

AN'TINOMY, or ANTIN'OMY. [add.] A law, or other thing, opposite or contrary.

ANTIPÆDOBAP'TIST. *See* Antipedobaptist.

ANTIPARALYT'ICAL, *a.* Same as Antiparalytic.

ANTIP'ATHOUS, *a.* Adverse; having a natural contrariety.

ANTIPERIOD'IC, *n.* In *med.*, a remedy possessing the property of preventing the return of periodic diseases, as intermittents.

ANTIPHLOGIST'IC, *a.* [add.] Opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston; as, the *antiphlogistic* system.

ANTIPH'ONAL, *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems; an antiphonary.

ANTIPO'DEAN, *a.* Antipodal; pertaining to the antipodes.

AN'TIPODES, or ANTIP'ODES, *n plur.* of *Antipode.* As a Latin word it has no singular.

ANTIPSOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and ψωρα, the itch.] Efficacious in curing the itch.

ANTIPYRET'IC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and πυρετος, fever.] Efficacious in curing fever.

AN'TIQUARY,† *a.* Old; antique.

ANTIQUES, *n. plur.* (anteek's.) Ancient works of art; more especially works of Grecian art in sculpture, bass-reliefs, engraving of gems, medals, &c., which serve as models for imitation.

ANTIQ'UITIES, *n. plur.* In a limited sense, all the knowledge concerning the Greeks and Romans that has been transmitted to our times, such as their forms of polity, systems of philosophy, of astronomy; with their political history, architecture, sculpture, poetry, religion, domestic manners, &c. In a more extended sense, the term is applied to the monumental remains, and to the works of art of numerous nations; as, the Egyptian, Persian, Babylonian, Hindoo, Peruvian, and Mexican *antiquities.*

ANTIRRHI'NUM, *n.* [From Gr. αντι, with, and ῥιν, a nose or mask.] Snap-dragon, a genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. All the species produce showy flowers, and are much cultivated in gardens. The leaves of *A. majus* are bitter, and slightly stimulant; and the leaves of *A. orontium*, as well as those of other species, have been used as cataplasms in indolent tumours. [*See* Snap-Dragon.]

AN'TIS. In *arch.*, a portico is said to be *in antis*, when columns stand in a line, in front, with the antæ. [*See* Antæ.]

ANTIS'CII, *n. plur.* [L.] The same as Antiscians. [*See* Antiscian.]

ANTISCORBU'TICAL, *a.* Same as Antiscorbutic.

AN'TISCRIPT,† *n.* A writing in opposition to another writing.

ANTISEP'TICAL, *a.* Same as Antiseptic.

ANTISLAV'ERY, *a.* Hostile to slavery; as, an *antislavery* meeting.

AN'TISPAST, } ANTISPAS'TUS, } *n.* [Gr. αντι, and σπαω, to draw.] In *prosody*, a tetrasyllabic foot, in which the first and last syllables are short, and the middle syllables long.

ANTISPAS'TIC, *a.* [add.] Counteracting spasm; antispasmodic.

ANTISPAS'TIC, *n.* In *old writers*, a medicine supposed to act by causing a revulsion of the humours.—2. A remedy that counteracts spasm; an antispasmodic.

ANTISTROPH'IC, *a.* Relating to the antistrophe.

ANTITH'ENAR, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and θεναρ, the palm of the hand.] A muscle which extends the thumb, or opposes it to the hand; also, the adductor muscle of the great toe.

ANTITH'ESES, *n. plur.* of *Antithesis*, —*which see.*

ANTITH'ETON, *n. plur. Antitheta.* [Gr.] In *rhet.*, something contrary; an opposite.

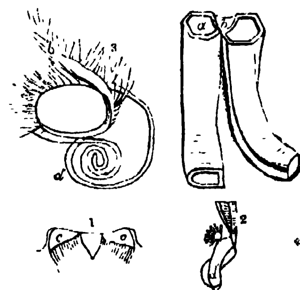
ANTITROP'AL, } ANTITROP'OUS, } *a.* Better ANTIT'ROPAL, ANTIT'ROPOUS. [add.] More correctly, a term applied to an embryo when in a seed the radicle is turned to the end farthest away from the hilum; it corresponds to a homotropous ovule.

ANTITY'POUS,† *a.* Antitypical.

ANTIVAC'CINIST, *n.* One who opposes vaccination.

ANT'LER, *n.* The name of a moth found in this country, the larvæ of which sometimes destroy the herbage of whole meadows, so that their ravages are sometimes visible for years afterwards. It is the *Cerapteryx graminis* of naturalists.

ANT'LIA, *n.* [L. a *pump.*] A term applied to the spiral instrument of the mouth of butterflies, and other allied insects, by which they pump up the juices of plants. It is what Kirby and



Antlia of Lepidoptera, with the rudiments of the parts of the mouth corresponding to those existing in mandibulated insects.

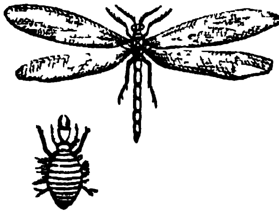
Spence have called an *imperfect* mouth; Savigny discovered in it, however, the rudiments of almost all the parts of a perfect mouth. Fig. 1 is the rudiment of the upper lip (*labrum*), *c c'* on each side, the rudimentary mandibles; fig. 2, the base of each half of the antlia, with a rudimentary palpus; fig. 3 represents a profile view of a butterfly's head; fig. 4, the two tubes of which the antlia is composed.

ANT'LIA PNEUMAT'ICA, *n.* The Air-pump; the name of a constellation in the southern hemisphere, situated between Hydra and Argo Navis.

ANTLIA'TA, *n.* The name given by Fabricius to insects of the order Diptera, from their mouth having a sucker or proboscis.

ANT'-LION, *n.* A neuropterous insect (*Myrmeleon formicarius*), long cele-

brated for the wonderful ingenuity which it displays in preparing a kind of pitfall for the destruction of such insects (chiefly ants) as happen unwarily



Ant-lion and larva, *Myrmeleon formicarius*.

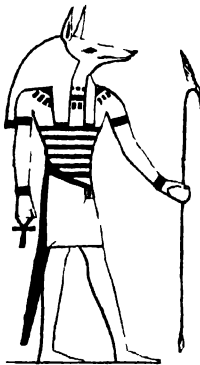
to enter it. There are many species of the genus found in the more temperate and warmer parts of the globe. Some of them from West Africa are at least five inches across the wings.

ANTŒCI, *n. plur.* [L.] Antœcians, or antecians [*See* ANTŒCIAN]

ANTONOMAS'TICALLY, *adv.* By the figure antonomasia.

AN'TRE,† *n* (an'ter.) [L *antrum*] A cavern.

ANU'BIS, *n* An Egyptian deity, the conductor of departed spirits, and re-



Anubis, from an Egyptian painting

presented by a human figure with the head of a dog, fox, or jackal.

AN'VILLED, *pp.* Fashioned on the anvil.

AN'YHOW, *adv* In any manner; at any rate; on any account. [*Provincial*]

ANY MANNER OF MEANS. An expression used colloquially for *any means*

AN'YWHERE, *adv.* In any place.

AN'YWHITHER,† *adv.* Anywhere.

A'ORIST, *a.* Indefinite with respect to time

AORIS'TICAL, *a.* Same as AORISTIC.

AORT'IC, *a.* Same as AORTAL.

APAID',† *pp.* Paid; satisfied. [*Chaucer.*]

AP'ANAGE, *n.* *See* APPANAGE.

AP'ARA, *n.* A species of armadillo (*Dasypus tricinctus*), found in Brazil and Paraguay. It has the power of rolling itself into a complete ball.

APAR'GIA, *n.* [Gr. ἀπό from, and ἀργία, idleness (of the husbandman).] Hawk-bit, a genus of plants. [*See* HAWK-BIT.]

APARTHRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἀπό, and ἄρθρον, a joint.] Same as ABARTICULATION,—*which see.*

APATHET'ICAL, *a.* Same as APATHETIC.

APATHIST'ICAL, *a.* Apathetic.

APATU'RA, *n.* A genus of diurnal Lepidoptera, containing many beautiful exotic species of butterflies, most of which are remarkable for their iridescent colours. There is one British species, the *Apatura iris*, the purple emperor, one of the most beautiful of the butterfly tribe. It is found in the south and west of England.

APAYD',† *pp.* Paid; satisfied. [*Spenser.*]

APE, *n* [add] According to its modern zoological definition, the genus Ape, or Pithecus, includes those quadrumanous mammals which have the teeth of the same number and form as in man, and which possess neither tails nor cheek-pouches

APE, *v t.* [add] *To ape one's betters*, a popular phrase, signifying to imitate one's superiors; to form into an awkward or disparaging resemblance

APEAK', *adv.* [add.] A yard or gaff is said to be *apeak*, when it hangs obliquely to the mast.

APEEK'. Same as APEAK.

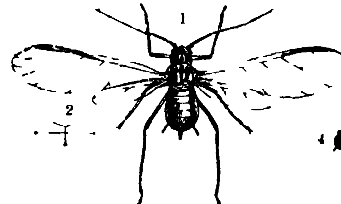
APEIRE,† *v t.* or *i.* (apeer'.) To impair; to detract from; to be impaired; to go to ruin. [*Chaucer.*] [*See* APPAIR]

APET'ALOUS, *a.* [add.] *Apetalous*, or more properly monochlamydeous plants, constitute one of the great divisions in the natural system of vegetables. They comprehend all those genera which are dicotyledonous or exogenous, and which have a single floral covering.

APHÆ'RESIS, *n.* *See* APHERESIS.

APHANIP'TERA, *n* [Gr. ἀφανής, indistinct, and πτερόν, a wing] An order of apterous, haustellate insects, having perfect rudimentary wings. It is composed of the different species of fleas

APH'IDES, APHID'IANS, APHID'II, *n* The second family of homopterous insects, having for its type the genus Aphis (Linn) They are all injurious to vegetation, living on



WHEAT PLANT LOUSE *Aphis granaria* 1, 2, Male enlarged and natural size. 3, 4 Female enlarged and natural size.

the juices of plants, which they suck with their beaks. The wheat plant-louse, *A. granaria*, inhabits corn-crops. In July and August it is sometimes abundant on the ears of wheat, sucking the stem and impoverishing the grain.

APHO'NIA, *n.* [L.] *See* APHONY.

APHO'RIA, *n.* [Gr. ἀ priv., and φέρω to bear.] Barrenness; sterility.

APHORISMAT'IC, APHORIS'MIC, *a.* Relating to, or containing aphorisms.

APHYL'LOSE, *a.* Same as APHYLLOUS.

APHYL'LOUS, for APH'YLLOUS.

APIA'RIAN, *a.* Relating to bees.

AP'ICAL, *a.* Relating to the apex or top; belonging to the pointed end of a cone-shaped body.

APIC'ULATE, *a.* Same as APICULATED.

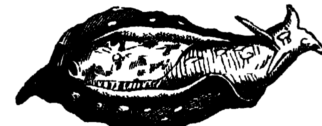
AP'IDÆ, *n.* The bee family, comprising the social bees, the solitary working bees, and parasitic bees. It is a most extensive family of insects, found in every part of the world. Even Greenland has its hair-covered humble bees which make their nests in the ground.

A'PIS MUSCA, *n.* A new southern constellation, consisting of four stars.

APLANAT'IC, *a.* [add.] *Aplanatic lens*, a lens so formed, that all the rays of light, which, diverging from, or converging to any one point in the axis, are incident upon it, after being transmitted through it, may converge to, or diverge from, one other point in the same axis. In order that a lens may be *aplanatic*, it must have the true figure for correcting the aberration, and must be constructed of different media to correct the effects of the unequal refrangibility of the different rays; in other words, it must be achromatic. Neither of those conditions can be accurately fulfilled in practice.

APLAS'TIC, *a* [Gr. ἀ priv., and πλαστικός, plastic.] Not plastic; not easily moulded.

APLY'SIA, *n* The sea-hare, a genus of mollusca, of the order Tectibranchiata Some of the species have the power of throwing out a deep purple liquor, with which the animal colours the water around to a considerable distance when



Sea hare, *Aplysia depilans*

it perceives any danger. *A. depilans*, or depilatory aplysia, is found in the European seas adhering to rocks; and it was long supposed that the acrid humour which it throws out occasioned the loss of the hair; this fluid is of a purple hue, and long retains its colour.

APOC'ALYPT, *n.* The author of the Apocalypse. [*Lit. us.*]

APOCALYP'TIC,† *n.* An apocalyptical writer.

APOCREN'IC ACID, *n.* A brown extractive matter, analogous to humine, and derived from decaying vegetable matter found in certain mineral waters.

APOC'RYPHALIST, *n.* An advocate for the Apocrypha.

APOCRYPH'ICAL, *a.* Doubtful; not authentic.

APOCYNA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of dicotyledonous plants, having for its type the genus Apocynum, or dog's-bane. It is very nearly allied to the order Asclepiadaceæ, from which it is distinguished by its stamens free from the style and stigma, and anthers of the usual form; and to Loganiaceæ, from which it is separated by having a stigma contracted in the middle. The species have opposite or sometimes whorled leaves without stipules; the corolla gamopetalous, hypogynous, and with the stamens inserted upon it; the fruit two-celled. The stems, when wounded, yield a milky juice, which is generally poisonous; several yield caoutchouc. To the order belong the tanghin-tree (*Tanghinia venenifera*),

milk-tree of Demerara (*Tabernæmentana utilis*), the cream-fruit of Sierra-Leone (*Roupellia glabra*), &c. The bark of several species is a powerful febrifuge *Wrightia tinctoria* yields indigo of good quality

APO CYNUM, *n* Dog's-bane, a genus of plants, nat order Apocynaceæ *A androsæmifolium*, common dog's-bane, is an American plant [*See* DOG'S-BANE]

AP ODA, *n* An order of amphibious animals, comprising only one genus, the Cæcilia, of a serpent-like form, and altogether destitute of feet The term is also applied to an order of fishes [*See* APODE]

AP'ODES, AP'ODA, AP'ODALS, *n* An order of fishes, which, according to Linnæus, includes all those that want the ventral fins Cuvier has restricted the order to those fishes which, besides wanting the ventral fins, are likewise malacopterygious The common eel furnishes an example

APODYTE RIUM, *n* instead of AP O-DYDERIUM

APOGÆ'ON,† *n* Apogee

APOGÆ UM, *n* [L from Gr ἀπόγαιον] Same as APOGEE

APOGIATU RA, *n* *See* APOGGIATURA

APOLEP SY, *n* [Gr ἀπόληψις] An old medical term employed to signify retention or suppression of any natural evacuation, and also a suppressed flow of the animal spirits, to which apoplectic or cataleptic affections were ascribed

APOLLINA RIST, *n* Same as APOLLINARIAN.

APOL LO BELVIDERE', *n* A celebrated statue of Apollo in the Belvidere (whence the name) gallery of the Vatican palace at Rome, esteemed one of the noblest representations of the human frame, and one of the finest pieces of sculpture extant It was discovered at Porto Anzio in the reign of Nero

APOLOGE TICS, *n* That branch of theology which has for its object a systematic arrangement of those external and internal evidences of Christianity, or of the Holy Scriptures, by which Christians are enabled scientifically to justify and defend the peculiarities of their faith

APOL'OGIZE, *v t* To excuse, to make an apology for, as, to *apologize* an offence [*Unusual*]

APONEUROT IC, *a* Relating to the aponeuroses

APONEUROT OMY, *n* [Gr ἀπο νευρον a nerve, and τομη a cutting] Dissection of the aponeuroses

APOPHLEGMAT'IC, or APO-PHLEG'MATIC, *n*

APOPHLEGMATIC, or APO-PHLEG'MATIC, *a*

APOPHLEG'MATISM, *n* A medicine to draw away phlegm.

APOPHTHEGMAT'ICAL, *a* *See* APOTHEGMATICAL.

APOPH'YLLITE, or APOPHYL'-LITE, *n*

AP'OPLEXY, *n* [add] A congestion or rupture of the brain, with sudden loss of sensation and motion; an affection of the animal functions, the organic functions remaining comparatively unimpaired. The premonitory symptoms of this dangerous disease are drowsiness, giddiness, dulness of hearing, frequent yawning, disordered vision, noise in the ears, paralysis, &c

APOR'ETINE, *n*. A resin obtained from rhubarb.

APO'RIA. *See* APORY.

APORRHŒ'A, *n*. [Gr ἀποῤῥέω to flow from] In *med*, a defluxion of humours, vapours, and effluvia

APOSEP'IDIN, *n*. [Gr ἀπο, and σηπεδων, putrefaction] A peculiar crystalized substance obtained from putrid cheese

APOSTASIA'CEÆ, *n* A nat order of monocotyledonous plants scarcely different from the Orchidaceæ, from which they chiefly differ by having three perfect anthers, instead of only one or two. The species are found in damp woods in the hotter parts of India, but their properties are unknown

APOS TASIS, *n* [Gr] In *ancient med*, the termination or crisis of a disease by some secretion, in opposition to metastasis, or the termination by transfer to some other part —Hence, 2, An apostome, imposthume, or abscess —3 The throwing off or separation of exfoliated or fractured bones

APOS TATE, *n* [add] In the *Rom Cath church*, one who, without a legal dispensation, forsakes a religious order of which he has made profession

APOS TATE,† *v i* To apostatize

APOSTAX'IS, *n* [Gr ἀπο and σταζω to drop] The dropping of any fluid, as of blood from the nose

APOS TIL, APOS TILL, *n* [Fr *apostille*] A marginal note or reference, a postscript

APOSTOL ICISM, *n* The quality of being apostolical [*Rar us*]

APOSTOLIC ITY, *n* The quality of being apostolical

APOSTROPH IC, instead of APOS-TROPHIC

APOTELESMAT'IC, *a* [Gr ἀποτελεσματικος, from ἀποτελεσμα an effect of the stars] Relating to astrology, teaching by the science of the stars

APOTHE CIUM, *n* *plur* *Apothecia* [Gr ἀπο and θηκη a capsule] In *bot*, *apothecia* are the shields or reproductive organs of lichens They appear on the thallus in the form of little warts, cups, or lines, and have a hard disk often surrounded by a rim, and containing spores, either naked, or inclosed within long or roundish tubes, called thecæ or asci

AP OTHEGM, *n* pron *Ap othem*

APOTROPÆ A, *n* *plur* [Gr ἀπο and τρεπω to turn] In *ancient poetry*, verses or hymns composed for averting the wrath of incensed deities

AP PANAGE, *n* [add] Formerly in *France*, the provision of lands or feudal superiorities assigned by the kings for the maintenance of their younger sons, but on condition that on the failure of male issue, such lands or superiorities were to revert to the crown By means of their *appanages*, and through the operation of the Salic law, which made their inheritance of the crown a less remote contingency, the princes of the blood-royal in France were at all times a distinct and formidable class of men

APPAN'AGIST, *n* [Fr *apanagiste*] A prince to whom an appanage was granted

APPAR'AIL,† *v t* [Fr] To prepare [*Chaucer*]

APPARA'TUS SCULPTO RIS, *n* [L] The Sculptor's Workshop; a constellation situated in that region of the heavens immediately to the eastward of the large star Fomalhault, and hardly rising above the horizon in our hemisphere

APPAR'ELS, *n* Appendages worked in silk and gold, embroidered with ornaments or sacred imagery, sometimes enriched with pearls and precious stones, worn from the 13th to the 14th century, attached to the alb, and other ecclesiastical vestments They either went round the wrist, the bottom edge of the garment, or the collar, and were often quadrangular pieces attached to the end of the maniple, the ends of the stole, or the bottom edge of the dress The accompanying figure is from a brass in Heylesden church, Norfolk, and represents Richard Thasebury, who died 1387



APPAY'ED, *a* In *Shak*, Satisfied, pleased

APPEACH'ED,† *pp* Censured, or impeached [*Spenser*]

APPEACH ER,† *n* An accuser

APPEAL, *n* [add] Appeals in criminal causes were abolished in England by the Act 59 Geo III, c 46

APPELE',† *v t* [*See* APPEAL] To accuse [*Spenser*]

APPEL'LANCY, *n* Appeal, capability of appeal

APPEL LANT, *a* Appealing

APPEL LATE, *a* [add] To or from which there may be an appeal

APPEL'LATIVENESS, *n* Quality of being appellative

APPELLOR, or APPEL'LOR, *n*

AP PENAGE *See* APPANAGE

APPEND AGE, *n* [add] In *bot*, a part subordinate to another part, as hairs and glands to a stem or leaf, or nectaries to the corolla, more strictly, any part arising from and around the axis, as leaves around the stem

APPEN DANT, *a* instead of APPEN'-DANT, *n*.

APPEN DANT, *n* [add] A thing of inheritance belonging to another inheritance which is more worthy, as an advowson, common, &c, which may be *appendant* to a manor, common of fishing, to a freehold, a seat in a church, to a house, &c

APPENSE', *a* Being hung up, as a hat on a pin —In *bot*, applied to an ovule attached to the placenta by some point intermediate between the apex and the middle.

AP PETITE,† *v t* To desire; to covet [*Chaucer*]

APPETI' TIOUS,† *a* Palatable, desirable

AP PETIZE, *v t*. To create an appetite

AP'PETIZED, *pp* Having an appetite, rendered hungry

AP'PETIZER, *n*. He or that which appetizes.

AP'PLE, *n.* [add.] The apple is essentially a fruit of the colder and more temperate regions of the globe, over which it is almost universally spread and cultivated. From its hardiness and great abundance, combined with its excellent flavour, it constitutes one of the most important productions of cold climates. In its wild state it is the austere crab-apple of the hedges. Fourteen hundred varieties of the apple have been described, and it is probable that this is not more than half the number known.

AP'PLE-BLIGHT, *n.* A species of aphis, covered with a white cottony secretion, and which multiplies exceedingly in the crevices of diseased apple-trees.

AP'PLE-BRANDY, } *n.* In *America*, **AP'PLE-JACK**, } a liquor distilled from cider; also called cider-brandy.

AP'PLE-BUTTER, *n.* In *America*, a sauce made of apples stewed down in cider.

AP'PLE-DUMPLING, *n.* A dumpling made of apples.

AP'PLE-JOHN, *n.* A kind of apple which keeps long, but becomes withered.

AP'PLE-MOTH, *n.* The *Tortrix pomonana*, a lepidopterous insect, the larvæ of which take up their abode in apples.

AP'PLE-PIE ORDER. An expression used in familiar conversation, denoting perfect order; as, everything in the house was in *apple-pie order.*

AP'PLE-SNAIL, *n.* The shells of the genus Ampullaria are often so called.

AP'PLE-TREE, *n.* [add.] Apple-trees are trained in the form either of standards, dwarfs, espaliers, or balloons; and they are propagated by seeds, cuttings, suckers, layers, ingrafting, or inoculation.

AP'PLICANT, *n.* A diligent student; one who applies himself closely to his studies. [*American.*]

APPLICATE,† *v. t.* To apply to.

APPOINT', *v. t.* [add.] Milton uses this verb in a peculiar sense in his *Sampson Agonistes:*—"*Appoint not* heavenly disposition;" that is, point not at it by way of censure or condemnation; arraign it not.

APPOINT', *v. i.* To ordain; to determine, 2 Sam. xvii. 14.

APPOINT'MENT, *n.* [add.] A common law-deed or conveyance of a derivative nature, relating to or dependent on some precedent assurance, in which a power to appoint to certain uses has been created or preserved to the party thereby granting or appointing.

APPOR'TIONATENESS,† *n* Just proportion.

APPOSI''TION, *n.* [add.] A term applied to that part of the function of nutrition, by which the components of the blood are transformed on the free surface of an organ into a solid unorganized substance, which is the mode of growth of the tissues that are not vascular.

APPRAISE', *v. t.* [add.] To value; to set a price upon; to estimate the value of. It is generally used for the act of valuing by men appointed for the purpose, under direction of law, or by agreement of parties; as, to *appraise* the goods and estate of a deceased person, or goods taken under a distress for rent.

APPRAIS'ED, *pp.* Valued; having the worth fixed by authorized persons.

APPRAISE'MENT, *n.* [add.] The act of setting a value under some authority or appointment; also, the rate at which a thing is valued; the value fixed, or valuation. In *England*, according to the present law, when goods have been taken under a distress for rent, it is necessary, in order to enable the landlord to sell them, that they should be previously *appraised* or valued by two appraisers, who are sworn by the sheriff, under-sheriff, or constable, to *appraise* the goods truly, according to the best of their understanding.

APPRAIS'ER, *n.* [add.] No person can act as an *appraiser* without a special license. In London there are about 900 licensed appraisers, and in other parts of England and Wales about 1700.

Note. — *Appraise, appraised, appraisement*, &c., are now almost uniformly used, instead of *apprize, apprizer, apprizement*, &c., although the latter were formerly used by good English authors, as Lord Bacon, Bishop Hall, &c.

APPRECA'TION,† *n* [L. *apprecor.*] Earnest prayer.

AP'PRECATORY,† *a.* Praying or wishing any good.

APPREHEND', *v i.* To think; to suppose; to imagine.

APPREHEN'SION, *n.* [add.] The act of seizing or taking hold of; as, the hand is an organ of *apprehension.*—*Simple apprehension*, in *logic*, that act or condition of the mind, in which it receives a notion of any object.—*Incomplex apprehension* regards one object or several, without any relation being perceived between them, as a man, a horse, cards; *complex apprehension* is of several objects with such a relation, as of a man on horseback, a pack of cards.

APPREN'TICE-FEE, *n.* A sum given to the master of an apprentice, as a premium for the instruction of the latter.

APPRISE', *v t.* Generally written APPRIZE.

APPRISE',† *a.* Information.

APPRIS'ED, } Generally written AP-**APPRIS'ING**, } PRIZED, APPRIZING.

APPROACH'ING, *n.* In *gardening*, the act of ingrafting a sprig or shoot of one tree into another, without cutting it from the parent stock; called also *ingrafting*, and *inarching by approach.*

APPROBA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *Shak.*, probation; proof.

AP'PROBATOR, *n.* One who approves. [*Rar. us.*]

APPROP'RIETARY, or **APPROPRI'ETARY**, *n.*

APPROVE', *v. t.* [add.] In *milit. affairs*, to sanction officially; as, to *approve* the decision of a court-martial.—In *Shak.*, to confirm.

APPROV'ED, *pp.* [add.] In *Shak.*, proved; as, an *approved* wanton.

APPROVE'MENT, *n.* [add.] Formerly in *law*, the particulars of the approver's disclosure were called an *appeal*, and the persons whom the approver named as the partners of his crime, were called the *appellees.* The appeal by approvers is now abolished, and the present practice is to prefer a bill of indictment against all parties implicated in the charge, except the approver, and to permit the criminal who confesses his guilt to give evidence against his companions before the grand jury. If on the trial the demeanour and testimony of the accomplice are satisfactory to the court, he is recommended to mercy.

APPROX'IMATE, *a.* [add.] *Approximate quantities*, in *math.*, are those which are nearly, but not absolutely, equal.

APPROX'IMATELY, *adv.* By approximation.

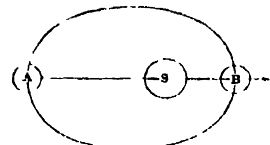
A'PRIL-FOOL DAY, *n.* The first day of April.

A'PRON-STRING, *n.* The string of an apron.

AP'SIDAL, *a.* In *arch.*, of or pertaining to the apsis; as, *apsidal* chapels.

AP'SIDAL, *a.* Pertaining to the apsides. [*See* APSIS.]

AP'SIS, *n. plur. Apsides*, or *Apses.* [add.] In *modern astron.*, the *apsides* or *apses* are the two points of the orbit of a planet or satellite, at which it is moving at right angles to the line drawn to the primary. These two points being at the extremities of the major axis of the orbit, are those at which the planet is at its greatest and



least distances from the primary. The point at the greatest distance is called the *higher apsis*, and that at the least the *lower apsis.* In regard to the earth and the other primary planets, these two points correspond to the aphelion and perihelion; and in regard to the moon, they correspond to the apogee and perigee. The line of the *apsides* has a slow angular motion in the plane of the planet's orbit. In the annexed figure, A and B are *apsides*, or points of greatest and least distance of a planet from the sun, the orbit of such planet being an ellipse with the sun in one of the foci, as at S.

APTENODY'TES, *n.* [Gr. απτηνος, wingless, and δυτης, a diver.] The penguins, a genus of web-footed diving birds, peculiar to the Antarctic shores. Their wings are too short for flight, and are used as fins or paddles for swimming under water. The great penguin (*A. patagonica*) is the representative of the genus. The aptenodytes feed on various species of crabs and other crustaceous animals, and their stomach has also been found to contain from 2 lbs. to 10 lbs. of pebbles. They attain a great weight, having been captured weighing 78 lbs. Though on the ice or on land they move slowly and awkwardly, yet they slide over the surface of deep snow at a considerable pace, by lying down on their belly and impelling themselves along by their powerful feet. [*See cut* in *Dict.* PENGUIN.]

AP'TERANS. *See* APTERA.

AP'TEROUS, *a.* In *zool.*, destitute of wings; applied to insects of the genus Aptera.—2. In *bot.*, destitute of membranous expansions, as a stem or petiole; opposed to alate.

AP'TERYX, *n.* [add.] Three species of this curious genus of New Zealand birds are now known. A specimen of one of these, the *Apteryx mantellii*, is at present (1852) alive in the Zoological Gardens, London. It sleeps during the

day, and is very active at night. It uses its long beak sometimes in walking, almost as if it was a third leg.


Apteryx, *Apteryx mantelli.*

None of the species are much larger than a good-sized fowl. It is a genus of birds that in a few years will be extinct.

A'PUS, *n.* [add.] [Gr. α priv., and πους, a foot.] A name given to a genus of crustaceous animals which inhabit ditches, lakes, and standing waters, generally in innumerable quantities.

APYRET'IC, *a.* [Gr. α priv., and πυρ, fire.] In *med.*, a term that has been applied to those days in which the intermission happens in agues, and also to local affections which are not accompanied with febrile excitement of the system.

AP'YRINE, *n.* An alkaline substance found in the *Cocos lapidea.* It is a white powder, forming crystalline salts with acids.

AP'YROUS, or APY'ROUS, *a.*

A'QUA DISTILLA'TA, *n.* [L.] Distilled water.

A'QUA-FONTA'NA, *n.* [L.] Spring-water.

AQUALEǴIA, read AQUILE'ǴIA.

A'QUA MIRAB'ILIS, *n.* [L.] A medical water.

A'QUA POTAS'SÆ, *n.* [L.] The aqueous solution of potassa.

AQUA'RIUM, *n.* [L.] An artificial pond, cistern, or place in a garden for cultivating aquatic plants.

A'QUA-TINT, *n.* Same as AQUA-TINTA.

AQ'UEDUCT, *n.* [add.] In *anat.*, a term applied to certain canals occurring in different parts of the body; as, the *aqueduct* of the cochlea, and of the vestibulum.

A'QUEOUS, *a.* [add.] Made by means of water; as, an *aqueous* solution or hydrate.

A'QUEOUS ROCKS, *n.* In *geol.*, rocks of the second and third classes, as composed of matter deposited by water. They are also termed *metamorphic*, and *stratified* rocks.

AQUIFOLIA'CEÆ, *n.* The holly tribe of plants, a nat. order of the polycarpous group of polypetalous exogens. The species consist of trees and shrubs, with alternate or opposite coriaceous leaves; small, axillary, solitary, or fascicled flowers; and a fleshy indehiscent fruit. The useful plants of the order are found in the genera Ilex, Myginda, and Prinos.

AQUILARIA'CEÆ, *n.* The agallochum tribe of plants, a nat. order of the tubiferous group of incomplete exogens. The species are trees with smooth branches and a tough bark; alternate, entire leaves; the fruit a capsule, pear-shaped, and valved. The order consists of only three genera, Aquilaria (or more properly Agallaria), Ophiospermum, and Gyrinops. Aloes-wood and eagle or agal wood are yielded by species of Aquilaria. All the species of the order are natives of the East Indies.

AQUILE'ǴIA, *n.* [From *aquila*, an eagle, whose claws the nectaries represent.] *See* definition under AQUALEGIA, which is an incorrect orthography.

AQUITE',† *v. t.* [Fr.] To pay for. [*Chaucer.*]

A'QULA, *n.* [L. dimin. of *aqua*, water.] A fatty tumour under the skin of the eyelid.

AQUOSE',† *a.* Watery.

AQUOS'ITY,† *n.* Wateriness.

A'RA, *n.* [L.] The Altar; a southern constellation, containing nine stars. It is not visible in our latitude.

A'RAB, or AR'AB, *n.* A native of Arabia.

ARAB'ICAL, *a.* Arabian; Arabic.

AR'ABIN, *n.* A name given to the principle which forms the base of all gums.

AR'ABIS, *n.* [Gr. αραβις.] Wall-cress or rock-cress, a genus of plants. [*See* WALL-CRESS.]

ARACA'RI, *n.* [add.] The aracaris are not woodpeckers, but birds belonging to the genus Pteroglossus, of the Toucan family.

ARACE',† *v. t.* [Fr. *arracher.*] To tear up by the roots; to draw away by force. [*Chaucer.*]

ARA'CEÆ, *n.* The arum tribe of plants, a nat. order of monocotyledonous plants. The species are herbaceous plants, with leaves sheathing at the base; the flowers unisexual, and without a perianth, on a spadix; anthers, nearly sessile; and the fruit succulent. They are natives chiefly of tropical countries; and a principle of acridity generally pervades them, and exists in so strong a degree in some of them, as to render them dangerous poisons; as the *dumb cane* of the West Indies and South America. The order was originally called Aroideæ, and then included Typhaceæ and Orontaceæ.

ARA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the nat. order of plants Araceæ.

ARACHIS, *n.* [add.] A genus of leguminous plants, called the earth-nut or pea-nut, much cultivated in warm climates, and esteemed a valuable article


Earth nut, *Arachis hypogæa.*

of food. It is allied to the bean. The most remarkable species is the *A. hypogæa*, the fruit of which, instead of hanging down from among the leaves, conceals itself in the earth, and is deeply buried when it becomes ripe. The pod, when mature, is oblong, often contracted in the middle, wrinkled, of a pale yellow colour, and contains two or three seeds, the size of a hazel-nut, in flavour sweet as almonds, and yielding, when pressed, an oil not inferior to that of olives.

ARACH'NIDANS, } *n.* Same as ARACHNIDA.
ARACH'NIDES, }

ARACH'NOID, *n.* In *anat.*, the arachnoid tunic or membrane. [*See* the *Adjective.*]

ARACH'NOID, *a.* [add.] In *bot.*, resembling cobweb; seeming to be covered with cobweb, in consequence of the entanglement of long white hairs.

ARACHNOIDIS'CUS, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of diatomous plants. The *A. Ehrenbergii* is a beautiful microscopic object, resembling a minute circular shell.

ARACHNOIDI'TIS, or ARACHNI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

ARÆOM'ETER, *n.* *See* AREOMETER.

ARALIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants nearly related to the Umbelliferæ, from which they are distinguished chiefly by their three or more celled fruit, simple epigynous disk, usually valvate corolla, and more shrubby habit. The species are natives chiefly of China, India, North America, and the tropics of the New World. The true *ginseng* of the Chinese is produced by *Panax ginseng*, a plant found in China, Nepaul, and Japan; that so called in North America (*P. quinquefolium*), is considered distinct. A species of aralia is used in North America as a substitute for sarsaparilla. The true rice-paper of the Chinese, obtained only from the island of Formosa, is believed by some to be a species of aralia, and called *A. papyrifera*, but its flowers have not yet been seen by botanists.

ARAMÆ'AN, *a.* Relating to Aram, or to the Chaldeans, or to their language.

ARAMA'IC, *a.* A term applied to the language of the Chaldeans and Syrians, their literature, &c.

AR'AMISM, or ARAMÆ'ANISM, *n.*

ARANE'IFORM, *a.* Resembling a spider; having the form or shape of a spider.

ARAN'GOES, *n.* A species of beads made of rough carnelian, generally of a cylindrical shape. They constituted an article of traffic with Africa previous to the abolition of the slave-trade, and were imported from Bombay.

ARA'TOR, *n.* [L.] A ploughman.

ARAY',† *v. t.* To array; to dress; to set in order. [*Spenser.*]

AR'BALEST, *n.* A cross-bow. [*See* ARBALIST.]

AR'BITRAǴE,† *n.* Arbitration.

ARBITRA'TION, *n.* [add.] This mode of settling differences is very frequently resorted to, as a species of amicable litigation, and a means of avoiding the delay and expense of a lawsuit, and the publicity of a trial. A dispute may be referred to arbitration, either when there is an action already pending between the parties relating thereto, or when there is no such action. No injury can be the subject of arbitration, unless it is such as may be a matter of civil controversy between the parties. By the law of England, the authority of an arbitrator cannot be revoked by any of the parties, without the leave of the

court, or of a judge In *Scotland*, the system of arbitration is a modification of that of the Roman law. The submission by which the parties agree to abide by the decision of an arbiter, is a regularly executed contract, and it requires all the solemnities peculiar to the execution of deeds in Scotland. If there be more than one arbiter, they must be unanimous; but if they are not so, an oversman may be appointed to decide.

ÄRBOR'IЄAL,† *a.* Relating to trees.

ÄRBORIЄUL'TURAL, *a.* Relating to arboriculture.

ÄRBORIЄUL'TURIST, *n.* One who practises arboriculture.

ÄRBOR'IFORM, *a.* Having the form of a tree.

ÄRBU'TUS, *n.* A genus of evergreen shrubs. [*See* ARBUTE.]

ÄR'ЄA, *n.* A genus of bivalve mollusca, which has numerous teeth on the hinge. The species are known by the name of ***ark-shells.*** Some of them are natives of the British seas; one of these is called *Arca Noæ*, or Noah's ark.

ÄRЄA'DED, *a* Furnished with an arcade.

ÄRЄA'DIAN, *n.* A native of Arcadia.

ÄR'ЄADY,† *n.* The country of Arcadia

ÄRЄA'NUM, *n.* [add.] In *med.*, a secret remedy; a remedy which owes its value to its being kept secret.—In the *old chemistry*, the secret virtue of anything.

ÄRЄHÆOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr αρχαιος, γραφη, a writing.] A writing or treatise on antiquity.

ÄRЄHÆOLO'GIAN, *n* An archæologist.

ÄRЄHA'IЄ, *a.* Ancient; obsolete

ÄRЄHA'IЄ, or BRONZE PERIOD, *n* In *archæol.*, the period between the introduction of metals, of which copper and tin were the principal, and the discovery of iron

ÄRЄHA'IЄAL, *a* Same as ARCHAIC.

ÄRCH'-BOARD, *n.* A plank placed along a ship's stern, and immediately under the knuckles of the stern-timbers. On this board the ship's name is sometimes painted.

ÄRCH-BUFFOON', *n.* The chief buffoon.

ÄRCH-BUT'LER, *n.* [add.] This office is now extinct.

ÄRCH-BUT'TRESS, *n.* [Fr. *arc-boutant.*] In *arch.*, a boldly projecting buttress, with an opening under it, forming an arch. In William of Worcester's *Itinerary*, it is called *arch-buttant.*

ÄRЄHE'AL,† *a.* Pertaining to the archeus; as, *archeal* ideas; caused by the archeus; as, *archeal* diseases. [*See* ARCHEUS.]

ÄRCHEDI'AЄRE,† *n.* An archdeacon. [*Chaucer.*]

ÄRCH'ER, *n.* [add.] In *zool.*, the toxotes of Cuvier, a genus of acanthopterygious fishes. [*See* TOXOTES.]

ÄRCH'ERY, *n.* [add.] In *former times*, a service of keeping a bow for the lord's use, in the defence of his castle.

ÄRCH'ES, *n.* A name given to several species of moths; thus, the *Psilura monacha* is the *black arches;* the *Xylophasia lithoxylea*, the *light arches; Polia herbida*, the *green arches*, &c.

ÄRCH'ES-ЄOURT, *n.* [add.] The arches-court has a general appellate jurisdiction in ecclesiastical causes arising within the province of Canterbury. The dean of the arches, for the time being, is president of the college of doctors of law, who practise in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts. He is selected from the college of advocates.

ÄRCH'ETŸPE-SKEL'ETON, *n.* In *anat.*, a term applied to an ideal skeleton, constructed by Professor Owen, and of which the endo-skeletons of all the vertebrata are modifications. In this skeleton is arranged the succession of vertebral segments of those animals, together with their various processes, foramina, and appendages.

ÄRЄHETŸP'IЄAL, *a.* Relating to an archetype.

ÄRЄHE'WIVES,† *n. plur.* (arch'wives.) Wives of a superior order. [*Chaucer.*]

ÄRЄH'IATER, } *n.* [add.] This term
ÄRЄHI'ATER, } is applied, on the continent of Europe, to the first, or body physician of princes, and to the first physician of some cities; in *Russia*, to the first imperial physician

ÄRЄHIEPIS'ЄOPACY, *n.* The state of an archbishop.

ÄRЄHIEPIS'ЄOPATE, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of an archbishop; an archbishopric.

ÄRЄHIG'RAPHER, *n* [Gr αρχος chief, and γραφω, to write.] A chief secretary.

ÄRЄHILO'ЄHIAN, *a.* [add.] In *ancient prosody*, this term is applied to denote the four metrical combinations invented by Archilochus. There are three dactylic Archilochian distichs, and one iambic Archilochian distich. The third verse of the Horatian stanza is also sometimes called *Archilochian.*

ÄRЄH'ILOWE, *n.* [Derivation unknown.] A peace-offering; the return which one who has been treated in an inn or tavern, sometimes reckons himself bound in honour to make to the company. When he calls for his bottle, he is said to give his *archilowe.* Also written *archilagh.* [*Scotch.*]

ÄRCHIMAND'RITE, *n.* [add] In the *Greek church*, a chief of a monastery, corresponding to abbot in the Romish church; or a superintendent of several monasteries, corresponding to superior abbot in the Romish church.—In the *Russian Greek church*, the term is applied to the higher order of chiefs of monasteries, corresponding to the Romish abbot.

ÄRЄHIPELAĠ'IЄ, *a* Relating to an archipelago.

ÄRЄHITEЄTO'NICAL, *a* Relating to architecture.

ÄRЄHITEЄ'TOR,† *n.* An architect.

ÄRCH'-WAY, *n.* An entrance or passage under an arch.

ÄRCH'-WIFE', *n.* A woman in the higher ranks of society, or the wife of a person of high rank.

ÄRCH'-WORK, *n.* Formation of arches.

ÄRCH'Y, *a.* Resembling, or having arches; arching.

ÄRЄ'TIA ЄAJA, *n.* The tiger-moth, a nocturnal lepidopterous insect, the larva of which is clothed with long hairs.

ÄRЄTI'IDÆ, *n* A family of lepidopterous insects, belonging to the section Heteromera. The types of the family are distinguished by their larvæ being very thickly clothed with long hairs, whence they have obtained the name of *woolly bears.* They feed upon the external parts of plants, and inclose themselves in cocoons, when about to undergo their transformations. To this family belong the tiger-moths.

ÄRЄ'TOMYS, *n.* [Gr. αρκτος, a bear, and μυς, a rat.] The marmot, a genus of rodent animals. [*See* MARMOT.]

ÄRЄ'UATILE,† *a.* Bent or curved.

ÄRЄ'UBUS, *n.* A species of gun, with a trigger; an arquebuse.

ÄRЄ'US SENI'LIS, *n.* [L.] The bow of old age; an opacity round the margin of the cornea, occurring in advanced age.

ÄRDAS'SINES, *n.* A very fine sort of Persian silk; the finest used in the looms of France.

ÄR'DEA, *n.* A Linnæan genus of wading birds, including the herons, storks, cranes, bitterns, &c. Modern zoologists have formed this genus into several distinct genera, and the genus Ardea has been restricted to the herons proper, of which our common heron, *Ardea cinerea*, is the type.

ÄRDE'IDÆ, *n.* The heron tribe, a family of grallatorial or wading birds, including the herons, cranes, and storks. The beak is long, thick, and stout, usually with cutting edges, as well as a point.

ÄR'DENCY, *n.* [add.] Among *seamen*, the tendency of a vessel to gripe.

ARDISIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, now called Myrsinaceæ.

ÄRD'OR, *n.* [add] Among *physicians*, heat; a sense of heat or burning.

ÄRDU'ITY,† *n.* Height; difficulty.

ÄR'DURE,† *n.* [L. *ardor.*] Burning. [*Chaucer.*]

AREAD',† *v t.* [add] To pronounce.

ARE'CA, *n.* [add.] Besides the *Areca catechu*, there is another important species of this genus, viz , the *A. oleracea*, or cabbage-tree, or cabbage-palm. [*See* CABBAGE-TREE.]

AREDE,† *v. t.* (ared'.) To interpret. [*See* REDE.] [*Chaucer.*]

AREED'S,† *n. plur.* Advices; discourses. [*Spenser.*]

AREISE',† *v t.* (areys'.) To raise. [*Chaucer.*]

ARENA'CEO-GYP'SEOUS, *a.* In *geol.*, containing sand and gypsum, as the red sandstone.

ARENA'RIA, *n.* Sandwort, a genus of plants. [*See* SANDWORT]

ARENG' SACCHARIF'ERA, *n.* The botanical name of one of the palms that produces sago, and from which palm-wine is obtained. It is found in all the islands of the Indian Archipelago. Besides yielding wine and sago, the fibres of the stem and leaves are manufactured into strong cables.

ARENI'ЄOLA, *n.* The lob-worm, a genus of dorsibranchiate annelids, common on our coasts, and sought for by fishermen for bait.

ARE'OLA, *n.* *See* AREOLE.

AR'EOLÆ, *n.* More usually written ARE'OLÆ.

AREOP'AGIST, *n.* A member of the Areopagus.

AREOSYS'TYLE, *n.* *See* ARÆOSYSTYLE.

ARERE',† *v. t.* (areer'.) [Sax. *araeran.*] To rear or raise up; to excite. [*Chaucer.*]

ARE'SON,† *v. t.* [Fr. *arraisoner.*] To reason with; to censure; to arraign. [*Chaucer.*]

ARETTE',† *v. t.* (aret'.) [Fr. *arrester.*] To impute to; to reckon, value, or estimate; to lay to the charge. [*Chaucer.*]

AREW',† } *adv.* In a row; in regular
AREWE',† } succession. [*Spenser.*]

ÄR'GAL, instead of **ARGAL,** *n.*

ÄR'GAL,† *adv.* A corruption of the Latin *ergo*, therefore.

ÄR'GALA, *n.* The Indian name of the adjutant, or gigantic crane, *Ciconia argala* of Temminck.

ÄR'GEL, } *n.* A plant found in Upper **ÄR'GHEL,** } Egypt and Arabia Petræa, the *Solenostemma argel*, and belonging to the Asclepiadaceæ, and used for adulterating Egyptian senna, than which, however, it is much more griping.

ÄRGEMO'NE, *n.* A small genus of plants, nat. order Papaveraceæ. The species are all ornamental, and natives of Mexico. From the seeds of *A. Mexicana*, the Mexicans obtain an oil very useful to painters. The handsomest species is *A. grandiflora*, which has large flowers of a pure white colour.

ÄR'ĠENTATE, *n.* Fulminating silver is sometimes called *argentate of ammonia*.

ÄRĠEN'TIC, *a.* Relating to, or obtained from silver

ÄRĠENTI'NA, *n.* A genus of malacopterygious fishes, belonging to the salmon family, so named from their silvery scales. *A. sphyræna* is a well-known species, caught in the Mediterranean The Sheppy argentine of Pennant (*Scopelus Pennantii*) is taken occasionally on our coast.

ÄRĠENT'INE, or **ÄR'ĠENTINE,** *a* [add] In *zool.*, silver-coloured; silvery, applied to the scales of fishes.

ARĠENT'INE, or **ÄR'ĠENTINE,** *n* [add.] A name common to the species of Argentina,—*which see.*

ÄRĠEN'TUM, *n* [L] Silver.

ÄR'GHEL *See* ARGEL.

ÄRĠILLA'CEOUS EARTH, *n* White clay, or potters'-earth; the earth or clay called by chemists *alumina.*

ÄRĠILLA'CEOUS ROCKS, *n.* Those homogeneous soft substances which comprise the shale or slate clay, bituminous shale, clay, and marl.

ÄRĠIL'LO-FERRU'ĠINOUS, *a* Containing clay and iron, as a mineral.

ÄR'GO, *n* A constellation [*See* ARGO-NAVIS]

ÄR'GOIL,† *n* [*See* ARGIL.] Potters'-clay [*Chaucer.*]

ÄR'GOL, *n* *See* ARGAL

ÄRGONAU'TIDÆ, *n* The name of the family of cephalopodous molluscs, which contains the argonaut or paper-sailor. This famed mollusc swims only by ejecting water from its funnel, and crawls in a reversed position, carrying its shell over its back like a snail. The account of its floating on the surface of the sea, with its sail-shaped arms extended to catch the breeze, originated with Aristotle, and has been repeated by poets ever since; there is no other foundation for the fable. [*See cut* in *Dict.* ARGONAUTA.]

ÄR'GUABLE, *a.* That may be argued; admitting argument.

ÄR'GUFY, *v. i.* To import; to have weight, as an argument. [*Provincial.*]

ÄR'GUFY, *v. t.* To argue. [*Vulgar.*]

ÄR'GUMENT, *n.* [add.] In *astron.*, the term *argument* may be defined the angle or quantity on which a series of numbers in a table depends. Suppose, for example, a table of the sun's declination were formed, corresponding to every degree, &c , of longitude, so that the longitude being known, the declination might be found opposite to it in the table, then the longitude would be made the *argument* of the declination, and the table must be entered with the *argument.*—In *Shak.*, *argument* is used for conversation; subject-matter.

ÄR'GUMENT, *v. i.* To reason; to discourse. [*Rar. us.*]

ÄRGUMENT'ATIVE, *a.* [add.] Addicted to argument; as, an *argumentative* writer.

ÄRGUMENT'UM AD HOMINEM. [L.] [*See* under ARGUMENT.]—*Argumentum ad verecundiam.* [*See* under ARGUMENT.]—*Argumentum ad ignorantiam*, in *logic*, the employment of some kind of fallacy, in the widest sense of that word, toward such persons as are most likely to be deceived by it.

ÄR'GUS, *n.* A watchful person; so named from the fabled Argus, who had a hundred eyes.—In *ornith*, a genus of gallinaceous birds found in the south of Asia, the male of which has a very long tail and long quills in the wings covered with ocellated spots. It is the argus pheasant (*Argus giganteus*).—The medusa's head, a species of starfish (*Astrophyton scutatum*), is sometimes also so called.

ÄRGYN'NIS, *n.* A genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects or butterflies, remarkable for the silvery spots on the under part of the wings. *A paphia* is abundant in the south of England, and *A lathonia* on the Continent

ARĠYRI'TIS, *n* [Gr αργυρεος, silver.] An old name of litharge.

A'RIANIZE, *v. t.* To render conformable to Arianism.

A'RIETIS, *n.* A star of the second magnitude in the head of Aries or the Ram

AR'ILLATE, *a* Relating to, or formed like an arillus

ARI'ON, *n* A genus of pulmoniferous mollusca, containing the great black slug (*Arion ater*). This slug feeds on living and decaying vegetable substances, and deposits its bluish eggs in a cluster at the roots of plants

AR'IŌSE, *a* [From *arioso*] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from harmony; as, the *ariose* beauty of Handel.

ARIO'SO, *a* [add] This term is used adverbially to signify, in the manner of an air, as contradistinguished from recitative; but in *instrumental music*, it denotes, in a sustained vocal style Prefixed to an air, it denotes a sustained elaborate style, appropriate to the great airs of the opera

AR'ISTÄRCH, *n* [From *Aristarchus*, an ancient critic distinguished for severity.] A severe critic.

AR'ISTÄRCH, *n.* [Gr. αριστος, best, and αρχος, chief.] A good man in power. [*Rar. us*]

ARISTÄRCH'IAN, *a.* Severely critical; like the ancient critic Aristarchus.

AR'ISTOCRAT, or **ARIS'TOCRAT.**

ARISTOC'RATIZE, *v. t.* To render aristocratic. [*Rar. us.*]

ARISTOC'RATY,† *n.* Same as aristocracy.

ARISTOLOCHIA'CEÆ, *n.* The birthwort tribe of plants, a nat. order of dicotyledonous monochlamydeous plants, with an inferior 3-6-celled fruit, with numerous ovules, small embryo, and copious albumen. The species principally inhabit the hotter parts of the world, and are in many cases used medicinally, on account of their tonic and stimulating properties, and some of them, as the *Aristolochia serpentaria*, or Virginian snake-root, are reputed remedies for the bite of venomous serpents. The genus Aristolochia is reputed emmenagogue, especially the European species, *Rotunda longa* and *clematis*. *A. bracteata* is used in India as an anthelmintic; *A. odoratissima*, a West Indian species, is a valuable bitter and alexipharmic. The roots of *A. serpentaria* are used as a remedy in various kinds of fever. Several species of Asarum are also used medicinally.

AR'ITHMANCY, or **ARITH'-MANCY,** *n.*

ÄRK, *n.* [add.] In *early English* and *Scottish writers*, a chest or coffer; as, an *ark* for meal.

ÄRLE-PENNY, *n.* Earnest-penny. [*Scotch.*]

ÄRLES, *n. plur.* Earnest-money given to servants. [*Scotch.*]

ÄRM, *n.* [add.] In *marine lan.*, the extremity of a yard, beam, or bracket.

ÄRM, *v. t.* [add.] To take up in the arms; as, to *arm* a child. [*Shak.*] To fit up; to furnish with the means of action or effect; as, to *arm* a hook in angling; to *arm* a dressing in surgery. To *arm* a loadstone, is to fit it with an armature.

ÄRMADIL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] A small fleet; a squadron.

ÄRMADIL'LO, *n.* [add.] This genus of animals belongs to the order Edentata, and forms, with the allied genera Chlamyphorus and Orycteropus, a small family, intermediate between the sloths and ant-eaters, and characterized by the possession of molar teeth only. The tropical and temperate regions of South America are the original and proper habitat of all the known species of armadillos. Cuvier divides the whole genus into five small groups, viz , the Cachicames, the Apars, the Encouberts, the Kabassous, and the Priodontes. These groups are principally distinguished from each other by the number and form of their teeth and claws

ÄRM'ATURE, *n.* [add] The *armature* of a magnet, as now used, is simply a piece of iron connecting the two poles, in order to maintain the magnetic power undiminished. Horse-shoe magnets have been substituted for the old armed magnets, and the *armature* of such a magnet is the piece of iron applied to the two poles to connect them.

ÄRM'ED, *pp.* [add.] Furnished with an armature or a piece of iron so as to connect the poles, as a horse-shoe magnet. —In *bot*, having prickles or thorns.

ÄRMENTŌSE',† *a.* Abounding with cattle.

ÄRME'RIA, *n* [Fr. *armoiries* latinized] Thrift or sea-pink, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order of Plumbaginaceæ, distinguished from Statice by the hairy styles and capitate flowers. *A. maritima*, a well-known species on our shores, is much used for edgings in gardens. [*See* STATICE ARMERIA.]

ÄRMET', *n* [Fr] A helmet used in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. When worn with the beaver, it was called *armet-grand* (fig. 1); when without, and supplied with a triple-barred face-guard (fig. 2), it was called *armet-petit.*

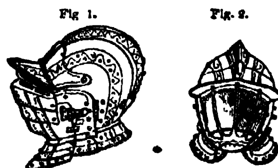


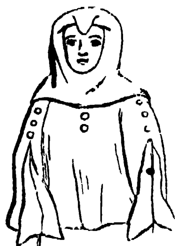
Fig 1, Armet-grand. Fig 2, Armet-petit.

ÄRM′-GAUNT,† *a.* [*See* GAUNT.] Slender as the arm; lean; meagre.

ÄRM′-GRETE, *a.* (arm-great) As thick as a man's arm. [*Chaucer.*]

ÄRMIF′EROUS, *a.* [L. *arma*, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing arms. [*Rar. us*]

ÄRMILAU′SA, *n.* [L.] A garment



Armilausa, from an illumination of the fourteenth century

similar to the surcoat, in use by the Saxons and Normans

ÄRM′ING-POINTS, *n.* The ties holding together the various parts of armour.

ÄRM′INS, *n.* Coverings of cloth or velvet for the handle of a pike, to give the heated hand a more secure hold

ÄRMIS′ONANT, *a.* Same as ARMISONOUS.

ARMOIRE, *n.* (arm-war′.) [Fr.] A clothes'-press; a closet

ARMOR′ICAN LEAGUE, *n.* A league which existed from the most ancient times among all the tribes of Gaul dwelling near the sea-shore, and against which Julius Cæsar had to employ three army divisions. At a later period, this league only included the tribes inhabiting the sea-board between the Seine and the Loire.

ÄR′MOUR, *n.* [add.] *Armour* of a magnet. The same as ARMATURE.

ÄRM′OURER, *n* [add.] One who has the care of the arms and armour of another, as of a knight, and who dresses him in armour.

ÄRMOZEEN′, *n.* A thick, plain, black silk.

ÄRM'S′-LENGTH, *n* The length of the arm. *To keep at arm's-length* is sometimes used *figuratively*, for keeping one off; not allowing one to come into close contact or familiarity.

ÄRM YOUR PRIZE, in *Shak*, signifies, offer your arm to the lady you have won.

ÄRNAT′TO, *n.* *See* ARNOTTO.

ÄR′NICA, *n.* [A corruption of *ptarmica.*] [add] There is one European species of this genus (*A. montana*). The whole plant, especially the root, possesses a peculiar aromatic but not pleasant odour, and a nauseous taste. In some parts of the Continent it is called *tabac.* In every part of this plant there has been found an acrid resin and a volatile oil, and in the flowers an acrid, bitter principle called *arnicine.* The root contains also a considerable quantity of tannin. This plant was at one time admitted into all the British pharmacopœias, and in Germany all parts of it are used in cases of low fever, in nervous disorders, in amenorrhœa, and adynamic diseases generally.

ÄR′NICINE, *n.* A bitter principle contained in the flowers of the *Arnica montana.* [*See* ARNICA]

ARÖINT′. *See* AROYNT.

ARO′MA, *n.* [add.] The characteristic odour of other substances besides plants.

ÄRPEN, *n.* *See* ARPENT.

ÄR′PENTATOR,† *n.* A measurer or surveyor of land.

ÄR′QUATED, *a.* Shaped like a bow; arcuate.

AR′RA,† *n.* [L. *arrha*, or *arra.*] A pledge.

AR′RACK-PUNCH, *n.* A liquor containing arrack.

ARRAUGHT,† *pp.* (arawt′.) Raught or reached [*Spenser.*]

ARREAR′ANCE,† *n.* Same as ARREAR.

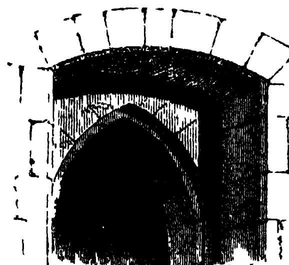
ARREP′TION,† *n.* The act of taking away.

ARREST′, *n.* [add.] For treason, felony, or breach of the peace, any person may arrest without warrant or precept, but in all other cases an arrest must be made by virtue of a warrant. In extraordinary cases a warrant may be granted by the privy council, the secretaries of state, and some other public officers; but in the ordinary administration of the law, the only warrants which occur are issued by justices of the peace. Arrest in civil cases is of two kinds, viz, that which takes place before trial, and is called *arrest on mesne process*, and that which takes place after trial and judgment, and is called *arrest on final process*, or *arrest in execution* By the statute 1 and 2 Vict., c. 110. the law with regard to arrest on mesne process has been materially altered, and since that statute no defendant can be arrested before a judgment has been obtained against him, unless it be shown by the affidavit of the plaintiff, or some other person, to the satisfaction of a judge of one of the superior courts, that such plaintiff has a cause of action against the defendant to the amount of £20, or upwards, or has sustained damage to that amount, and that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant is about to quit England unless he be forthwith apprehended. The judge is then authorized to issue a writ of capias against such defendant. By the statute 7 and 8 Vict, c. 96, an important alteration has also been made in arrest on final process, or in execution. By that statute it is enacted that no person shall be taken or charged in execution upon any judgment obtained in any court, in any action for the recovery of any debt wherein the sum recovered shall not exceed the sum of £20, exclusive of costs.

ARREST′MENT, *n.* [add] In *Scots law*, in *civil* causes, arrestment is a process by which a creditor may attach money or movable property which a third party holds for behoof of his debtor. It bears a general resemblance to foreign attachment by the custom of London. It is of two kinds, *arrestment in judgment*, and *arrestment in execution.* The former can proceed only on the decree of a court, on a deed containing a clause of registration for execution, or on such documents as bills of exchange, promissory notes, &c. The latter class of arrestments may proceed by the order of a judge.

ARRET′, *n* [add.] This is a French term, and is at present applied particularly to the judgments and decisions of courts and tribunals in France. It also signifies an arrest.

ARRIÈRE′-VOUSSURE, *n.* [Fr.] A rear-vault; an arch placed within the opening of a window or door, and of a different form, to increase the lightway of the window, and to admit of the better opening of the door; it seems also



Arriere-voussure.

to have served the purpose of an arch of discharge.

ARRIS′ION, *n.* [L *arrisio.*] The act of smiling; a smiling upon.

ARRI′VAL, *n.* [add] The person or thing arriving; as, news brought by the last *arrival.*

ARRIVE′,† *n.* Arrival.

ARRODE′, *v. t.* [L. *arrodo.*] To gnaw or nibble.

AR′ROGATIVE, instead of ARROGATIVE.

AR′RÖW-HEAD, *n.* [add.] In *bot.* [*See* SAGITTARIA.]

AR′RÖW-HEADED, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.—*Arrow-headed characters.* [*See* under ARROW-HEAD.]

ARRU′RA,† *n* [From L *aro*, to plough.] In *former times*, one day's work at the plough, which the tenant was obliged to give his lord.

ÄR′SENAL, *n.* [add.] A public establishment where naval and military engines, or warlike equipments, are manufactured or stored; as at Woolwich.

ÄR′SENIC ACID, or ÄRSEN′IC ACID.

ÄRSEN′ICAL MINERALS, *n.* A family or class of minerals, in which arsenic acts the part of the electro-negative element. They occur in primitive districts in metalliferous veins, usually associated with metallic sulphurets.

ÄRSE′NIO-SULPHURET, *n.* A sulphur salt, formed by the union of a sulphuret of arsenic with a base; as, the *arsenio-persulphuret* of potassium.

ÄRSENI′URET, ÄRSEN′URET, } *n.* A combination of arsenic with a metallic, or other base. The *arseniurets* of cobalt, nickel, and iron are found both in veins and in beds.

ÄRSENI′URETTED HYDROĠEN, *n.* A gas generated by fusing arsenic with its own weight of granulated zinc, and decomposing the alloy with strong hydrochloric acid. It is colourless, has a fetid odour like that of garlic, and is frightfully poisonous when breathed.

ÄRSENOVIN′IC ACID, *n.* An acid produced by the action of arsenic upon alcohol.

ÄR′SIS, *n.* [add.] In *prosody*, that point in a measure where the ictus is put, or which is marked by a greater stress or force.

ARS′METRIKE,† *n.* Arithmetic. [*Chaucer.*]

ÄRT, *n.* [add.] Formerly, in an *academical* sense, the *arts*, or the *liberal arts* denoted the sciences and philosophy, or the circle of academical education; hence, degrees in the *arts*; master and bachelor of *arts.*

ARTAN′THE, *n.* [Gr. ἀρτάω, to tie together, and ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus

of plants belonging to the nat. order Piperaceæ. One species, *A. salvicefolia*, from Peru, is a well-known astringent and styptic, under the name of Matico.

ÄRTE,′ *v. t.* (ärt.) [L. *artus.*] To narrow; to constrain. [*Chaucer.*]

ÄRTEL′RIES,† *n. plur.* Artillery. [*Chaucer.*]

ÄRTE′RIA, *n.* [L.] An artery.

ÄRTE′RIAL, *a.* [add.] Arterial blood differs from venous blood, particularly by its lighter florid red colour, and its greater warmth and coagulability—changes produced by the process of respiration.

ÄRTERIALIZA′TION, *n.* [add.] The conversion of the venous into the arterial blood during its passage through the lungs, by the evolution of carbonic acid, and the absorption of ogygen from the air.

ÄRTE′RIAL NAVIGATION, *n.* Navigation by means of rivers, deepened streams, canals, and artificial watercourses.

ÄRTERI′TIS, *n.* Inflammation of an artery or arteries.

ÄRTHRO′DIAL, *a.* Belonging to a joint; pertaining to that form of joint called *ball and socket joint.*

ÄRTHROD′IC, *a.* Same as ARTHODIAL.

ÄRTHRODYN′IA, *n.* [*See* ARTHRODYNIC.] Pains in the joints.

ÄRTHROL′OGY, *n* [Gr ἀρθρον, a joint, and λογος, discourse.] A description of the joints.

ÄR′TICLE, *n.* [add.] In the *article of death*—[L. *in articulo mortis*]—literally, in the moment of death; in the last struggle or agony.—*Articles of war*, the code of regulations for the better government and discipline of the army and navy.—*Articles of the peace*, a term applied to an obligation to the king, entered on record, and taken in some court, by some judicial officer, whereby the parties acknowledge themselves to be indebted to the crown in the sum required, with condition to be void and of none effect if the party shall appear in court on such a day, and in the meantime shall keep the peace.—*Lords of articles.* [*See* under LORD.]

ÄR′TICLED CLERK, *n.* A pupil of an attorney or solicitor, who undertakes, by articles of clerkship containing covenants mutually binding, to instruct him in the principles and practice of the profession.

ÄRTIC′ULATE, *a.* [add.] Clear; distinct; as, *articulate* pronunciation.

ÄRTIC′ULATE, *v. i.* To utter articulate sounds; to utter distinct syllables or words; as, to *articulate* distinctly.

ÄRTIC′ULATE, *v. t.* [add.] To form into elementary sounds; to form into distinct syllables or words; as, to *articulate* letters or language.

ÄRTIC′ULATED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Exhibited in articles. [*Used by Shak.*]

ÄRTIC′ULATOR, *n.* One who articulates.

ÄRTIFI″CIAL, *a.* [add.] *Artificial horizon.* [*See* under HORIZON.]

ÄRTIFI″CIAL, *n.* The production of art. [*Rar. us.*]

ÄRTIFI″CIAL, *a.* [add.] Ingenious; artful. [*Shak.*] Subtle; trickish. [*Atterbury.*]

ÄRTIFI″CIALIZE, *v. t.* To render artificial. [*Rar. us.*]

ÄRTIL′LERY, *n.* [add.] The science of artillery and gunnery.

ÄR′TIST, *n.* [add.] In *present usage*, one who professes and practices one of the liberal arts, in which science and taste preside over the manual execution; as painting, sculpture, engraving and architecture. The *artist* is thus distinguished from the *artisan*, who follows mechanically the rules of his handicraft or art.

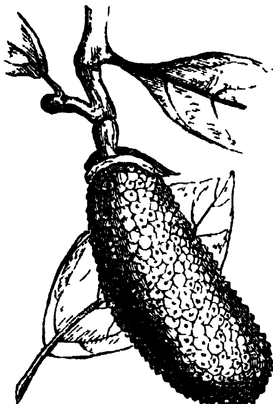
ÄRTISTE′, *n.* (arteest′.) [Fr.] Among the *French*, a term of very extensive application, denoting one who is peculiarly dexterous and tasteful in almost any art; as an opera-dancer, and even a hair-dresser or a cook. The term should not be confounded with the English word *artist.*

ÄRTIST′IC, } *a.* Pertaining to an
ÄRTIST′ICAL, } artist; relating to the arts or to the fine arts; made in the manner of an artist; conformable to art; regular

ÄRTIST′ICALLY, *adv.* In an artistic manner.

ÄRTOCARP′OUS, } *a.* Relating to
ÄRTOCARP′EOUS, } bread-fruit, or the bread-fruit tree.

ÄRTOCARP′US, *n.* The bread-fruit, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Urticaceæ; sub-order Artocarpeæ. Many species are known, some of which yield valuable timber in the



Jack fruit, *Artocarpus integrifolia*

forests of Bengal and Malabar; but the most important species are the *A. incisa*, or true bread-fruit, and *A. integrifolia*, or jack-fruit. [*See* ARTOCARPEÆ.]

ÄRT′-SPUN, *a.* Spun, or made by art.

ÄRT-U′NION, *n.* An association or society, the object of which is to aid in extending the knowledge of, and love for, the arts of design, and to give encouragement to artists beyond that afforded by the patronage of individuals. Each member subscribes annually a certain sum, and a part of the aggregate sum thus raised is generally set apart for the purpose of engraving some work of art, a copy of which is given to every subscriber for each guinea subscribed. The greater part of the sum annually subscribed is employed as a fund for the purchase of pictures, sculpture, and other works of art, which are distributed by lot among the members. A part of the funds is also frequently applied to the offering of premiums for original designs, and the production of bronzes and medals.

A′RUM, instead of ARUM.

ARUNDIF′EROUS, *a.* Producing reeds or canes.

ARUN′DO, *n.* [add.] This genus of grasses is now usually confined to the *A. donax*, and the species which most nearly agree with it. *A. donax* is a native of the south of Europe, Egypt, and the East. It is one of the largest grasses in cultivation, and sometimes attains a height of nine or ten feet, with broad and long leaves. *A. avenaria*, or sea-reed, is by modern botanists called *Ammophila arundinacea*. *A. phragmites*, the common reed, now forms the genus Phragmites; it was, however, called Arundo by the Romans equally with the Donax.

ARVIC′OLA, *n.* A genus of rodent animals. *A. amphibia* is the water-rat, and *A. agrestis* is the field-vole, or short-tailed field-mouse. The latter is a most destructive species, multiplying as it does prodigiously in some seasons, when it proves a great nuisance in gardens, plantations, and fields.

AS, *adv.* [add.] *As if*, in the manner that it would be if.—*As to*, with respect to.—*As well as*, equally with.—*As though*, as if.—*As it is*, as the case stands; in present circumstances.—*As it were*, a qualifying phrase, used to soften expressions which might otherwise seem harsh. *As* followed by *as* sometimes signifies although; however.

AS′ARONE, *n.* A volatile solid obtained from *Asarum Europæum*. It has a remarkable tendency to crystallize in beautifully defined forms, and also to pass into the amorphous condition, from which it may be again brought into the crystalline state.

ASBES′TIC, *a.* Relating to or containing asbestos.

ASBES′TIFORM, *a.* Having the structure of asbestos.

ASCAL′APHUS, *n.* A genus of neuropterous insects, with long thread-shaped antennæ, knobbed at the ends. There are many species found on the shores of the Mediterranean and in tropical countries. They are allied to the antlions, but the larvæ never construct a pitfall.

ASCAR′IDÆ, *n.* A family of Entozoa, or intestinal worms, which live in the bodies of other animals. The body is round, elastic, and tapering toward each end.

AS′CARIS, *n.* [add.] *A. lumbricoides* is the long and round worm which inhabits the intestines of emaciated persons. *A. vermicularis* is the thread or maw worm.

ASCAUNCE′,† *adv.* *See* ASKANCE. [*Spenser.*]

ASCEND′ANT, *n.* [add.] In *astrol.*, the first of the twelve houses of heaven, and the planet, or other heavenly body which rules in this house, is called *lord of the ascendant*; hence, *to be in the ascendant*, signifies to have commanding power or influence; and *lord of the ascendant*, one who has possession of such power or influence; as, to rule, for a while, *lord of the ascendant.*

ASCEND′ENT,† *a.* Rising; mounting; proceeding upwards.

ASCEND′ENT, } *a.* In *bot.*, when an
ASCEND′ANT, } ovule, or seed, is attached to the middle of the cell of the ovary, or fruit, and is directed upwards.

ASCEN′DING, *ppr.* In *bot.*, rising upwards.

ASCEN′SIONAL, *a.* Relating to ascension; ascending; or rising up. [*See Ascensional Difference* under ASCENSION-DAY.]

ASCET'IC, *n.* [add.] One who practises undue rigour and self-denial in religious things.
ASCID'IA, *n.* [add.] There are many species of this genus, most of them inhabitants of the European seas in high latitudes. They adhere by their base to rocks, shells, and other submarine substances; they are more or less gelatinous, and some are eatable; they contract and dilate themselves alternately, and have the power of squirting out the water they have imbibed, some to the height of three feet. This constitutes their principal means of defence.
ASCI'DIANS, *n.* Same as ASCIDIA.
ASCLE'PIAS. A Greek physician, and also the Greek name of Æsculapius.
ASCLE'PIAS, *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Asclepiadaceæ. Most of the species are North American herbs, having opposite, alternate, or verticillate leaves. Many of them possess powerful medicinal qualities. *A. decumbens* is diaphoretic and sudorific, and has the singular property of exciting general perspiration, without increasing in any sensible degree the heat of the body; *A. curassavica* is emetic, and its roots are frequently sent to England as ipecacuanha; the roots of *A. tuberosa* are famed for diaphoretic properties; the root and tender stalks of *A. volubilis* (Linn.), sicken and excite expectoration. Many other species are also used as medicines.
ASEP'TA, *n. plur.* [Gr. α priv., and σηπω, to putrefy.] Substances which are free from the putrefactive process.
ASEP'TIC, *a.* A term applied to substances which are free from the putrefactive process.
ASEX'UAL, *a.* [*a* neg., and *sexual.*] In *bot.*, having no distinct sex.
ASH'-COLOUR, *n.* The colour of ashes; the colour of the bark or leaves of the ash-tree.
ASH'EN,† *n. plur.* [Sax.] Ashes. [*Chaucer.*]
ASH'ERY, *n.* [add.] A manufactory of pot or pearl ashes.
ASH'ES, *n. plur.* [add.] The remains of anything burnt, whether of vegetable or animal origin, and to a certain extent of mineral bodies also; but in *com.*, the term is restricted to the ashes of vegetable substances from which are extracted the alkaline matters, called pot-ash, pearl-ash, kelp, barilla, &c.—*Volcanic ashes*, the loose earthy matter ejected by volcanoes.
ASH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *assiette*, a trencher-plate.] A large flat plate, generally of an oval shape, on which meat is brought to the table. [*Scotch.*]
ASH'-FLY, *n.* The oak-fly, *Cynips quercusfolii.*
ASH'LERING, *n.* [add.] In *masonry*, the act of bedding ashlar in mortar.
ASH'-PAN, *n.* A pan beneath a grate or furnace to receive ashes.
ASH'TAROTH, ASH'TORETH, AS'TORETH, instead of **ASHTAROTH, ASHTORETH, ASTORETH.**
ASH'-TUB, *n.* A tub to receive ashes.
ASH'Y, *a.* [add.] Consisting of ashes; as, an *ashy* heap.
AS'ILUS, *n.* The hornet-fly, a genus of dipterous insects, of which above sixty European species have been enumerated. The type is *Asilus crabroniformis.*
ASI''TIA, *n.* [Gr. α priv., and σιτος, food.] Loss of appetite.
ASK, *n.* An asker, or water-newt. [*Scotch.*]
ASK, *v. i.* [add.] *To ask of*, is used in *Shak.* for *to ask for*; as, *ask of* Doctor Caius' house.
ASK'ING, *n.* The making of a request; a petition. [*Lit. us.*]
ASLEEP', *a.* [add.] In *marine lan.*, the canvas is said to be *asleep* when the wind is just strong enough to distend the sails, and prevent them from shaking.
ASMATOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ασμα, a song, and γραφω, to write.] The art of composing songs. [*Rar. us.*]
ASOAK', *a.* Soaking in water; in a state of soaking.
ASOM'ONED,† *pp.* Summoned. [*Chaucer.*]
ASP, *n.* *See* ASPEN.
ASPAL'ATHUM, *n.* The calambac; a variety of the agallochum, or aloes-wood.
ASPAR'AGI, *n.* A nat. order of plants constituted by Jussieu; part of this, including the genus Asparagus, is now united to the Liliaceæ; part, having reticulated veined leaves, forms the nat. order Smilaceæ.
ASPA'SIA, *n.* [Gr. ασπαζομαι, to embrace.] A genus of elegant plants, with the aspect of Epidendrum. The flowers of *A. variegatum* are deliciously sweet in the morning. Nat. order Orchidaceæ.
ASPE,† *n.* (asp'.) A species of poplar. [*See* ASPEN.] [*Chaucer.*]
ASPECT',† *v. t.* To behold.
ASPER'GES, *n.* [L. *aspergo.*] In the *Rom. Catholic church*, the rod used for sprinkling the holy water. [*See* ASPERGILLUS.]
ASPERGIL'LUM, *n.* A genus of shell-fish, belonging to the family Tubicolées of Lamarck. The *A. Javanum* is known to collectors as the *watering-pot.*
ASPERGIL'LUS, *n.* The brush used in the *Rom. Catholic church*, for sprinkling holy water on the people.—2. A genus of cryptogamic plants, the species of which, along with many others, form what is called mould on various substances. They are found on all decaying substances. *A. glaucus* is the blue mould which forms on cheese, lard, bread, &c.
AS'PERLY,† *adv.* Roughly; sharply.
ASPERNA'TION,† *n.* [L. *aspernatio.*] Neglect; disregard; contempt.
ASPER'SION, *n.* [add.] Calumny; censure.
ASPER'SIVE, *a.* Tending to asperse; defamatory; calumnious; slanderous.
ASPER'SIVELY, *adv.* By way of aspersion.
ASPERSO'RIUM, *n.* In *arch.*, the stoup, or holy-water basin.
ASPERU'GO, *n.* [From L. *asper*, rough.] Catch-weed, a genus of plants, nat. order Boraginaceæ. *A. procumbens*, trailing catch-weed, is a British plant growing in waste places.
ASPER'ULA, *n.* [From L. *asper*, rough.] Wood-ruff, a genus of plants, nat. order Rubiaceæ. An infusion of *A. cynanchica*, small wood-ruff, has a little astringency, and has been used as a gargle. [*See* WOOD-ROOF.]
ASPHALTE', *n.* Asphaltic mastic; an artificial bituminous compound, employed for the covering of roofs and arches, the lining of tanks for pavement and flooring, and as a cement. The chief ingredient in this compound is a brown bituminous limestone found near the Jura mountains. This stone is broken to powder, and mixed with a portion of mineral tar when intended for fine work, as the covering of roofs, and application as cement; or when intended for the coarser purposes of pavement, with mineral tar and sea-grit. The whole is then heated in large caldrons, until the ingredients are perfectly united. It is then formed into cakes or blocks, and delivered for use; but as it is applied in the liquid state in laying pavements, covering roofs, &c., the cakes are re-melted by heat, and an additional quantity of mineral tar is added.—Among *opticians*, the name *asphalte* is applied to a thick solution of the finest asphalte in spirits of turpentine, and is used for making cells on pieces of glass, in which objects may be preserved in liquid, for the use of the microscope.
ASPHALT'ENE, *n.* A solid black substance, obtained by submitting the bitumen of Bechelborium, purified by ether, to a prolonged high temperature.
ASPHALT'OS, ASPHALT'US, *n.* Same as ASPHALTUM.
ASPHODEL'EÆ. [add.] Now united to the Liliaceæ.
ASPHO'DELUS, *n.* [Gr. α neg., and σφαλλω, to supplant.] Asphodel, a genus of monocotyledonous plants, nat. order Liliaceæ. *A. lutens* is the common yellow asphodel, a beautiful perennial; *A. albus* is the white asphodel, and *A. ramosus*, so common in gardens, is probably a variety of this species.
ASPHYX'IA, *n.* [L. *See* ASPHYXY.] Originally, interrupted pulse, or cessation of the motion of the heart and arteries; but as now used, apparent death, or suspended animation: interrupted respiration, particularly from suffocation or drowning, or the inhalation of irrespirable gases; applied also to the collapsed state in cholera, with want of pulse.
ASPID'IUM, *n.* Shield-fern, a genus of cryptogamian plants. [*See* SHIELD-FERN.]
ASPIE',† *v. t.* (aspy'.) To espy. [*Chaucer.*]
ASPI'RANT, or **AS'PIRANT**, *n.*
AS'PIRATE, *n.* [add.] In *gram.*, the aspirate, or *spiritus asper*, is an accent peculiar to the Greek language; it is marked thus ['], and denotes that the letter over which it is placed should be strongly *aspirated*, that is, pronounced as if *h* were prefixed. In English, *ch*, as in *church*, *gh*, as in *though*, *th*, as in *this*, are *aspirates.*
ASPIRE', *v. i.* [add.] To rise; to ascend; as, the flames *aspire.* [*Pope.*]
ASPIRE',† *v. t.* To aspire to; to ascend or rise to; as, to *aspire* thrones; to *aspire* the clouds. Properly the verb here is used elliptically for *aspire to.*
ASPIRE'MENT,† *n.* The act of aspiring.
AS'PRE,† *a.* [Fr.] Rough; sharp. [*Chaucer.*]
ASPRE'DO, *n.* A genus of abdominal, malacopterygious fishes, characterized by the horizontal flatness of the head, and the enlargement of the anterior part of the trunk, owing to an unusual development of the bones of the shoulder. The principal species is the *Silurus aspredo* of Linn., which inhabits the rivers and lakes of North America.
AS'PRENESSE,† *n.* Sharpness. [*Chaucer.*]
ASS, or **AISE**, *n.* Ashes. [*Scotch.*]
ASSAFŒT'IDA, *n.* *See* ASAFETIDA.
AS'SAGAI, *n.* An instrument of warfare among the Kaffirs; a throwing spear; a species of javelin.
AS'SAGAI, *v. t.* To kill with an assagai.

AS'SAGAIED, *pp.* Killed by means of an assagai.

AS'SAPAN, *n.* Species of flying squirrels, belonging to the genus Sciuropterus. They live among trees, and are found in the Eastern islands.

ASSAS'SIN,† *v. t.* To murder; to assassinate.

ASSAS'SINACY,† *n.* The act of assassinating.

ASSAS'SINATE,† An assassin; murder.

ASSAULT', *n.* [add.] In *Scotland, assault* is a punishable offence, usually prosecuted by the public prosecutors attached to the sheriffs' courts, to the police courts, and justice of peace courts. When, however, the assault is of a highly criminal character, it is brought before the supreme criminal court, and is then charged as assault with some specific aggravation. There is no division, as in England, into *assault* and *assault and battery*.

ASSAUT',† *n.* [Fr.] Assault. [*Chaucer.*]

ASSAY', *n.* [add.] The determination of the quantity of any particular metal in an ore, or other metallic compound alloy; or more especially, the determination of the quantity of gold or silver in coin or in bullion. Also, the substance to be assayed.

ASSAY', *v. t.* [add.] To determine the amount of a particular metal in an ore, alloy, or other metallic compound.

ASSAY'ER *n.* [add.] One who examines metallic ores or compounds, for the purpose of determining the amount of any particular metal in the same; particularly of gold and silver.

ASSAY'ING, *n.* The determination of the amount of any particular metal in a metallic compound. [*See* ASSAY.]

ASSECTA'TION,† *n.* Attendance, or waiting upon.

ASSEGE',† *n* [Fr.] Siege. [*Chaucer.*]

ASSEM'BLY, *n.* [add.] In a *civil* or *political* sense, a meeting convened by authority, for the transaction of public business, as, the *assemblies* of the Roman people; the *national assembly* in France.

ASSEN'TIENT, *a.* Yielding assent.

ASSEN'TIVE, *a.* Giving assent; complying. [*Lit. us.*]

AS'SER, *n.* In *arch.*, a thin rafter, board, or lath.

ASSERT'ORY, or **AS'SERTORY**, *a.*

ASSESS', *v. t.* [add.] To value or fix the profits of business, or the amount of yearly income, for the purpose of taxation.

ASSESS'ED TAXES. *See* under TAX.

ASSESS'OR, *n.* [add.] In *England, assessors* are persons chosen to assist the mayor and aldermen of corporations in matters concerning elections. In *Scotland*, the magistrates of corporate burghs who exercise judicial powers generally employ some professional lawyer to act as their assessor. Those persons whose duty it is to assess the value of property for local or public taxation, are usually called *surveyors*, not *assessors*.

AS'SETH,† *n.* Sufficient; enough. [*See* ASSETS.] [*Chaucer.*]

AS'SETS, *n. plur.* [add.] The entire property of all sorts belonging to a merchant, or to a trading association.

ASSIEGE',† *v. t.* [Fr *assieger.*] To besiege.

ASSIGN', *v. t.* [add.] In *law*, to transfer, or make over to another, the right one has in any object, as an estate, *chose in action*, or reversion.—*To assign*, in *bankruptcy* is to transfer property to, and vest it in, certain persons called assignees, for the benefit of creditors.

AS'SIGNAT, *n.* [add.] In *French law*, the assignment of an annuity on an estate, by which the annuity is based on the security of the latter. Hence the name given to paper currency issued by the revolutionary government of France, based on the security of the lands belonging to the state, and those appropriated by it.

ASSIGNEE', *n.* [add.] Assignees, in *bankruptcy*, in *England*, are persons appointed under a commission of bankruptcy, to manage the estate of the bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors.

ASSIGN'MENT, *n.* [add.] In *bankruptcy*, the transfer of the property of a bankrupt to certain persons called assignees, in whom it is vested for the benefit of creditors.

ASSIMILABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being assimilable. [*Rar. us.*]

ASSIM'ILATE, *v. i.* [add.] To be converted into the substance of the body; as, flesh *assimilates* more readily than vegetables.

ASSIMILA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *physiol.*, the conversion of nutriment into the fluid, or solid substance of the body. Formerly, the supposed conversion of the fluids of the body to the nature of any morbific matter.

ASSINE'GO, instead of ASSINEGO

ASSISE',† *n.* (assiz'.) [Fr.] Situation. [*Chaucer.*]

ASSIZE', *n.* } [add.] In *England*,
ASSIZ'ES, *n plur.* } the court of assize, popularly called the *assizes*, is the session held by at least one of the judges of the superior courts in each of the counties, under commissions of assize for civil cases, and of oyer and terminer, and jail delivery, for criminal cases. Assizes are holden twice a-year throughout the whole of England and Wales, excepting London and the parts adjoining. The commission of assize originally directed the judges to take *assizes*, or the verdicts of a particular jury, called the *assize*, now obsolete. The word *assize* was used to signify a statute, or ordinance generally, as, the *assizes* of the realm; the *assizes* of the forest, rules and regulations for the management of the royal forests.—Also, an ordinance fixing the standard of weights and measures; hence, the standard weights and measures; as, the custody of the *assize.* [*See* SIZE.]

ASSO'CIABLE, *a.* [add.] Sociable; companionable.

ASSO'CIATE, *a.* [add.] In *med.*, connected by habit or sympathy; as, *associate* movements, such as occur sympathetically, in consequence of preceding motions. Thus, the eye cannot be moved inwards by the action of the rectus internus, without contraction of the iris being produced.

ASSO'CIATE, *v. i.* [add.] To join in a confederacy or association.

ASSOIL'ED,† *pp.* Absolved. [*Spenser.*]

ASS'OILIZE, *v. t.* *See* ASSOILZIE.

AS'SONANT, *n.* [Sp. *asonante.*] In *Spanish verse*, a resemblance of sound in the termination of verses differing from rhyme.

ASSORT'ED, *pp.* [add.] Fitted or adapted to.

> They appear . . . no way *assorted* to those with whom they most associate. *Burke.*

ASSORT'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Agreeing.

ASSOT',† *v. t.* [add.] To make to doat upon; to bewitch; to deceive. [*Spenser.*]

ASSOT',† *pp* Stupified. [*Spenser.*]

ASSOYLE',† *v. t.* [*See* ASSOIL.] To liberate, or set free. [*Spenser.*]

ASSOYL'ED,† *pp.* Released; set free. [*Spenser.*]

ASSU'MENT,† *n.* [L. *assumentum.*] A patch

ASSU'RANCE, *n.* [add.] A contract for the payment of a sum on occasion of a certain event; as loss, or death. Of late years the term *assurance* has been used in relation to life contingencies, and *insurance* in relation to other contingencies; as, fire, losses at sea, &c.—*Insurance*, in *law*, is a term applied to the legal evidences of the translation of property, called common *assurances*, by which every man's property is secured to him.

ASSUR'ED, *pp.* [add.] In *Shak.*, affianced; as, I was *assured* to her.

ASSUR'INGLY, *adv.* In a way to create assurance.

ASTA'CIAN, *n.* A crustaceous animal. [*See* ASTACUS.]

AS'TACUS, *n.* A genus of long-tailed crustaceous animals, formed from the genus Cancer of Linn., and of ancient authors. It includes the common lobster (*A. marinus*), and the craw-fish (*A fluviatilis*). By some authors the lobster and its allies are made to form another genus called Homarus, while the name Potamobius is sometimes given to the fresh-water craw-fish. A curious species (without eyes) is found in the caves of Kentucky; it is named *Astacus pellucidus.*

ASTART',† *v. t* To escape; to release; to alarm; to take unawares. [*See* ASTERTE.] [*Spenser.*]

ASTAR'TE, *n.* Ashtoreth, a goddess of the Sidonians, supposed to be the same as the Venus of the Romans.—2. A genus of bivalves, or conchifers. Some of them are English shells, and they are generally found on the sandy mud of coasts. There are also many fossil species.

ASTAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. α priv., and στάω, to stand.] Being without polarity. An *astatic needle* is a magnetic needle, having its directive property destroyed by the proximity of another needle of the same intensity fixed parallel to it, but with the poles reversed, so that the north pole of the one is adjacent to the south pole of the other. In this position the needles neutralize each other, and are therefore unaffected by the magnetism of the earth, while at the same time they are subject to the influence of galvanic action. They were formerly employed in the electric telegraph.

A-STAY', *adv.* In *marine lan.*, when, in heaving the anchor, an acute angle is formed between the cable and the surface of the water, the anchor is said to be *a-stay;* and to be a *long stay-peak* or a *short stay-peak*, according to the distance of the anchor from the vessel.

AS'TER, *n.* [add.] Many species are cultivated in our gardens under the name of Michaelmas daisy.

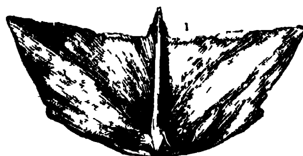
ASTERA'CEÆ, *n.* In *bot.*, a name given by some to the nat. order of Compositæ.

ASTE'RIAS, *n.* [add.] The Linnæan genus Asterias comprised every form of radiation which appears in the tribe of radiated animals; but Lamarck includes only the star-fishes properly so

called. Those which have an angular body, the rays of which are short, not exceeding the diameter of the disk, he calls scutellated star-fishes; and those which have a body furnished with elongated rays, he calls radiated star-fishes. *A. tesselata* is an example of the former division, and *A. glacialis*, common star-fish, or five-finger, is an example of the latter.

AS'TEROID, or ASTEROID', *n.* [add.] The name *asteroids* was given by Herschel to the small planets Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, discovered about the commencement of the present century. A number of other small planets have been discovered more recently between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, as Astræa, Flora, Iris, &c.

ASTEROLE'PIS, or STARRY-SCALE, *n.* [Gr. ἀστηρ, star, λεπις, scale.] A genus of fishes, now only found in a fossil state in the old red sandstone. From the remains, it would seem that these fishes must have sometimes attained the length of eighteen or twenty feet. The structure of this curious



ASTEROLEPIS. 1, Hyoid plate of Asterolepis, 1-9th natural size. 2. Internal ridge of hyoid plate, 1-4th natural size.

fossil is elucidated by Mr Miller in an interesting volume called *Footprints of the Creator; or, the Asterolepis of Stromness.* We have figured one of its most characteristic bones, the hyoid plate, with its central strengthening ridge. The stellate markings, from which the genus derives its name, seem to have been restricted to the dermal plates of the head.

ASTERTE,† *v. i.* (astert'.) [Sax.] To move; to get away; to escape. [*Chaucer.*]

ASTHE'NIA, } *n.* [*See* ASTHENIC.]
AS'THENY, } Debility, want of strength.

ASTHMAT'IC, *n.* A person troubled with asthma.

ASTHMAT'ICAL, *a.* Same as ASTHMATIC.

ASTHMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In an asthmatical manner.

ASTIR', *a.* Stirring, active.

ASTON'IEDNESS,† *n.* State of being astonished.

ASTON'ISH, *v. t.* [add.] *To astonish* is used by *Shak.* to signify to stun with a blow.

ASTOUND',† *v. i.* To shake; to strike terror.

ASTRÆ'A, *n.* One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Encke, a Prussian astronomer, December 8, 1845. It revolves round the sun in 1511.10 solar days, and is about 2½ times the distance of the earth from the sun.

ASTRAG'ALUS, *n.* Milk-vetch, an extensive genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. Gum-tragacanth is obtained from *A. verus*, a species found in many parts of the Levant; but the same substance is prepared from several other species, as *A. creticus*, and *A. aristatus.* A few species are found in Britain; several are cultivated in gardens.

AS'TRAL LAMP, *n.* [add.] This lamp is constructed so as to throw a strong and uninterrupted light on the table below.

ASTRAPÆ'A, *n.* [Gr. ἀστραπη, lightning.] A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order of Dombeyaceæ. It is remarkable for the splendid colour of the flowers, which are collected into large heads, and for its large stipules. *A. Wallichii* is a native of Madagascar, but is cultivated and flowers readily in our gardens.

AS'TRELABRE,† *n.* Astrolabe. [*Chaucer.*]

ASTRICT', *v. t.* [add.] To constrict, to contract; to restrict; to confine.

ASTRINGE', *v. t.* [add.] *Figuratively*, to oblige; to constrain; to bind by obligation.

ASTRING'ENTLY, *adv.* In an astringent manner.

ASTROCA'RYUM, *n.* A genus of palms inhabiting the tropical parts of America. The stems are all covered over with stiff and very numerous prickles. The fruit resembles cocoa-nuts, and the fleshy part of the fruit of *A. murumuru* is considered a great delicacy by the Americans. The wood of *A. ayri* is much used for bows, and similar purposes; and the fibres of the leaves of *A. tucuma* are used for fishing-nets.

ASTROGNO'SIA, instead of ASTROG'NOSIA.

ASTROG'NOSY, *n.* Same as ASTROGNOSIA.

ASTROL'OGY, *n.* [add.] The term *astrology* was used by the ancients in the sense of *astronomy.*

ASTRONOM'ICON,† *n.* A treatise on the stars.

ASTROPHY'TON, *n.* A genus of radiated animals, containing the medusa's head star-fish.

AS'TROSCOPY, or ASTROS'COPY,† *n.*

ASTŪTELY, *adv.* Shrewdly; sharply; cunningly.

ASTY'LAR, *a.* [Gr. α priv., and στυλος, a column.] In *arch.*, a term applied to a building without columns.

ASWEV'LD,† *pp.* [Sax. *swefed.*] Stupified, as in a dream. [*Chaucer.*]

ASWOUNE,† *adv.* *See* ASWOON.

ASY'LUM, *n.* [add.] An institution for the relief or protection of the unfortunate or destitute; as, an *asylum* for the poor, for the blind, for the deaf and dumb, or for the insane.

ASYM'METROUS,† *a.* Asymmetrical.

AS'YMPTOTE, *n.* [add.] Sometimes written ASYMPTOTE.

ASYMPTOT'IC, *a.* Same as ASYMPTOTICAL.

AT, *prep.* [add.] For; as, a ream of sonnets purchased *at* a crown a sheet. [*Addison.*]

ATAGHAN', *n.* *See* ATTAGHAN.

A TAUNT', or A-TAUNT'O. A vessel is said to be *all-a-taunt*, when she is fully rigged.

ATAX'IA, *n.* Same as ATAXY, but more generally used by medical men.

ATAX'IC, *n.* In *med.*, irregular; characterized by great irregularity.—*Ataxic fever*, a term applied by Pinel to malignant typhus fever.

AT-EARST',† *adv.* [Sax.] Lately; at length; suddenly; instantly. [*Spenser.*]

ATE'LIER, *n.* [Fr. a workshop.] A word derived from the French, and applied specially to the work-room of sculptors and painters, also called a *studio.*

A TEM'PO, or A TEM'PO PRI'MO. [It.] In *music*, a direction that, after any change of movement by acceleration or retardation, the original movement be restored.

ATHA'NAS, *n.* A genus of long-tailed crustaceans, containing one British species, the *Athanas nitescens*, found on the south coast of England.

ATHANA'SIAN, *n.* A follower of Athanasius, or a believer in his creed.

A'THEIZE, *v. t.* To render atheistic.

A'THEIZER,† *n.* One who atheizes.

ATHE'NE, or ATHE'NA, *n.* Among the *Greeks*, the goddess of wisdom, of arts and sciences, known to the Romans as Minerva.—In *ornith.*, the name of a genus of owls, from the owl having been the attendant bird of Minerva.

ATHER'MANOUS, *a.* [Gr. α priv., and θερμη, heat.] A term applied to those substances which have the power of retaining all the heat which they receive. Those bodies which transmit the heat they receive through their substance are called *diathermanous.*

ATHEROSPERMA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order, nearly allied to Monimiaceæ, and belonging to the monochlamydeous class of dicotyledonous plants. They have usually unisexual flowers, anthers opening by valves, several superior carpels, the styles of which become feathery, and opposite leaves in short stipules. There are only three genera, two of which are from Australia, the third from Chili. All are fragrant. *Doryophora sassafras* is called *sassafras* in New Holland.

ATHLE'TÆ, } *n.* [*See* ATHLETIC.]
ATHLE'TES, } Among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, contenders at the public games for victory, wrestlers, boxers, &c.

ATHLET'ICALLY, *adv.* In a strong, robust, or athletic manner.

ATHLE'TISM, } *n.* The act of con-
ATHLET'ICISM, } tending at the public games; muscular strength. [*Rar. us.*]

A-THRE',† *adv.* In three parts. [*Chaucer.*]

ATHY'MIA, *a.* [Gr. α priv., and θυμος, courage.] Lowness of spirits; despondency; melancholy.

ATLAN'TA, *n.* A genus of heteropodous molluscs, found in the seas of all hot climates. The shell is very delicate, spirally rolled on itself, and having a thin and glassy operculum.

AT'MOSPHERE, *n.* [add.] In a *figurative* sense, pervading influence; as, a moral *atmosphere.*

ATMOSPHER'IC ENGINE, *n.* A variety of steam-engine used only for pumping, and known also as the single-acting engine. The piston-rod is attached to one end of the beam, and the pump-rods to the other; and the weight of these last are so adjusted as to be capable of drawing the piston to the top of the cylinder, when steam of a pressure equal to that of the atmosphere is admitted below it. In this position the steam is condensed, and a vacuum thereby created under the piston, which in consequence descends by the pressure of the atmosphere acting on the upper surface of it.

ATMOSPHER'IC LINE (*of a steam-pressure diagram*), *n.* The line drawn by the pencil when the steam is shut off from the piston of the indicator, and it

is acted on by the pressure of the atmosphere alone. The height of the steam-line above this shows the pressure of the steam, and the depth of the vacuum line below shows the degree of condensation which is then taking place in the engine.

ATMOSPHER'IC PRESSURE, *n.* The weight of the atmosphere on a unit of surface, as a square inch. The mean atmospheric pressure referred to this unit is 14·7 lbs. It is also measured by the height of a mercurial column which it supports in a barometer; referred to this measurement, the atmospheric pressure is equal to 29·9 inches.

ATMOSPHER'IC RAILWAY, *n.* A railway so constructed that the motive power is derived from the pressure of the atmosphere. A continuous iron tube of uniform bore, about eighteen inches diameter, is laid along the middle of the line, parallel with the rails, and in this tube a piston A (fig. 1), of peculiar construction is contained, and gives motion to a traction vehicle in lead of the train of carriages to be propelled, by virtue of the predominating atmospheric pressure behind it, induced by partially extracting the air from that end of the tube or main towards which it is advancing. To obtain a connection of the vehicle, the piston is provided with a long bar projecting backwards, and carrying a weight B, at its extremity, to balance the weight of the piston itself, and at the middle of its length a flat plate C, called the coulter, is attached, and projects upwards through a longitudinal slit in the tube: to this plate the traction vehicle is attached in any convenient way. The slit through which the coulter projects extends throughout the entire length of the tube, and is covered by a continuous clack-valve D (in figs. 2 and 3), consisting of a band of leather, strengthened with plates of iron. When no train is passing, this valve is close, as seen in fig. 3, and is made air-tight by some sealing composition (of wax and tallow) melted upon the loose edges, and it is protected from external injury by a thin valve E (figs. 2 and 3), attached also to the tube by a leather hinge. That the coulter may readily pass along the slit of the tube, without injuring the valve, four wheels or rollers F (seen in fig. 1), are attached to the piston-bar, so as to raise it sufficiently high to keep it clear of the coulter. After the coulter has passed, the valve is pressed down by the wheel G (fig. 3), and immediately sealed by the heater H, attached to the after-end of the vehicle. The propulsion of the piston is effected, as already intimated, by partially exhausting the air from that end of the tube towards which it is advancing; which is done by means of an appropriate system of air-pumps worked by stationary power. The system, however, has not hitherto fulfilled the expectations of its promoters, and is therefore meantime abandoned.

Fig. 1.

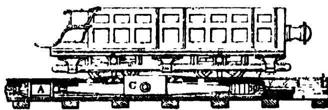


Fig. 2.

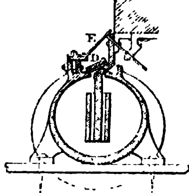
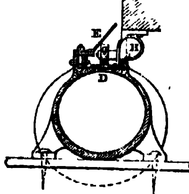


Fig. 3.



AT'OLL, ATOL'LON, *n.* The name given by the natives of the Maldives to coral-islands, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon. In *geography*, it is applied to all coral-islands inclosing a lagoon. They are said to be *simple* if not encircled by reefs, or *compound* when they are so encircled. They present often an exceedingly picturesque appearance; a comparatively narrow strip of coral-rock thinly coated with soil, and covered with a vigorous growth of cocoa-nut, pandanus, and bread-fruit trees, inclosing a large, still sheet of water, usually of considerable depth, and often well supplied with fish. The circle of coral is often complete, showing no apparent communication with the surrounding sea; at other times it is interrupted, and presents one or more openings, frequently of sufficient extent and depth to be used as a boat passage.



Atoll

ATOM'ICISM,† *n.* Atomism.

ATONE', *v. t.* [add.] In *Shak.*, to make at one; to reconcile; to make in concord.—*To atone together*, to unite.

ATON'IA, *n.* *See* ATONY.

ATON'IC, *a.* [add.] In *med.*, characterized by atony, or want of vital energy; as, an *atonic* disease.

ATON'IC, *n.* In *gram.*, a word that has no accent.

AT'ONY, *n.* [add.] Want of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and lungs.

ATRABILAIRE',† *a.* [Fr.] Melancholy; atrabiliary.

ATRABIL'IARY, ATRABIL'IOUS, *a.* Melancholic, or hypochondriacal; from the supposed preponderance of black bile.—*Atrabiliary capsules*, the renal or supra-renal glands or capsules.

ATRABI'LIS, *n.* [L. from *atra*, and *bilis*.] Black bile, a thick, black, acrid fluid, supposed by the ancients to be secreted by the spleen, pancreatic, or atrabiliary capsules, but only a morbid state of the bile.

ATRAMENTA'CEOUS, *a.* Black as ink.

A'TRED,† *a.* (a'terd.) [L. *ater*.] Tinged with a black colour.

AT'RIPLEX, *n.* [Gr. α neg., and τϱέφειν, to nourish.] Orache, a genus of plants. [*See* ORACHE.]

AT'ROPOUS, *a.* [Gr. α priv., and τϱέπω, to turn.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the erect ovule. It is synonymous with *orthotropous*.

ATTAC'CA, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a direction which denotes that the next movement is to follow immediately, without any pause.

ATTACH', *v. t.* [add.] To connect with, in a *figurative* sense; as, to *attach* great importance to a particular circumstance.

ATTACH', *v. t.* [add.] To take hold of, in a *literal* sense; as, to *attach* the hand of a lady. [*Shak.*]

ATTACH'MENT, *n.* [add.] The process of foreign attachment, exists in London, Bristol, Exeter, Lancaster, and some other towns in England. In *Scotland*, this proceeding is called *arrestment*.—*Attachment* is also the name given to a process issuing in a summary manner from a court of record, against the person of any one guilty of a contempt of its rules; as, against attorneys for malpractice, sheriffs for making a false or no return to a writ, and parties neglecting to pay costs, when ruled to do so.—The term *attachment* is also used to signify that by which one thing is attached to another; as, to cut the *attachments* of a muscle; also, some adjunct, attached to an instrument, machine, or other object; as, the Eolian *attachment* to the pianoforte.

AT'TAGEN, *n* [add.] A genus of birds (Syrrhaptes), of which the only known species is somewhat allied to the partridges. It is a native of the deserts of Central Asia, and is rarely met with in the south of Europe.

ATTAIN'DER, *n.* [add.] By the act of 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 106, the consequences of attainder are limited to the life of the person attainted.—*Bill of attainder*, the same as *act of attainder*.

ATTAINT', *n.* Sig. 4. [add.] The *writ of attaint* was abolished by 4 Geo. IV., c. 50. A corrupt juror is punishable by fine and imprisonment, upon an indictment or information.

ATTAINT', *a.* Convicted; attainted. [*Rare.*]

ATTAKE',† **ATAKE'**,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To overtake. [*Chaucer.*]

ATTAM'ED,† *pp.* [Fr. *entamé*.] Opened; begun; tasted; felt; disgraced. [*Chaucer.*]

ATTEM'PRE,† *a.* (attem'per.) [Fr.] Temperate. [*Chaucer.*]

ATTEMPT′, *v. i.* To make an attack or a trial.

ATTEMPT′, *v. t.* [add.] To tempt. [*Shak.*]

ATTEND′ANT, *a.* [add.] *Attendant keys*, in *music*, the keys or scales on the fifth above and fifth below, (or fourth above,) any key-note or tonic, considered in relation to the key or scale on that tonic.

ATTEND′ED, *pp.* [add.] In *Shak*, waited for; as, to *attend* a person in secret ambush.

ATTENT′,† *n.* Attention. [*Spenser.*]

ATTEN′TION, *n.* [add.] The word of command given to soldiers before performing any exercise or evolution.

ATTENT′LY, *a.* Attentively.

ATTEN′UATE, *a.* [add.] In *bot.*, attenuated; growing slender towards a point or extremity.

ATTES′TIVE, *a.* Giving attestation; attesting.

AT′TIC, *a* [add.] Marked by such qualities as were characteristic of the Athenians.—An *Attic style*, a pure, classical, and elegant style.—*Attic dialect*, the dialect of the ancient Greek language, used by the Athenians.

ATTIRE′, *n.* [add.] Attire as a botanical term is obsolete.

AT′TITUDE, *n.* [add.] The posture or position of a person, or the manner in which the parts of his body are disposed; as, a graceful *attitude*, a becoming *attitude*, an ungraceful or unbecoming *attitude*. The term is used particularly in relation to some purpose or emotion; as, an *attitude* of defiance, a threatening *attitude*, an *attitude* of entreaty.

ATTITUDINA′RIAN, *n.* One studious of attitudes.

ATTITU′DINIZE, *v i* To assume affected attitudes, airs, or postures.

ATTŌNE′,† *adv.* (attōn′.) Together; at once [*Spenser.*]

ATTORN′, *v. t.* To turn or transfer the homage or service of a vassal or tenant.

ATTORN′EY, *n.* [add.] An attorney is either public or private. A private attorney is one authorized to make contracts, and do other acts for his principal out of court, by an instrument called a *letter of attorney*. A public attorney, or attorney-at-law, is an officer of a court of record, legally qualified to prosecute and defend actions in courts of law, on the retainer of clients. A solicitor differs from an attorney in practising in courts of equity, instead of common law. By an Act 6 and 7 Vict., c. 63, the whole of the laws relating to attorneys and solicitors were consolidated, and special care is taken to prevent unqualified persons practising, and persons seeking to be admitted attorneys are subjected to a regular examination —*Letter* or *power of attorney*, an instrument by which one person authorizes another to do some act for him; as to execute a deed, to collect rents or debts, to sell estates, &c.

ATTORN′EY-GENERAL, *n.* A ministerial officer of the crown, specially appointed by letters patent. He is the public prosecutor on behalf of the crown; having general powers to act in all legal proceedings in which the crown is a party; particularly to prosecute in criminal matters affecting the state. The attorney-general has precedence of all other counsel, and the solicitor-general ranks next to him.

ATTORN′EY-GENERALSHIP, *n.* The office of attorney-general.

ATTOUR′,† *n.* [Fr.] Head-dress. [*Chaucer*]

ATTRAC′TIVE, *n.* That which draws or incites.

AT′TRAHENS AU′RIS, *n.* [L. *attraho*, to draw to.] A muscle which draws the ear forwards and upwards.

AT′TRAHENT, *n.* That which draws to, or attracts; as a magnet.—2. In *med*, a substance formerly supposed to possess the property of drawing the humours to the part applied, but which in reality only excites action in the part, and thus may increase excretion, as a blister, sinapism, rubefacient, or suppurative.

ATTRAPT′,† *pp.* Adorned. [*Spenser.*]

AT TRIBUTE, *n.* In *paint.* [add] *Attributes* are subordinate natural beings, or products of human workmanship, which serve to denote the character and action of the principal figures.

ATTRITE′, *n.* [add.] In *Rom. Catholic theology*, repentant only through fear of punishment.

AT′TRY,† } **AT′TERLY**,† } *a.* [Sax. *ættran*, to poison.] Poisonous; pernicious; virulent. [*Chaucer.*]

ATTŪNE′, *v. t.* [add] In a *figurative* sense, to arrange fitly: to make accordant; to bring into harmony with; as, to *attune* the thoughts; to *attune* the heart; to *attune* our aims to the Divine will.

ATTŪN′ED, *pp.* [add] Made accordant, in a *figurative* sense.

ATTŪN′ING, *ppr* [add] Making accordant, in a *figurative* sense.

ATWEEL′ I wot well [*Scotch*]

A-TWINNE′,† } **A-TWO′**,† } *adv* (a-twin) In two, asunder [*Chaucer.*]

ATWIST, *a.* Awry; distorted. [*Rar. us.*]

AT YA, *n.* A genus of crustaceous animals, forming a peculiar subdivision of the shrimp family. One species (*Atya scabra*), is found in the mountain streams of some of the West Indian Islands.

ATYP′IC, *a.* [Gr. α priv, and τυπος, a type.] Having no type; irregular. [*Rar. us.*]

AU. In words commencing with this syllable, the *a* has the broad sound, as in *all*

AUCHE′NIA, *n.* A genus of ruminating animals, allied to the camel. The only distinct species are the llama, paco or alpaca, and vicugna or vicuña.

AUCHT, } **AUGHT**, } *v t.* To possess or belong to; as, whae's *aught* it? to whom does it belong? [*Scotch.*]

AUCHT, } **AUGHT**, } *n.* Possession; property.—*In ane's aught*, in one's keeping or possession. [*Scotch*]

AU COURANT′, *a.* [Fr.] Well acquainted with what is going on; applied either to public or private matters.

AUC′TION, *v. t.* To sell by auction. [*Rar. us.*]

AUC′TION, *n.* [add.] *Dutch auction*, a method of public sale, which consists in the offer of property at a price beyond its value, and then gradually lowering or diminishing that price, until some one among the company agrees to become the purchaser —*Auction-duty*, a duty levied upon goods sold by auction.

AUC′TION-ROOM, *n.* A room where an auction is held.

AUC′TIVE,† *a.* Of an increasing quality.

AUC′TOUR,† *n.* [L. *auctor.*] A writer of credit. [*Chaucer.*]

AUDIBILI′TY, *n.* Audibleness. [*Rar. us.*]

AUD′IBLE, *n.* The object of hearing. [*Rar. us.*]

AUDIEN′DO ET TERMINAN′DO. [L.] In *law*, a writ or commission to certain persons, for appeasing and punishing any insurrection or great riot.

AUD′IT, *v. i.* To sum up.

AUDI′′TION,† *n.* A hearing.

AUD′IT-OFFICE, *n.* The office where the commissioners for auditing the public accounts transact their business. It is at Somerset House, and is under the immediate control of the Lords of the Treasury.

AUD′ITOR, *n.* [add.] The *auditors of the exchequer*, were officers appointed to take the accounts of receivers of public revenues. At present there is a board of six commissioners for auditing the public accounts. Two of them are empowered to examine persons on oath, and to do all acts concerning the audit of public accounts. Auditors are annually elected by the burgesses, under the municipal corporations act, two for each borough. They audit the borough accounts half-yearly, and must not be members of the council.

AUDIT′UAL, *a.* Related to hearing. [*Rar. us.*]

AU FAIT, (o′ fā′.) [Fr.] *Literally*, acquainted with; up to the accomplishment of anything; that is, master of it; perfectly able to perform it.

AU′GER-SHELL, *n.* The shells of the genus Terebra are popularly so called.

AUGET′, *n* [Fr.] A tube filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of a mine to the extremity of the gallery; used in exploding mines.

AUGMENT ATIVE, *n.* A word formed to express greatness.

AU′GURING, *ppr.* or *a.* Prognosticating; prescient; as, *auguring* hope.

AU GURIST, *n.* An augur. [*Rar. us*]

AU′GURSHIP, *n.* The office, or period of office, of an augur.

AUGUST′INES. *See* AUGUSTINS.

AUGUST′LY, *adv.* In an august manner.

AULA′RIAN, *a.* [L. *aula*, a hall.] Relating to a hall.

AULD, *a.* Old. [*Scotch.*]

AULD LANG SYNE. A phrase used to express days, or times long since past. [*Scotch.*]

AULD-WARLD, *a.* Old-fashioned; ancient; antique.

AU′LIC, *a.* [add.] The *aulic* council of the former German empire, became extinct when that empire was dissolved in 1806. There is, however, an aulic council at Vienna, for the affairs of the war department of the Austrian empire. It consists of twenty-five councillors.

AULMONIÈRE, *n.* [Fr.] A purse.

AULN, *n.* (awn.) A French cloth-measure. [*See* AUNE.]

AUL′NAGE,† *n.* (aw′-naj.) Measurement by the ell. [*See* ALNAGE.]

AUL′NAGER, *n.* *See* ALNAGER.

AULOS′TOMA, *n.* [Gr. αυλος, a pipe, στομα, a mouth.] A genus of acanthop-



Head of Aulostoma maculatum.

terygious fishes, including the pipe-mouthed fishes, or those species which

are characterized by a mouth which is lengthened into the form of a pipe or tube.

AUMAYLD′,† *pp.* [*See* AUMAIL.] Enamelled. [*Spenser.*]

AUM′BLE,† *n.* *See* AMBLE.

AU′MENER,† } *n.* [Fr. *aumoniere.*] A
AU′MERE,† } purse. [*Chaucer.*]

ÄUNT, *n.* [add.] A procuress; any old woman. [*Shak.*]

AUN TER, for AVENTURE. [*Chaucer.*]

AUN′TROUS, for ADVENTROUS. [*Chaucer.*]

AU′RA, *n.* [add.] Among *physicians*, a peculiar sensation resembling that produced by a current of air.—*Epileptic aura* (*aura epileptica*), a sensation as of a current of air, rising from some part of the body to the head, preceding an attack of epilepsy.—*Electric aura*, a term expressive of electricity, as received from a point, from the sensation it communicates.

AU′RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the air.

AU′REATE, *a.* [add.] Same as AURATE.

AURE′LIAN, *n.* An amateur collector and breeder of insects, particularly of the Lepidoptera.

AURIC′ULAR, *a.* [add.] Pertaining to the auricles of the heart.—*Auricular feathers*, in *birds*, the circle of feathers surrounding the opening of the ear.

AURIC′ULATE, *a.* [add.] In *conchol.*, a term applied to certain bivalves, which have a flat, angulated projection on one or both sides of the umbones or bosses; most developed in the *pectens.*

AURI′GAL, *a.* Pertaining to a chariot or carriage. [*Rar. us.*]

AURIG′RAPHY, *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and Gr. γραφειν, to write.] The art of writing with gold instead of ink.

AURISCALP′IUM, *n.* [L.] *See* AURISCALP.

AU′RITED, *a.* [L. *auritus.*] Eared, auriculate; having lobes or appendages like an ear, a term used both in *bot.* and *zool.*

AU′RIUM TIN′NITUS, *n.* [L.] A ringing noise in the ears.

AU′ROCH, *n.* [add.] This species of wild bull was once abundant, roaming in herds over many parts of the continent of Europe, preferring the neighbourhood of extensive forests. The extension of civilization has reduced its numbers, and were it not for the protection afforded to a few herds of this species by the Emperor of Russia, it would soon be extinct. A noble stuffed specimen, presented by the Emperor of Russia, exists in the collection of the British Museum.



Auroch, *Bos urus*

AURUNG′, *n.* In *India*, the place where goods are manufactured.

AUS′CULTATOR, *n.* One who practises auscultation.

AU′SPICATORY, *a.* Of or belonging to auspices or omens.

AUSPI″CIAL, *a.* Relating to prognostics or omens.

AUSTRALA′SIAN, *a.* Relating to Australasia.

AUSTRALA′SIAN, *n.* A native of Australasia.

AUSTRALIA, *n.* The name of the largest island in the world, otherwise called New Holland. It is sometimes improperly applied to all the oceanic regions between Asia and America. In this latter sense the word is substituted for Australasia, or the fifth division of the globe, which properly includes only the islands extending from Papua or New Guinea to lat. 50° S., and from long. 110° to 180° E., the principal of which are Papua, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, New Caledonia, &c.

AUSTRA′LIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Australia or to New Holland.

AUSTRA′LIAN, *n.* A native of Australia.

AU′TARCHY, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, self, and αρχη, government.] A government by one; self-sufficiency.

AU′TER,† *n.* [Fr.] Altar. [*Chaucer.*]

AU′TER-VIE, *n.* (o′ter vee.) [Law Fr.] Another's life.—*Tenant pour auter-vie*, one who holds an estate by the life of another.

AUTHEN′TIC, } *a.* [add.] Genu-
AUTHEN′TICAL, } ine; real; applied to persons; as, an *authentic* author; an *authentic* sage; an *authentic* wit.—In *law*, vested with all due formalities; executed by the proper authorities, and legally attested.—In *music*, having an immediate relation to the key-note or tonic; in distinction from *plagal*, having a corresponding relation to the fifth or dominant, in the octave below the key note.—*Authentic melodies*, those which have their principal notes between the key-note and its octave, in distinction from *plagal melodies*, which have their principal notes in the octave below the fifth of the key.—*Authentic moods* or *tones*, in the *ancient church music*, the four moods introduced by St. Ambrose, in which the principal notes of the melodies are confined within the octave above the key-note, in distinction from the *plagal moods* or *tones* introduced by Gregory the Great, in which the principal notes of the melodies are confined within the octave below the fifth of the key.—*Authentic cadence*, the same as *perfect cadence.* [*See* under PERFECT.]—*Plagal cadence*, the chord or harmony of the fourth or sub-dominant, followed by that of the tonic.

AUTHEN′TICATE, *v. t.* [add.] To determine as genuine; as, to *authenticate* a portrait.

AUTHEN′TICLY, *adv.* Authentically. [*Rar. us.*]

AUTHEN′TICS, *n.* An extract from the novels of Justinian, by which a law of the code is either changed or abolished.

AU′THORISM, *n.* Authorship; quality of an author. [*Rar. us.*]

AU′THORIZABLE, *a.* That may be authorized.

AU′THORLESS, *a.* Without an author.

AU′THORLY, *a.* Belonging to an author. [*Rar. us.*]

AUTOBIOG′RAPHER, *n.* One who writes his own life.

AUTOBIOGRAPH′IC, *a.* Same as AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL.

AUTOBIOG′RAPHIST, *n.* Same as AUTOBIOGRAPHER.

AUTOCARP′OUS, instead of AUTOCARP′IOUS.

AUTOCH′THON, *n. plur. Autochthones.* [add.] An aboriginal or native.—2. That which is original to a particular country, or which had there its first origin.

AUTOCH′THONAL, } *a.* Indige-
AUTOCH′THONOUS, } nous.

AUTOCRAT′ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an autocrat.

AUTOC′RATOR, *n.* An autocrat; a person invested with absolute independent power, by which he is rendered unaccountable for his actions.

AUTOCRATOR′ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an autocrat; supreme; absolute; as, *autocratorical* power.

AUTOC′RATRICE, *n.* A female absolute sovereign.

AU′TOCRATSHIP, *n.* The office of an autocrat.

AUTOG′ENOUS SOLDERING, *n.* The process of uniting pieces of metal by the fusion of part of their own substance.

AUTOG′RAPHAL, *a.* Same as AUTOGRAPHICAL.

AUTOG′RAPHY, *n.* A process in *lithography*, by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone.

AUTOM′ATAL, *a.* Same as AUTOMATIC.

AU′TOPISTY, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, self, and πιστις, faith.] Internal worthiness of belief; the quality of credibility existing in itself independent of external circumstances.

AUTOP′SIA, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, self, and οπτομαι, to see.] Post-mortem examination; inspection of the body after death.

NOTE.—*Autopsia* and its derivatives are rarely used except by medical writers.

AUTOTHE′ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the self-existence of God. [*Rar. us.*]

AU′TUMN, *n.* [add.] In *pop. lan.*, autumn comprises August, September, and October.

AUXET′IC,† *a.* Amplifying; increasing.

AUXIL′IAR,† *n.* An auxiliary.

AUXIL′IAR, } *a.* [add.] *Auxiliary*
AUXIL′IARY, } *verb*, a verb that assists in the conjugation of other verbs. [*See* the *Noun.*]—*Auxiliary scales*, in *music*, the six keys or scales, consisting of any key major, with its relative minor, and the attendant keys of each.

AUXIL′IARLY, *adv.* By means of aid or help.

AVADAV′AT, *n.* An East Indian bird, much kept by the natives in cages, on account of its pretty plumage.

AVAIL′,† *v. t.* *See* AVALE.

AVALE′,† *v. t.* [Fr. *avaler.*] To let down; to lower, as a sail; to cause to descend; to depress; to make abject.

AVALE′,† *v. i.* To fall, as rain, or the tide; to descend; to dismount.

AVANCE′,† *v. i.* (avans′.) [Fr.] To advance; to profit. [*Chaucer.*]

AVANT′,† *n.* [Fr.] Boast. [*Chaucer.*]

AVANT′AGE,† *n.* Advantage. [*Chaucer.*]

AVANT′ COU′RIER, instead of AVANT′ COUREUR.

AVANTE′,† *v. i.* (avant′.) [Fr.] To boast. [*Chaucer.*]

AVATAR′, or AVA′TAR.

AVATA′RA, instead of AVATARA.

AVAUNC′EMENT,† *n.* Advancement.

AVAUNT′,† *v. i.* To come before; to advance.

AVAUNT′,† *adv.* [Fr.] Forward. [*Chaucer.*]

AVAUNT′,†
AVAUNT′ANCE,† } *n.* Boasting.
AVAUNT′RY,†
AVAUNT′ING,† *ppr.* [*See* VAUNT.] Boasting. [*Spenser.*]
A′VE, *n.* An ave-mary.
AVELL′,† *v. t.* [L. *avello.*] To pull away.
A′VE-MA′RY, or **A′VE-MARI′A,** *n.* [add.] In *Rom. Catholic countries,* a particular time, about half-an-hour after sunset, and also at early dawn, when the bells ring, and the people repeat the *ave-mary.*
AVENAUNT′,† *a.* [Fr.] Becoming; well-looking. [*Chaucer.*]
AVENGE′,† *n.* Revenge.
AVENGE′FUL, *a.* Revengeful. [*Rar. us.*]
AV′ENS, *n.* Geum, a genus of plants. Common avens, or herb-bennet, is *G. urbanum.* Its root has been employed as a gentle styptic, corroborant, and stomachic, and it is also esteemed on the Continent as a febrifuge. The root of *G. rivale,* or water-avens, is in high estimation in America in the cure of intermittents, and has been alleged by some to be as efficacious as Peruvian bark. Mountain-avens is a species of Dryas, the *D. octopetala*
AVENTAYLE′, } *n.* (aventayl′.) *See*
AVENTAILE′, } VENTAIL in *Dict.*
AVEN′TRED,† *pp.* [Fr.] Adventured. [*Spenser.*]
AVEN′TRING, *ppr.* Adventuring; pushing forward. [*Spenser.*]
AVENT′URINE, *n.* A brownish-coloured glass, interspersed with spangles, formerly manufactured at Venice, and employed for many ornamental purposes. It derived its peculiar brilliancy from the presence of copper-filings.
A′VER, *n.* *See* AIVER in this *Supp.*
AVER′, *v. t.* [add.] In *law,* to offer to verify. [*See* AVERMENT.]
AV′ERAGE, *n.* [add.] *Average,* in the ordinary use of the term, may be defined, a quantity intermediate to a number of quantities, so that the sum-total of its excesses above those which are less, is equal to the sum-total of its defects from those which are greater. Hence, to find the average of any number of quantities, add them all together, and divide the sum by the number of quantities: thus 7 is the average of the six numbers, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, and 14, for the sum of these is 42, and 42 divided by 6 gives 7. The *average quantity* is a valuable test of the goodness or badness of any particular lot, when there is a perfect similarity of circumstances in the things compared; but its value diminishes as the quantities averaged vary more from each other. *Averages,* in the *corn trade,* is the average amount of prices of the several kinds of grain in the principal corn-markets. *General average,* in *maritime law.* [*See Dict.,* AVERAGE, Sig. 1.] Every species of loss incurred on any part of a ship's cargo in the course of the voyage, is somewhat loosely termed *average,* or *particular average.*
AV′ERAGE, *a.* [add.] Estimated upon a medium or mean proportion.
AVERA′NO, *n.* Brazilian birds of the family Ampelidæ and genus Casmarhynchus, which have no feathers on the throat.
AV′ER CORN, *n.* In *law,* a rent paid in corn.
AVERDUPOIS′. *See* AVOIRDUPOIS.
AVER′SIVE,† *a.* Averse; turning away.

AVICEN′NIA, *n.* [add.] This genus forms the small group Avicenniæ of the nat. order Verbenaceæ.
AVIC′ULA, *n.* A genus of bivalve mollusca, of which one species (*A. hirundo*) is occasionally met with on our coasts. Several species are met with in a fossil state.
AV′ID, *a.* Eager; greedy. [*Rar. us.*]
AVID′IOUS, *a.* Eager; greedy.
A VIN′CULO MATRIMO′NII. [L.] In *law,* from the bonds of matrimony; a form of divorce.
AVIS′,† *n.* [Fr.] Advice. [*Chaucer.*]
AVISAND′,† *ppr.* [Fr.] Observing. [*Chaucer.*]
AVISDE′,† *pp.* Advised; considered; bethought. [*Spenser.*]
AVISE,† *v. i.* [add.] To see; to look; to observe.—*To avise one's self,* to bethink one's self. [*Spenser.*]
AVIS′ING,† *ppr.* Observing; looking upon. [*Spenser.*]
AVI″SION,† *n.* Vision. [*Chaucer.*]
AVIZD,† *pret.* of *Avise* or *Avize.* Saw. [*Spenser.*]
AVIZE′FULL,† *a* Circumspect. [*Spenser.*]
AVOCA′DO. *See* AVIGATO.
AV′OCAT, *n* [Fr.] An advocate, a name given to the higher class of French lawyers
AV′OCATE, *v. t.* [add.] To remove authoritatively from an inferior to a superior court.
AVO′CATIVE,† *a* Calling off.
AV′OLATE,† *v i.* To fly away; to escape; to exhale.
AVOUE′, *n.* [Fr.] In *France,* originally a protector of a church or religious community; but at present applied to the lower class of French lawyers.
AVOUR′,† } *n* [Fr. *avouer.*] Confes-
AVOURE′,† } sion; acknowledgment. [*Spenser.*]
AVOU′TERER,† } *n* [Fr.] An adul-
AVOU′TRER,† } terer [*Chaucer.*]
AVOU′TERIE,† } *n* Adultery. [*Chau-*
AVOU′TRIE,† } *cer.*]
AVOW′ABLY,† *adv.* In an avowable manner
AVOW′AL, *n* [add.] The owning or acknowledgment of a thing.
AVUL′SION, *n.* [add.] In *law,* a term applied where lands are, by an inundation, or current, torn off from property to which they originally belonged, and gained to the estate of another; or where a river changes its course, and instead of continuing to flow between two properties, cuts off part of one and joins it to the other. The property of the part thus separated continues in the original proprietor, in which respect *avulsion* differs from *alluvion.*
AWAITE′, *n.* (await′) [Fr.] Watch. [*Chaucer.*]
AWAKE′NING, *n.* [add.] Act of awaking.
AWAKE′NING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep; alarming.
AWAKE′NINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to awaken.
AWAP′ED,† *pp.* [Sax. *wafian.*] Confounded; stupified. [*Chaucer.*]
AWE, *v. t.* [add.] To dread.
AWE, *n.* [add.] Overawing influence.
AWE, *v. t.* To owe. [*Scotch.*]
AWE′-COMPEL′LING, *a.* Enforcing awe.
AWEEL′, *adv.* Well. [*Scotch.*]
AWHAPE′,† *v. t.* [add.] To terrify. [*Spenser.*]
AWHAP′ED,† *pp.* Terrified. [*Spenser.*]
A-WHEELS,† *adv.* On wheels.

AWM′BRY, *n.* *See* AMBRY.
AW′MOUS, *n.* Alms. [*Scotch.*]
AWN, or **AW′IN,** *ppr.* Owing. [*Scotch.*]
AWREKE′,† *v. t.* (arek′.) [Sax. *awrecan.*] To wreak; to persecute; to take vengeance on; to avenge. [*Chaucer.*]
AW′SOME, *a.* Awful; terrible. [*Scotch.*]
AX, } *v. t.* The old English verb for
AXE, } *ask.* It is still in use in various parts of England among the common people.
AXAYA′CATL, instead of **AXAYA′CAT.**
AXE′-SHAPED, *a.* In *bot.,* having a resemblance to an axe or hatchet; dolabriform.
AXE′-STONE, *n.* *See* in *Dict.* after AXOTOMOUS.
AX′IAL LINE, *n.* The name given by Faraday to the line in which the magnetic force passes from one pole of a horse-shoe magnet to the other.
AX′IALLY, *adv.* According to, or in a line with the axis.
AXIL′LA, *n.* [L.] The arm-pit. [*See* AXIL.]
AXIOMAT′IC, *a.* [add.] Consisting of axioms.
AX′IS, *n.* [add.] In *bot.,* the root and stem of the whole plant; the central part or column around which the other parts are disposed; divided into the *ascending axis,* or stem, and the *descending axis,* or root, which two are united by the collum or neck.—*Axis of rotation,* the line about which a body turns.—*Axis of symmetry,* a line on both sides of which the parts of the body are disposed in the same manner, so that to whatever distance the body extends in one direction from the axis, it extends as far in the direction exactly opposite. The middle line of a cone, the diameter of a sphere, the line drawn through the middle of the opposite faces of a cube, are examples of *axes of symmetry.*—*Axis of refraction,* the straight line drawn perpendicular to the surface of the refracting medium, through the point of incidence of the refracted ray. Some crystals have two axes of refraction.—*Axis of a lens,* a straight line drawn through the optical centre of the lens, and perpendicular to both its surfaces.—*Axis of a spherical, concave,* or *convex mirror,* a straight line which passes through the geometrical and optical centres of the mirror.—*Axis of a beam of light,* the middle ray of the beam.—*Axis of a magnet,* the imaginary line which connects the north and south poles of the magnet.—*Anticlinal axis,* the imaginary line lying between the strata that dip in opposite directions; or it is the line of common section made by the meeting of the strata. [*See* ANTICLINAL.]—*Axis of rotation,* or *axis of revolution.* In *mech.,* the axis of rotation is the axis about which all the parts of a rotating body turn; the axis of revolution is the axis about which a revolving body moves. The axis of rotation is in the body itself; the axis of revolution is at the centre of the circle, or other curve, in which the body is moving. These terms, which are often confounded, are exemplified by the motions of the earth, which rotates on its own axis, and revolves about a line passing through the sun's centre, and perpendicularly to the orbit in which it moves.
AX′IS, *n.* A species of Indian deer, the *Cervus axis,* of which there are two or three varieties. The body of the com-

mon axis is beautifully marked with white spots.

AX'LED, *a.* Furnished with an axle.

AX'OLOTL, instead of **AXOLOTE**, *n.* [add.] The axolotls constitute the genus Axolotes. They belong to the true amphibiæ, having permanent gills or branchiæ, and also lungs. The axolotl of the Mexicans (*A. edulis*) is sold in the markets of Mexico, and is esteemed a great luxury by the inhabitants; another species has been lately described in the annals of natural history.

AY, } *adv.* [add.] Indeed; noting anger
AYE, } and reproach, or slight surprise.

AY'AH, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a native waiting-woman, or lady's-maid.

AYE-AYE, *n.* A singular nocturnal quadruped found in Madagascar, the *Cheiromys Madagascariensis*. In its habits it resembles the sloth, but it is



Aye-aye, Cheiromys Madagascariensis.

classed by some naturalists with the monkey tribe, from the hand-like structure of its hinder feet. Cuvier places it among the rodent animals after the squirrels. It is about the size of a hare, and is called *aye-aye* by the natives, from its peculiar cry.

AYEN',† } *adv.* or *prep.* Again;
AYEN'ST,† } against. [*Chaucer.*]

AYEN'WARD,† *adv.* Back; backward. [*Chaucer.*]

AY'GULETS,† *n. plur.* [Fr. *aiguilette.*] Tagged points. [*Spenser.*]

AYUNTAMIEN'TO, *n.* [Sp.] In *Spain* and *Spanish America*, a corporation, or body of magistrates in cities and towns.

AZA'LEA, *n.* [Gr. αζαλεος, dry, from α neg, and ζαω to live.] A genus of plants, nat. order Ericaceæ. *A. procumbens* is the only species; it is a British plant, growing on dry heathy ground on many of the Highland mountains. Many beautiful species of rhododendron, with deciduous leaves, are also known under the name of azalea in gardens; these are principally from North America, but what is called *A Pontica*, is a native of Asia Minor, it possesses poisonous properties.

AZELA'IC ACID, *n* An acid obtained by treating oleic with nitric acid. It closely resembles suberic acid.

AZOBENZO IDINE, *n.* A chemical compound derived from benzoyle.

AZOBENZO ILIDE, *n* A chemical compound derived from benzoyle, isomeric with azobenzoidine

AZOBEN'ZOYLE. *See* Azobenzoile.

AZOLRYTH RINE, *n.* A colouring principle obtained from the archil of commerce

AZO'IC, *a.* [Gr α priv, and ζωη life] Destitute of organic life

AZO LEIC ACID, *n* An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on oleic acid. It occurs in the form of an oily liquid.

AZOLIT'MINE, *n.* A colouring matter of a deep blood-red colour obtained from litmus.

A'ZOTANE, *n.* Chloride of azote.

AZOT'IC ACID, *n.* Same as Nitric Acid.

AZOT'IC GAS, *n.* Nitrogen, or nitrogen gas.

AZ'OTIZED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Those articles of food which contain the least quantity of azote are least adapted by themselves to afford nourishment to the solid fabric of the body; whilst those which, like meat of various kinds, are almost exclusively composed of azotized compounds, are the most capable of serving this purpose. Saccharine and oleaginous matters are termed non-azotized substances, and are incapable by themselves of supporting animal life.

AZO'TOUS ACID, *n.* Nitrous acid.

AZ'RAEL, *n.* The name given by the Turks and Arabs to the angel of death.

AZUL'MIC ACID, *n.* The name given to the black matter deposited during the decomposition of prussic acid. It is very similar to ulmic acid.

AZ'URE, *n* and *a* More usually written **A'ZURE** (pron *ā zhur*).

A'ZURE, *v t.* instead of **AZ'URE**.

A'ZURED, A'ZURE-STONE, A'ZURITE, A'ZURE-TINTED, A'ZURN, instead of **AZ'URED, AZ'URE-STONE**, &c.

A'ZURINE, *n.* The elegant blue plumaged *maluri*, small birds found in Australia, are sometimes so called.—A species of fresh-water fish found in Lancashire (the *Leuciscus cæruleus*), is so called from its colour.

B.

B. [add.] *To know a B from a bull's foot.* It is a very common phrase to say, "He does not know a *B* from a bull's foot," meaning that a person is very illiterate, or very ignorant. The term *bull's foot* is most probably chosen for the sake of the alliteration, or from old pictorial letters, where B was represented by a bull

BA', *n.* A ball; a hand-ball or foot-ball. [*Scotch*]

BAB, *n.* A bunch; a tassel. [*Scotch*]

BA'BA, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a lady.

BAB'BLER, *n.* Two or three species of soft-billed birds are so called. They are famed for their fine song.

BABIA'NA, *n.* A genus of Cape plants, nat. order Iridaceæ. Among the species are some of the handsomest of the Cape bulbous plants. They have narrow-plaited sword-shaped leaves, and the flowers are yellow, purple, and scarlet, of considerable size, and extremely handsome

BAB'ILLARD, *n.* The name of a small insectivorous passerine bird, the *Curruca garrula*, also called lesser white-throat, nettle-creeper, &c.

BABIROUS'SA. *See* Babyroussa.

BABI'SHNESS, *n.* Childishness.

BA'BOO, } *n.* A Hindoo title of respect
BA'BU, } paid to gentlemen, equivalent to *master, sir*.

BABOON', *n.* [add.] The baboons have been considered by more recent zoologists as constituting a genus of quadrumana, or four-handed mammals, forming the last link in the chain that unites the Simiæ, properly so called, with the lower animals. The baboons are of a gloomy and sullen temper, and they exhibit a considerable degree of ferocity when attacked. The wanderoo, magot, gray baboon, mandrill, and drill are species.

BABU. *See* Baboo.

BA'BY-FEATURED, *a* Having infantine features.

BA'BYISM, *n.* The state or quality of a baby.

BA'BY-JUMPER, *n* A strong band of galvanized caoutchouc, usually suspended from the root of a room, with a seat, in which a little child may be securely fastened, attached to it When the child's feet touch the ground and partially support its weight, the caoutchouc band contracts, and thus a jumping or bobbing motion is produced.

BABYLO'NISH, *a.* *See* Babylonian.

BAB'YLONITE, *n* A name given to the arrow-shaped Babylonish character.

BA'BYSHIP, *n* The state or condition of a baby.

BACA'RIA, *n.* A genus of composite plants. *B. spinoza* is an interesting plant, growing well in peat and loam

BACCALAU'REUS, *n* [L] A bachelor of arts

BACCHANA'LIA, *n plur.* [L.] Feasts or festive rites in honour of Bacchus. [*See* Bacchanals]

BAC CHANT, instead of **BACCHANT'**, *n.* [add] A mad priest of Bacchus

BACCHAN'TES, instead of **BACCHANTE'S**.

BAC CHICAL, *a.* Same as Bacchic.

BAC'CHUS-BÖLE, *n.* A plant producing large flowers.

BACE,† *a.* [*See* Base.] Low. [*Spenser.*]

BACE,† } *n* The game of *prisoner's base*,
BASE, } more generally written *base*. [*See* Base]

BACH'ELER,† *n.* A bachelor; a knight. [*Chaucer.*]

BACH'ELERIE,† *n.* Knighthood; knights. [*Chaucer.*]

BACH'ELORISM, *n.* The state of a bachelor.

BACH'ELOR'S BUTTONS, *n.* The popular name of a plant of the genus Ranunculus, the *R. acris*, or common butter-cup, but with double flowers. It has yellow blossoms. A white one, sometimes, but improperly, also so called, is *R. aconitifolius*, but the more usual popular name of this last is *fair maids of France*.

BACILLA'RIA, *n.* An extensive family

of infusorial animalcula, constituted by Ehrenberg.

BACIL'LUS, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, the name given by Link to the cotyledon of the hyacinth.—In *zool.*, a genus of Phasmidæ, or walking-stick insects.

BACK, *n.* In *breweries*, &c., a water-cistern or reservoir. The *liquor-back* in a brewery, is the water-reservoir.

BACK, *adv.* [add.] *Back* is often used in familiar language for *ago*; as, a little while *back*, that is, a short time ago.

BACK, *v. t.* [add.] In *seamanship*, to *back a vessel* is to make her move astern. A sailing vessel is backed by means of the sails, and a steamer by reversing the motion of the paddles, or screw-propeller, or, in other words, by *backing the engine*.—*To back the field*, in *horse-racing*, is to bet against a particular horse or horses, that some one of all the other horses in the field will beat them.—*To back out*, a current phrase, signifying to retreat from a difficulty, to refuse to fulfil a promise or engagement.

BACK, } *n.* A coal-scuttle.—A.-S.
BACK'ET, } *bachet*, a scuttle for ashes. [*Scotch.*]

BACK'-BŌARD, *n.* [add.] A board attached to the rim of a water-wheel, to prevent the water from running off the floats or paddles into the interior of the wheel.

BACK'-BOXES, *n. plur.* The boxes on the top of the upper case, used for printers' types, usually appropriated to small capitals.

BACK'-CHĀIN, *n.* A chain that passes over the cart-saddle of a horse, to support the shafts.

BACK'ER, *n.* [add.] One who *backs* or supports another in a contest.

BACK'-FILLING, *n.* The act of restoring to its place earth which has been removed; the earth so restored.

BACK'-GROUND, *n.* [add.] In *paint.*, the space behind a portrait, or group of figures.

BACK'ING, *n.* In *horsemanship*, the operation of breaking a colt for the saddle.—2. In *book-binding*, the preparing of the back of a book with glue, &c., before putting on the cover.

BACK'ING-UP, *n.* A term used in cricket, and certain other games, for stopping the ball and driving it back.

BACK'-LASH, *n.* In *mech.*, the reaction upon each other of a pair of wheels produced by irregularities of velocity, when the load is not constant, or the moving power is not uniform.

BACK'LINS, *adv.* Backwards. [*Scotch.*]

BACK'-LOOK, *n.* Retrospective view; as, to take a *back-look*. [*Scotch.*]

BACK'-PARLOUR, *n.* A parlour in the back part of a house.

BACK'-ROPES, *n.* *See* MARTINGALE.

BACK'SIDE, *n.* Sig. 3. [add.] An old law term.

BACKSLI'DING, *ppr.* or *a.* Apostatizing from faith or practice; falling insensibly from religion into sin or idolatry.

BACK'-SPEED, *n.* In *mech.*, a second speed-gear of a lathe, which can be brought into action on the fore-speed, and second series of speeds of the spindle be thereby obtained.

BACK'-STĀY, *n.* In *printing*, a strap of leather used to check the carriage of a printing-press.

BACK'-TRICK, *n.* A mode of attacking behind.

BACK'-WATER, *n.* A current of water from the inland, which clears off the deposit of sand, &c., left by the action of the sea; water in a stream which, in consequence of some obstruction below, flows back up the stream.—In *hydraulics*, the rise of water in the tail-race of a wheel, &c., in consequence of the used water not being allowed to flow freely away. The term is applied whenever the tail-water rises above its usual level in consequence of floods, &c., or of its having too little clearance to get away.

BACK'-YARD, *n.* A yard behind a house.

BAC'ULITE, *n.* [add.] The baculites are polythalamous, or many-chambered cephalopods, belonging to the family of Ammonites. The species are only known in a fossil state. The shell is straight, more or less compressed, conical, and very much elongated. The chambers are sinuous, and pierced by a marginal siphon. The external chamber is considerably larger than the rest.

Portion of Baculites nat. ps.

BAC'ULUS, } *n.* [L.] A
BAC'ULUM, } staff, a stick; a sceptre.

BADG'ER, *n.* [add.] The badgers, though belonging to the bear family, now constitute a separate genus, the Meles of Cuvier. *M. vulgaris* is the common badger; *M. Labradorica* the American badger.

BADG'ER, *v. t.* To follow up, or pursue with great eagerness, as the badger is hunted; to pester; to worry; to tease.

BADG'ERING, *n.* The practice of buying corn or victuals in one place, and selling them in another for profit. The Act 7 and 8 Vict., c. 24, utterly abolished the offence of badgering.

BADIG'EON, instead of **BADIGE'ON**. [add.] Also, a mixture of saw-dust and glue, used by joiners to fill up defects in their work. The same name is given to a preparation for colouring houses, consisting of powdered stone, saw-dust, slaked lime, alum, &c.

BÆ'CKIA, *n.* A genus of interesting plants, natives of New Holland. Nat. order Myrtaceæ.

BÆOM'YCES, *n.* [Gr. βαιος, small, and μυκης, fungus.] A genus of fungi. The species appear like some small kinds of *Agaricus*, or *Helvilla*, and are generally found upon heath, oaks, or sandstone.

BAFF, *n.* A blow; a heavy thump. [*Scotch.*]

BAFF'ULD,† *pp.* Baffled; treated with the greatest ignominy imaginable. [*Spenser.*]

BAG, *v. t.* [add.] To distend, as a bag; as, he *bagged* his leathern pocket with gold. [*Gay.*] To hook up, and gather grain.

BAGATELLE', *n.* [add.] A game played on a board having at the end nine holes, into which balls are to be struck with a rod held in the hand of the player.

BAG'GAGE, *n.* [add.] A playful, saucy female; a flirt. [*Familiar.*]

BAG'GAGER,† *n.* One who carries the baggage.

BAG'GALA, **BAG'LO**, or **DOW**, *n.* A two-masted Arab boat, used both for commerce and for piracy in the Indian Ocean, between the Malabar coast and the Red Sea. Large numbers of them trade between Muscat, the Red Sea, and India, making one voyage each way annually with the monsoons. They are generally of 200 to 250 tons burden, exceedingly weatherly, and sail with great rapidity.



Baggala or Dow.

BAGGE,† *v. i.* To swell; to swell with disdain, pride, arrogance, or self-conceit; to squint. [*Chaucer.*]

BAG'GING, *n.* [add.] The act of putting into bags.

BAGG'INGLY,† *adv.* Sulkily; squintingly. [*Chaucer.*]

BAG'LO, *n.* An Arab boat. *See* BAGGALA.

BAG'NET, *n.* An interwoven net in the form of a bag for catching fish.

BAGO'US, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Curculionidæ. They are small beetles, of a mud colour, and feed upon aquatic plants. Several species are found in England.

BAGUETTE', *n.* (baget'.) [Fr.] *See* BAGUET.

BAIK, *n.* Beck; a curtsy; reverence. [*Scotch.*]

BAIL, *n.* [add.] *Common bail* is now completely abolished, and as the law stands at present, in civil cases, when a defendant is arrested [*see* ARREST], upon a writ of capias, it is incumbent on the sheriff's officer to liberate the defendant, on two responsible persons signing a bond, called a *bail-bond*, conditioned for the defendant's putting in *special bail*, or as it is termed *bail above*, to answer the action within eight days from the arrest, which if the defendant or his bondsmen do not perform, or if the defendant do not return into custody before the end of the eighth day, the bond is forfeited, and the bondsmen are liable to pay the debt and costs. If the defendant procures at the end of the eight days the same, or two other responsible housekeepers or freeholders, to enter into a recognizance before a judge, that they will either pay the debt or costs, or render the defendant to prison, the defendant is discharged from custody until the termination of the suit. This second suretiship is called in practice putting in *special bail*, and is the performance of the condition of the first suretiship, the practice of which is attended with considerable expense. There are other cases of bail, such as attachments for

contempt, in which the process is somewhat different. In almost all criminal cases, two justices may admit a party to bail if the evidence be not such as to raise a strong presumption of guilt, but still afford reasonable ground of inquiry.

BĀILE,† *n.* Power. [*Spenser.*]

BAI′LEY, *n.* [Lat. *ballium;* Fr. *baille.*] The name given to the courts of a castle formed by the spaces between the circuits of walls or defences which surrounded the keep. The Old Bailey in London is so derived.

BAILIE, *n.* *See* BAILLIE.

BĀI′LIFF, *n.* [add.] This name of office is legally applied to the chief magistrates of some towns, and keepers of royal castles, persons having the conservation of the peace in hundreds, and in some particular jurisdictions, as the bailiff of Westminster, and returning-officers in the same; but the chief functionaries to whom the name is applied are the bailiffs of sheriffs who execute all processes directed to him; bailiffs of liberties or franchises, and bailiffs of manors.—*Bailiff of husbandry,* a chief servant to a private person of good estate; a sort of steward in respect of farming business.—*A bailiff of the forest* is the keeper of a *walk,* and is immediately subordinate to the verderers.

BAILL′IAGE, *n.* A French term equivalent to bailiwick.

BĀIL′LIE,† *n.* Custody; government; jurisdiction. [*Chaucer.*]

BĀILOR, *n.* *See* BAILER.

BAIN′BERGS, *n.* [Ger. *Bein-bergen.*] Shin-guards; a term for the greaves or jambs, first used by the military as an additional protection, less vulnerable than the chain-mail with which the body was protected.

BĪ′RAM, *n.* A Mahometan feast, instituted in imitation of the Easter of the Christian church, and following the fast of Ramadan.

BAIR′MAN, *n.* An old law-term denoting a debtor sworn in court not to be in possession of property worth five shillings and fivepence.

BAIRN'S PART. *See* under BAIRN.

BAIS′EMAINS,† *n.* (bās mains.) Compliments; respects. [*Spenser.*]

BĀITH, *a., pron.,* or *conj.* Both. [*Scotch.*]

BĀIT′ING, *n.* The act of furnishing a bait; refreshment.

BĀIT′TLE, *n.* Rich pasture. [*Scotch.*]

BAJU′RY, } *n.* In the *East Indies,* a
BAJ′RA, } species of grain, *Holcus spicatus,* much used for feeding horses and cattle.

BĀKE, *v. t.* [add.] To harden with cold; as, the earth *baked* with frost. [*Shak.*]

BĀ′KER, *n.* [add.] A small tin oven on which baking is performed.

BĀ′KER'S-ITCH, *n.* A species of psoriasis, or scall, so called when it is confined to the back of the hand. It often appears in bakers.

BĀ′KER'S-SALT, *n.* Subcarbonate of ammonia, or smelling-salts, so called from its being used by bakers as a substitute for yeast, in the manufacture of some of the finer kinds of bread.

BĀ′KING, *n.* [add.] The act of hardening by heat; the employment of a baker.

BAK′SHISH, } *n.* [Ar.] A present, or
BUK′SHEISH, } gratuity; over-money. Nothing can be done with the Arabs and Egyptians without *buksheish.*

BAL′ACHONG, *n.* A substance consisting of pounded or bruised fish, and used in the East as a condiment to rice.

BALÆ′NIDÆ, *n.* The whale family, consisting of cetaceous vertebrata, in which the head constitutes one-third, or even one-half of the entire length. The common or Greenland whale, *Balæna mysticetus,* is the type. [*See* WHALE.]

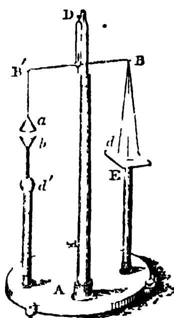
BALÆNOP′TERA, *n.* De Lacepede's name for those whales which, being distinguished from the other Balænæ by an adipose fin on their back, are hence called *finners* by sailors; as, the northern rorqual (*Balænoptera physalis*).

BA′LA LIMESTONE, *n.* A slaty limestone of a dark colour, forming a subordinate portion of the Cambrian group of rocks.

BAL′ANCE, *n.* [add.] *Figuratively,* vacillation; wavering; indetermination; fluctuation.—*Balance of power,* in *politics,* a system by which the relative power of different states and alliances is so maintained as to render any extensive derangement improbable. It is by a few of the leading powers of a number of separate and sovereign states being made to counterpoise each other, that the balance of power is principally maintained, and the safety of the smaller states secured; and the leading rule by which this has been effected has been (at least in modern times) to oppose every new arrangement which threatens either materially to augment the strength of one of the greater powers, or to diminish that of another.—*Balance of torsion.* [*See* TORSION BALANCE.]

BAL′ANCE, *v. i.* [add.] In *dancing,* to move towards a person opposite, and then back.

BAL′ANCE-ELECTROM′ETER, *n.* An instrument constructed on the principle of the common balance and weights, to estimate the mutual attraction of oppositely electrified surfaces. A glass pillar is fixed in a stand A, to which the beam of a delicate balance, B′ B, is suspended at the point D. A scale-pan, *d,* is suspended from one arm, and just rests upon the support E,



Balance-electrometer

likewise insulated and fixed upon the stand A. From the other arm is suspended a light gilt cone *a,* the base of which is opposed to the base of another inverted cone *b,* which may be fixed at any distance from it by sliding upon the insulated pillar *d′.* The metallic balance may be connected with the interior of a Leyden jar, or battery, and the cone *b,* with the exterior, and the attractive power of any charge at any variable distance between the cones, may be estimated by weights placed in the scale-pan.

BAL′ANCE-KNIFE, *n.* A kind of table-knife, which, when laid on the table, rests wholly on the handle, without the blade touching the cloth. This is effected by making the weight of the handle counterbalance that of the blade.

BALANDRA′NA, *n.* A wide cloak or mantle, used as an additional garment



Balandrana, from the Royal MS Brit. Museum.

by travellers and others in the 12th and 13th centuries.

BALANI′TIS, *n.* [Gr. βαλανος, an acorn.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the glans penis.

BALANOPHERA′CEÆ, *n.* In *bot.,* a curious nat. order of flowering plants, resembling mushrooms. They have a one-celled fruit, with a single seed, which contains a minute undivided embryo almost on the one side of a copious albumen. It is usually referred to the class of monocotyledonous vegetables. One of the best-known species is the *Cynomorium coccineum,* or *Fungus melitensis* of druggists, which at one time enjoyed a great reputation as a styptic.

BALAUS′TA, *n.* [L.] In *bot.,* the fruit of the pomegranate, having a leathery rind, a superior calyx, and several cells, with many drupaceous seeds in each.

BALBU′CINATE,† } *v. i.* [L. *balbutio.*]
BALBU′TIATE,† } To stammer in speaking.

BALBU′TIES, *n.* [L. *balbus.*] Stammering.

BAL′CONIED, or **BALCO′NIED,** *a.* Having balconies.

BAL′CONY, or **BALCO′NY,** *n.*

BALD′-MONEY, *n.* A British plant of the genus Meum, *M. athamanticum,* called also spignel, and meu. [*See* MEUM.]

BALD′RIC, *n.* *See* BALDRICK.

BALD′RICK, } *n.* [add.] Also called
BALD′RIC, } cordon. A plain or ornamental band, belt, or girdle, worn pendant from the shoulder, diagonally across the body, to the waist, and employed to suspend a sword, dagger, or horn.

BALD-TY′RANT, *n.* A species of South American bird, belonging to the genus Gymnocephalus, so called from the absence of feathers on the face and head.

BĀLE,† *a.* Baleful; pernicious.

BĀLE,† *n.* [add.] Poison. [*Spenser.*]

BALEEN′, *n.* [Fr. *baleine,* from L. *balæna,* a whale.] A name given by whale-fishers to the whalebone of commerce.

BĀLE'-GOODS, *n*. Goods or merchandise done up in bales.

BAL'ES,† *n*. A sort of bastard ruby. [*See* BALASS.] [*Chaucer*.]

BALES'SAN, *n*. A balsam obtained from a species of Balsamodendron,—*which see*.

BĀL'ING, *n* The act or operation of making up in a bale, as cotton, &c.; the act of freeing from water, as a boat.

BAL'I SAUR, *n*. An Indian quadruped, allied to the badger (*Mydaus collaris*).

BALK',† *pp*. Balked; disappointed. [*Spenser*.]

BALK'ED, *pp*. [add.] Heaped; piled up in *balks*, or ridges [*Shak*]

BALL, *n*. [add] The name of a well-known game.—In *farriery*, a form of medicine, corresponding to the term *bolus* in pharmacy. It is generally in the form of a cylinder two or three inches in length —*Ball and socket*, enarthrosis, a species of movable articulation, as that of the hip-joint.

BAL LAD, *n*. In *music*, a short air, repeated to two or more stanzas, simple in construction, and having an accompaniment of a strictly subordinate character.

BAL'LAD-FARCE, *n*. A musical drama.

BAL'LADIST, *n*. A writer or singer of ballads.

BAL'LAD-OP'ERA, *n*. A burlesque opera.

BAL LAD-SING ING, *n*. The act of singing ballads.

BAL'LANT, *n*. A ballad. [*Scotch*]

BAL'LAST, *n*. [add.] A ship is said to be *in ballast*, when she sails without a cargo, having on board only the stores and other articles requisite for the use of the vessel and crew, as well as of passengers who may be on board.

BAL LASTING, *n*. [add.] The act of furnishing a ship with ballast. The art of properly ballasting a ship consists in placing the centre of gravity neither too high nor too low.

BALL'-CAR'TRIDGE, *n*. A cartridge containing a ball.

BAL'LED,† *pp*. from *Ball*. Smooth as a ball; bald; deprived of hair. [*Chaucer*.]

BAL'LER, *n*. One who makes up sewing thread into balls, for domestic use. *Ballers* are commonly young females.

BAL'LET, *n*. [add.] A ballet, properly so called, is a complete pantomime, or theatrical representation, in which a story is told, and actions, characters, and passions represented by gesture, accompanied by characteristic or illustrative music; and to which dancing, scenery, decorations, &c., are the accessories. Exhibitions in theatres, which consist chiefly of distortion of the person and unnatural action, are improperly called *ballets*.

BAL'LETTE, *n*. A ballet.

BALLIS'MUS, *n*. [Gr. βαλλιζω, to trip, or caper.] A form of palsy, attended with fits of leaping or running.

BAL'LISTER, *n*. *See* BALISTER.

BALLOON'ING, *n*. The art of making and managing balloons.

BAL'LOT, *n*. [add.] *Voting by ballot*, signifies voting by putting little balls of different colours into a box or urn; the greater number of one colour put in determining the result. In the case, however, of an election to an office, where only one or a smaller number of candidates than are put in nomination can be elected, it is usual to place sealed lists or tickets, containing the name or names of the candidates which the voters make choice of into a glass urn, from which, after all the votes have been collected, they are taken and examined, in order to determine in whose favour the greatest number of votes has been given. In clubs, scientific societies, insurance offices, commercial associations, &c., the members, managers, or directors are almost universally elected by ballot, and for this purpose coloured balls are usually employed; hence, the expression to *black ball*, signifying to reject a candidate.

BAL'LOTER, *n*. One who ballots or votes by ballot.

BAL'LOTIST, *n*. An advocate for voting by ballot.

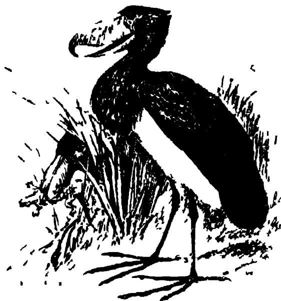
BAL'LOW,† *n*. A pole. [*Shak*.]

BALL'-ROOM, *n*. A room for assemblies or balls.

BALM'IFY,† *v. t*. To render balmy.

BALM'Y-BREATHING, or **BALM'-BREATHING**, *a*. Fragrant; odoriferous.

BALÆ'NICEPS, *n*. A gigantic grallatorial bird, about three feet and a-half in height, with a large beak, somewhat resembling the boat-bill. It has been lately found in the interior of Africa. Its large flat bill must be useful to it in capturing and crushing the lizards and other reptiles on which it feeds.



Balæniceps rex.

BAL'SA, } *n*. [Sp. from *balsa*, a kind of
BAL'ZA, } light porous wood used in Peru for constructing rafts.] A kind of boat used on the coasts and rivers of Peru, and other parts of South America. It is formed of two inflated seal-skins, connected by a transom, on which the passengers or goods are placed.



Balsa of Peru.

BAL'SAM, *n*. [add.] The opinion that balsams necessarily contain or furnish benzoic acid is not now generally sustained. The substances known as balsams properly consist of resin and essential oil.—*Balsam of Mecca*, the same as the balm of Gilead. [*See* BALM.]

BAL'SAM,† *v. t*. To render balsamic; to soften.

BALSAMINA'CEÆ, } *n*. A small order
BALSAMIN'EÆ, } of plants with an irregular calyx and corolla, each of several pieces, and hypogynous stamens. It has been placed by some along with the gynobasic orders, but the fruit is not gynobasic.

BAL'SAMINE, *n*. [add.] The common name of the *Balsamina hortensis*, or *Impatiens balsamina* (Linn.) [*See* BALSAMINA.]

BALSAMODEN'DRON, *n*. A genus of plants scarcely distinct from Protium, and belonging to the nat. order Burseraceæ, which has by some been made a division of Amyridaceæ. *B. myrrha* yields myrrh or hobali; it is called kerobeta by the Abyssinians; *B opobalsamum* yields the balm of Mecca, beshan, or balessan, of Bruce; *B. Gileadense* is also said to produce it; *B. Africanum* yields the African bdellium.

BAL'TEI, *n. plur*. The bands in the flanks of Ionic pulvinated capitals.

BAL'TEUM, } *n*. [L.] The belt by
BAL'TEUS, } which the sword or quiver was suspended.

BAM, *n*. A cheat; an imposition [*Cant term*]

BAMBOO', *v. t*. To punish or strike with a bamboo; to bastinado.

BAMBOO'-RAT, *n*. A species of rodent animal of the genus Rhizomys is so called

BAMBUSID'EÆ, *n*. The bamboo, a group of grasses of great economical importance, of which upwards of thirty species have been enumerated. Of these the genus Bambusa, or Bambos, is the type Some of the most important are the *B arundinacea*. [*See* BAMBOO] *B. spinosa*, common about Calcutta; *B. tulda*, used for scaffolding, and covering the houses of the natives of India, *B Balcooa*, used in India for building purposes; *B. picta*, used for light walking-sticks; *B tabacaria*, the joints of which are used for pipe-sticks; and *Dendrocalamus strictus*, used in India for the shafts of lances

BA'MIA, *n*. A species of silurus, fished in the Red Sea. It is much used in a dried state as food for native sailors

BAN, *n*. [add.] This word is now rarely used by authors, either as a substantive or verb; but it occurs in a secondary sense, in common language, to denote cursing, denouncing woe and mischief against one who has offended. When it denotes notice of marriage, or a matrimonial contract, it is used in the plural. [*See* BANS, BANNS.]

BANĀ'NA-BIRD, *n*. The name given in *Jamaica* to the *Icterus leucopteryx*, a

pretty bird which frequents the fruit-trees around the houses. It is very



Banana bird (Icterus leucopteryx)

fond of the ripe fruit of the banana and sour-sop

BANCKE,† *n* A bank, a seat of honour [*Spenser*]

BAN'CO *See* BANK

BAND,† *pret* or *pp* of *Ban* Did curse, cursed [*Spenser*]

BAND,† *v t* To disband, to interdict [*Spenser*]

BAND,† *n* A bond, an obligatory writing

BAND, *n* A bond [*Scotch*]

BAN'DAGE, *v t* To bind up or dress as a wound a fractured limb, &c, with a roller or bandage

BAN'DAGED, *pp* Bound up with a bandage

BANDAN'A, *n* [add] This term was originally applied to a peculiar kind of silk handkerchief manufactured by the Hindoos, but it is now commonly given to silk and cotton handkerchiefs manufactured in this country, which have a uniformly dyed ground, usually of bright red or blue, ornamented with circular, lozenge-shaped, or other simple figures, of a perfectly white or yellow colour The term is also applied to a style of calico print ing, in imitation of bandana handkerchiefs

BANDEAU', *n plur* *Bandeaux* [Fr] A fillet or head band

BANDELET, *n* [Fr *bandelette*] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet, an amulet

BAND'-FISH, *n* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes (Cepola), very thin and flat in proportion to their length *C Mediterranea* is a native of the Mediterranean, and varies in length from eighteen inches to three feet *C rubescens*, or red band fish, is found on our coasts, and varies from ten to fifteen inches in length

BANDILEERS *See* BANDOLEERS

BAND'ING-PLANE, *n* A plane used for cutting out grooves, and inlaying strings and bands in straight and circular work It bears a general resemblance to the plane called a *plough*

BAND'LET, *n* A small band for encircling anything, as, an indian-rubber *bandlet*

BAN'-DOG, *n* [add] A large, fierce kind of dog, usually kept chained Hence the name *ban-dog*, a corruption of *band-dog*.

BAN'DROL, or **BAN'NEROL**

BAND'Y, *n* [add] The name of a play, in which a ball is struck with a club bent at the end

BĀNE, *n* [add] A disease in sheep, more commonly called the *rot*

BANE, *n* Bone [*Scotch*]

BANG, *n* A spring, a bound [*Scotch*]

BANG, } *n* An intoxicating drug,
BANGUE, } prepared in India from the hemp plant, to which opium is sometimes added

BAN'GHY, *n* In the *East Indies*, a sort of bamboo pole, which is carried on a person's shoulder, with a basket suspended at each end, containing, generally, the baggage of a palankeen traveller The bearer of the *banghy* is called *banghy-wallah*

BANG'ING, *a* Huge, great, surpassing in size [*Vulgar*]

BAN'GLE-EAR, *n* An imperfectly formed ear of a horse

BAN'GLE-EARED, *a* Flap-eared, like a spaniel

BANG'STER, *n* A violent fellow who carries everything before him [*Scotch*]

BANGUE, *n* *See* BANG

BANIAN, *n* *Banian days*, in *seamen's lan*, are days in which the sailors have no flesh-meat served out to them Formerly two days (not three, as stated in *Dict*), viz, Tuesday and Friday, were so called, but lately only Friday, on which salt-fish, plum-pudding, &c, were issued (To be substituted for explanation in *Dict*)

BANIS'TERIA, instead of BANISTERIA

BANK, *n* [add] In barbarous Latin this word is *bancus*, and signifies literally a bench or high seat, but, as a legal term it denotes a seat of judgment, or tribunal for the administration of justice The ancient Britons were accustomed to construct mounds or benches of turf for the accommodation of their superior judges Hence the king's judges, or those immediately appointed by the crown, to administer justice in the superior courts of common law, were in process of time called justices of the bench or *justiciarii de banco*, and the judges of the court of common pleas retain the technical title of justices of the bench at Westminster to this day The phrase of sitting *in banco*, or in bank, merely denotes the sessions during the law-terms, when the judges of each court sit together upon their several benches On the revival of commerce about the middle of the 12th century and when the cities of Italy engrossed nearly all the trade of Europe, a necessity arose for the employment of bankers, or dealers in money transactions At first they carried on their business in the public market places or exchanges, where their dealings were conducted on benches [It *banco*, low Lat *bancus*], whence the origin of the word *bank* as applicable to an establishment for the custody and issue of money —The word *bank* is used, in *carpentry*, to signify a piece of fir-wood unslit, of about six inches square, and of any length —It is also the name of a kind of table used by printers —*Days in bank* [*See* under DAY]

BANK, *v t* [add] To make a heap, or bank in, as, shoals of fish that *bank* the mid sea [*Milton*]

BANK'A, *n* A passage-boat without outrigger, used on the river and roads at Manilla It is formed of a single piece of wood, is sixteen to twenty-three feet long, and carries three or four passengers

BANK'-BILL, *n* In *this country*, a note or a bill of exchange of a bank, payable at some future specified time Such bills are negotiable, but form, in the strict sense of the term, no part of the currency —In *America*, *bank-bill* and *bank-note* are synonymous

BANK'ERS' CASH-NOTES, *n* Written promises given by bankers to their customers as acknowledgments of having received money for their use They are payable to the bearer on demand, and considered as money, and transferable from one person to another by delivery, but they are now seldom made, their use having been superseded by the introduction of checks

BANK'ERS' CHECKS or **DRAFTS**, *n* Written orders or requests addressed to bankers, and drawn upon them by a party having money in their hands, requesting them to pay on presentment to a person therein named, or to bearer, a certain sum of money

BANK'-FENCE, *n* A fence made of a bank of earth

BANK'ING, *a* Pertaining to, or conducted by a bank, as, *banking* operations

BANK'RUPT-LAWS, *n* A system of statutory regulations, under which the property and effects of a merchant or trader, on his becoming insolvent, are distributed among his creditors The bankrupt laws have the double object of enforcing a complete discovery and equitable distribution of the property and effects of an insolvent trader, and of conferring on the trader the advantage of security of person, and a discharge from all future claims of his creditors

BAN'LIEU, *n* [Fr] The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits of a town or city

BAN'NER, *n* [add] A banner is essentially a piece of drapery attached to the upper part of a pole or staff, and in some way indicative of dignity, rank, or command, or as being carried on some occasions with which ideas of dignity are connected The word *banner* may be regarded as a generic term, of which the words *standard*, *colours*, *flag pendant streamer*, *ensign*, &c, indicate particular species

BAN'NERAL,† *n* A bandrol, a little flag [*Spenser*]

BANNES,† *n plur* Bans, curses [*Spenser*]

BAN'NING, *n* [*See* BAN] An execration or cursing of another

BANNI'TION,† *n* Expulsion, banishment

BAN'NOCK-FLUKE, *n*. A turbot [*Scotch*]

BANQUETTE, } *n* [add] The foot-
BANQUET, } way of a bridge, when raised above the carriage-way

BANS, } *n plur* [add] In the *church*
BANNS, } *of England*, banns of matrimony are published in the churches and chapels, in a manner similar to that employed in Scotland

BAN'TAM, *n* [add] A kind of painted or carved work, resembling that of Japan, only more gaudy

BANX'RING, *n* A genus of curious insectivorous mammalia (Tupaia), found in the eastern islands They live on trees, where they find their insect-food They have long tails

BAN'YAN, **BAN'YAN-TREE** *See* BANIAN

BAN'YAN, *n* A Hindoo merchant, or shopkeeper

BAN'YAN, *a* Meagre, fasting as, a *banyan* day [*See* BANIAN]

BAP'TISM, *n* [add] *Hypothetical baptism*, the name given in the *Episcopal church* to baptism when administered to persons, in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have or have not been baptized before The formula

in this case is, "If thou art not already baptized, I baptize thee," &c.

BAPTIS'MALLY, *adv.* In a baptismal manner.

BAPTIZA'TION,† *n.* The act of baptizing.

BĂR, *n.* [add.] The term *bar* is applied in the houses of Parliament to the partition which divides from the body of the respective houses a space near the door, beyond which none but the members and clerks are admitted. At these bars counsel stand when admitted to plead before the respective houses, and to the same bar witnesses, and such as have been ordered into custody for breaches of privilege, are brought.—*A trial at bar*, is one which takes place before all the judges, at the bar of the court in which the action is brought.—*Plea in bar*, in *law*, a pleading showing some ground for barring or defeating the action at common law. It is a substantial and conclusive answer to the action. *Pleas in bar* are divided into pleas by way of traverse, and pleas by confession and avoidance. In *equity*, a plea in bar is a defence resorted to (when there is no defect apparent on the face of the plaintiff's bill), inducting affirmative matter, and reducing the case to a particular point, seeking to displace the plaintiff's equity.

BĂ'RAH, *n* In the *East Indies*, a native menial who cleans furniture.

BĂRB, *n* [add.] The name of a noble breed of horses reared by the Moors of Barbary and Morocco, and introduced into Spain during their dominion in that country. These animals, however, have greatly degenerated in Spain since the expulsion of the Moors, and the noble race of Barbary horses called barbs, are of rare occurrence even in their own country The true barb does not excel in symmetrical beauty, but he is unrivalled in speed, abstinence, docility, patience, and endurance under fatigue.

BĂR'BA, *n.* [L.] A beard; a barb. [*See* BARB.]

BĂR'BACANAGE, } *n.* In *former*
BĂR'BICANAGE, } *times*, money paid to the maintenance of a barbacan or watch-tower.

BĂR'BADOES FLOWER-FENCE, *n.* A plant. [*See* POINCIANA ACULEATA.]

BĂR'BĂRĂ, *n.* A term in *logic*, being the first word in the technical verses intended to represent the various forms of the syllogism; it indicates a syllogism, the three propositions of which are universal affirmatives.

BĂRBAR'EA, *n.* Winter-cress, a genus of plants, formerly dedicated to St. Barbara. [*See* WINTER-CRESS.]

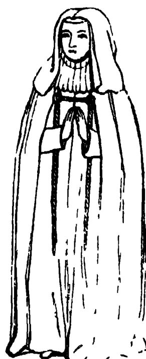
BĂR'BARY APE, *n.* *Pithecus inuus*, a species of ape remarkable for docility, and which, by force of discipline, is made to exhibit considerable intelligence. It is common in Barbary and the lower parts of Africa, and it has been the "showman's ape" from time immemorial.

BĂR'BARY GUM, *n.* *Morocco gum*: a variety of gum-arabic, said to be produced by the *Acacia gummifera*.

BĂR'BASTELLE, *n.* A small kind of bat; the *Plecotus barbastellus*.

BĂRBE, *n.* [add.] Armour of leather for horses, studded with iron spikes.

BĂRBE, *n.* [L. *barba.*] A covering for the lower part of the face and chin, reaching midway to the waist. It was peculiar to nuns and widows. In the accompanying figure, from the brass of Elizabeth Porte, 1516, in the church at



Etwall, Derbyshire, the *barbe* is well shown.

BĂR'BECUE, *n.* [add.] In *America*, this term, from its original signification, has come to denote a large social entertainment in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole, and other provisions of all kinds are consumed.

BĂRBE'-FEATHERS, *n. plur.* The feathers under the beak of a hawk.

BĂR'BEL, *n.* [add.] The barbels are distinguished by four beards, or fleshy tentacula, which grow from the lips, two at the nose, and the other two at the corners of the mouth; whence the name. The species are numerous, both in the Old and New World, and many of them attain a very large size. The common barbel (*Barbus vulgaris*) is found abundantly in the Thames; its flesh is extremely coarse and unsavoury. The binny, another species, inhabits the Nile. The beards, or fleshy tentacula, which grow from the lips of the barbels, are also termed *barbels*.

BĂRBES, } *n.* A disease incident to
BĂR'BLES, } horses [*See* BARBEL.]

BĂRBES,† *n. plur.* [*See* BARB.] Bits or bridles. [*Spenser*]

BĂR'BET, *n.* [add.] The barbets constitute a family of scansorial or climbing birds, and are distinguished by their large conical beak, which appears swollen, or, as it were, puffed out at the sides of its base, and by being bearded with five tufts of stiff bristles directed forwards; whence the name. They



African Barbet, *Pogonias hirsutus*.

are divided into three subgenera; viz, Pogonias, the species of which inhabit Africa and the Indies; Bucco, or true barbets, found in Africa and America; and Tamatia, or puff-birds, inhabitants of America.

BĂR'BICANS, *n.* A species of birds with scansorial feet, belonging to the genus Pogonias. They are natives of Africa and India, and live chiefly on fruit.

BĂR'BIERS, *n.* [An Indian term.] A chronic affection prevalent in India.

BĂR'BULE, *n.* [L. *barbula.*] A small barb, or a little beard.

BĂR'BUS, *n.* A genus of fresh-water fishes, of the family Cyprinidæ, so called from the beards or filaments about the mouth. It contains the barbel,—*which see.*

BĂR'DIN, *n.* [Fr. *barde'.*] In *military antiquities*, a complete set of armorial trapping for a horse. The plural is written *bardynges*.

BARE, *a.* [add.] *Under bare poles.* [*See* BARE POLES.]

BARE, *n.* The part of an image or statue which represents bare flesh.

BARE,† *a.* [add.] Raw; as, *bare* flesh. [*Spenser.*]

BARE'FOOT, *a.* [add.] Travelled or passed over without shoes; as, a *barefoot* way. [*Shak*]

BARE'-HANDED, *a.* Having the hands bare.

BARE'-POLES, *n.* [add] [*See* SCUD.]

BARE'-WORN, *a.* Worn bare; naked of turf.

BĂR-FEE, *n.* In *law*, a fee of twenty pence, which every prisoner acquitted (at the bar) of felony pays to the jailer.

BĂR'GAIN, *n.* [add.] *Into the bargain*, moreover; besides; as, she lost a thousand pounds, and her bridegroom *into the bargain.* [*Addison.*]

BĂR'GAIN, *v. i.* [add.] To agree.

BĂR'GAIN, *v. i.* To dispute; to contend; to fight. [*Scotch*]

BĂR'GAINING, *n.* The act or art of making bargains.

BĂR'GAINOR, *n.* One who sells to, or contracts with another, called the *bargainee*.

BĂR'GARET',† *n.* [Fr. *bergerette.*] A sort of song. [*Chaucer.*]

BĂR'-GOWN, *n.* The gown or dress of a lawyer.

BA'RIA, *n.* Baryta,—*which see.*

BARID'IUS, for BARIDIUS.

BĂR'-IRON, *n.* Iron wrought into malleable bars.

BARIT'ONO, *n.* [It.] *See* BARYTONE.

BĂRK, *n.* [add.] Several kinds of bark are used for processes in the arts, or for medicine; as, oak-bark, cork-bark, quercitron-bark, Peruvian-bark, cinnamon-bark, &c.

BARK, *v. t.* [add.] To inclose as the bark does a tree; as, a tetter *barked* about all my smooth body. [*Shak*]

BĂRK, *v. t.* To tan leather. [*Scotch.*]

BĂR'-KEEPER, *n.* One who attends to the bar of an inn.

BĂRK'EN, *n.* The yard of a house. [*Local.*]

BĂRK'EN, *v. t.* To incrust. [*Scotch.*]

BĂRK'ERS, *n.* In *London*, and other large towns, a name given to persons stationed at the door, where auctions of inferior goods are held, to invite strangers to enter.

BĂRK'ER'S MILL, *n.* [add.] This machine, as modified by Mr. James Whitelaw, is extensively employed under the name of the Scotch turbine.

BĂRK'ERY, *n.* A tan-house, or place where bark is kept.

BĂRK'HAUSIA. Same as BORKHAUSIA,—*which see.*

BĂRK'ING-BIRD, *n.* The *Pteroptochos rubecula*, a tenuirostral bird common in Chiloe and Chonos, islands in the South American Archipelago. It has received its English name from its

cry, which resembles the barking of a dog.

BÄRK'IT, *pp.* or *a.* Tanned. [*Scotch.*]

BARK'LESS, *n.* Destitute of bark.

BÄRK'-LOUSE, *n.* A minute insect that infests trees.

BÄRK'-PIT, *n.* A tan-pit, or pit for tanning or steeping leather.

BÄRK'-STOVE, *n.* *See* BARK-BED.

BÄR'LA-FUMMIL. An exclamation for a truce by one who has fallen down in wrestling or play. [*Scotch.*]

BÄR'LEY. [From *Parley.*] A cry among boys at their violent games for a truce. [*Scotch.*]

BÄR'LEY-BIRD, *n.* A name of the siskin. The wryneck (*Yunx torquilla*) is also sometimes so called.

BÄR'LEY-CAKE, *n.* Cake made of barley.

BÄR'LEY-FEVER, *n.* Illness caused by intemperance. [*North of Eng.*] It corresponds to *barley-sickness* in *Scotland.*

BÄR'LEY-MEAL, *n.* Meal made from barley.

BÄR'-MAID, *n.* A maid or woman who tends the bar of an inn.

BARME,† *n.* [Sax.] The bosom; the lap.—*Barme-cloth*, an apron. [*Chaucer.*]

BÄR'MOTE, or **BÄRGH'MOTE,** *n.* A court, not of record, within the Hundred of the Peak, in Derbyshire, for the regulation of groves, possessions, and trade of the miners, and lead.

BÄRN'ABEE, *n.* An insect; the lady-bird.

BÄR'NABITE, *a.* Of or belonging to the order of St. Barnabas; as, a *Barnabite* monk; a *Barnabite* friar.

BARN-DOOR FOWLS, *n.* A name given to the common domestic fowls.

BÄRNE,† *n.* A child. [*Shak.*]

BARN'FULL, *n.* As much as a barn will hold.

BÄRN'-OWL, *n.* The common owl (*Strix flammea*) is generally so called from being found in barns, where it proves very useful, by destroying mice and other vermin.

BARNS'-BREAKING, *n.* An idle frolic. [*Scotch.*]

BÄRN'-YARD, *n.* A yard adjacent to a barn.

BÄRN-YARD FOWL, *n.* The common hen.

BAROC'O, *n.* In *logic*, a barbarous term employed to indicate a species of syllogism, of which the first proposition is a universal affirmative, and the other two are particular negatives.

BAROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. βαρος, weight, and λογος, discourse.] The science of weight, or of the gravity of bodies.

BAROMACROM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. βαρος, weight, μακρος, long, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument invented by Professor Stein for determining the weight and the length of new-born infants.

BAROME'TOGRAPHY, *n.* The science of the barometer; also, the art of making barometric observations.

BAROMET'RIC, *a.* Same as BAROMETRICAL.

BAROMET'ROGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. βαρος, weight, μετρον, measure, and γραφω, to write.] An instrument contrived for inscribing, of itself, upon paper the variations of atmospheric pressure.

BAR'OMETZ, *n.* A singular vegetable production, consisting of the prostrate hairy stem of a species of cibotium, a fern. From its shaggy appearance, it looks something like a crouching animal, from which circumstance it has obtained the name of Scythian lamb,



Barometz, Cibotium assamicum

and many fabulous stories have been told about it.

BAR'ON, *n.* [add.] In *cookery*, a *baron of beef* consists of two sirloins not cut asunder.

BAR'ON-COURT, *n.* *See* COURT-BARON.

BAR'ONY, *n.* [add.] In *Ireland*, a territorial division, corresponding nearly to the English hundred, and supposed to have been originally the district of a native chief. There are 252 baronies in Ireland.

BAROUCHET', *n.* [Fr.] A small kind of barouche; or a four-wheeled open carriage, with a head.

BÄR'-POSTS, *n.* Posts driven into the ground to form the sides of a field-gate.

BÄRQUE, *n.* [Fr.] *See* BARK.

BAR'RACE, *n.* Bounds; lists for combatants.

BAR'RACOON, *n.* [Sp.] A negro-barrack; a slave-depot; a bazaar where men of the African races are sold. Barracoons are raised at various points of the west coast of Africa, also in Cuba, Brazil, &c. African barracoons are composed of large but low-roofed wooden sheds, in which the human article is stored, with attaching bolts, chains, &c. Some have defensive works, to resist the attacks of the British forces engaged in the slave-trade preventive service. The public barracoons at the Havana, &c., are comparatively solid buildings, serving as prisons, and having a *patio*, or open show-place, in the centre. The plantation-prisons, in which the field-negroes of Cuba are locked up after their daily labour is concluded, are also called *barracoons.*

BAR'REL, for **BARREL.**

BAR'REL-BULK, *n.* In *shipping*, a measure of capacity for freight, equal to five cubic feet. Eight barrel-bulk, or 40 cubic ft., equal one ton measurement.

BAR'REL-DRAIN, *n.* A cylindrical drain.

BAR'REL-ORGAN, *n.* *See* ORGAN.

BAR'REN-FLOWERED, *a.* Having flowers without fruit.

BAR'REN IVY, *n.* Creeping ivy which does not flower.

BAR'REN LAND, *n.* In *agriculture*, land which is not fertile or productive; land in which the plants generally cultivated do not prosper or arrive at maturity.

BAR'REN MONEY, *n.* In the *civil law*, money which is not put out to interest.

BAR'REN-SPIRITED, *a.* Of a poor or mean spirit. [*Shak.*]

BAR'REN-WORT, *n.* [add.] One species of the genus Epimedium is found in Persia, and another in America.

BAR'RING, *ppr.* [add.] This word is used in *low* style for *excepting;* as, *barring* accidents, I warrant the goods to be sound.

BAR'RING-OUT, *n.* [add.] The act of closing the doors of a school-room against a schoolmaster, a boyish mode of rebellion in schools.

BARRINGTO'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Barringtoniaceæ. One species is a lofty Indian tree, with large handsome flowers.

BARRINGTONIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, closely allied to the Myrtaceæ, with which it is frequently conjoined, but differing by the large albumen, and alternate often serrated leaves, which have no pellucid dots. Barringtonia, Stravadia, Careya, and a few other genera, belong to it.

BAR'RIS, *n.* A name given on the Guinea coast to the chimpanzee; and also to the mandrill (*Cynocephalus mormon*).

BAR'RISTER, *n.* [add.] The distinction between *utter*, or *outer barristers*, and *inner barristers*, is now wholly abolished, the former being called barristers generally, and the latter falling under the denomination of students.

BAR'ROW-TRAM, *n.* Shaft of a wheel-barrow. [*Scotch.*]

BÄR'-SHOE, *n.* A particular kind of horse-shoe.

BÄR'TIZAN, or **BÄRTIZAN'.**

BARYPHO'NIA, *n.* [Gr. βαρυς, heavy, and φωνη, voice.] Heaviness of voice; difficulty of pronunciation.

BARY'TA, BARY'TES, instead of **BAR'YTA, BAR'YTES.**

BARYTE', *n.* Same as BARYTES.

BARY'TIN, *n.* A new vegetable base obtained from the rhizoma of *Veratrum album*, or white hellebore, so named in consequence of its being precipitated from its solution like baryta.

BARY'TO-CAL'CITE, instead of **BAR'YTO-CAL'CITE.**

BARY'TUM, instead of **BAR'YTUM.** *See* BARIUM.

BASAL'TES, *n.* The old name of basalt.

BÄS BLEU, *n.* (bäblew.) [Fr.] A literary lady; a blue-stocking.

BASE, *n.* [add.] In *war*, a tract of country protected by fortifications, from which the operations of an army proceed.—In *chem.*, a *base* is sometimes defined, the electro-positive ingredient of a compound, or the electro-positive ingredient of a salt.—In the *arts*, the term *base* is synonymous with *mordant*, and is applied in dyeing to a substance that has an affinity for both the cloth and the colouring matter.—In *conchol.*, the term *base* is generally used in opposition to the *apex*, or pointed extremity of univalve shells; in bivalves, which adhere to other substances by one of their valves, that which adheres is termed the *basal valve.*—[In sig. 13, for *Thorough bass*, read *Thorough base.*]

BASE, *v. t.* [add.] In a *figurative* sense, to found; to lay the foundation of; as, to *base* an argument upon facts.

BÄSE' COURT, *n.* [add.] In *law*, an inferior court, not of record, as a court-baron, court-leet, &c.

BÄSE' FEE. In *law*, to hold in *base fee* is to hold in fee at the will of the lord; opposed to *socage tenure.*

BÄSE'-HUMILITIE,† *n.* Subjection. [*Spenser.*]

BĀSE′ INFEFTMENT. In *Scots law*, a disposition of lands by a vassal, to be held of himself.

BAS′ELARD, *n.* An ornamental dagger worn hanging at the girdle, immediately in front of the person. Such weapons



Figure wearing a Baselard, from Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.

were worn by gentlemen of right, and by all pretenders to gentility in the reign of Henry V.

BASELLA′CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of the monochlamydeous dicotyledonous plants. They are usually fleshy and scandent, but otherwise like Chenopodiaceæ. The stamens are perigynous, and the calyx coloured.

BĀSE′MENT MEMBRANE, *n.* A membrane which covers every free surface of the body, both external and internal. It forms the outer layer of the true skin, lying between it and the epidermis or scurf-skin. It forms also the lining of the mouth, stomach, and intestinal tube, with all the canals opening into these; it also forms the inner layer of the serous membranes, and it lines the blood-vessels and other tubes. It is also called the *primary membrane.*

BĀS EN,† *pp.* or *a.* Wide; extended. [*Spenser*]

BĀSE NET. *See* Bascinet.

BĀSE′-ROCKET, *n.* The common name of two British plants of the genus Reseda, *R. lutea* and *R. fruticulosa.* [*See* Reseda.]

BĀSES, *n.* A kind of embroidered mantle, which hung down from the middle to about the knees, or lower, worn in ancient times by knights on horseback.

BĀSE′ TENURE, *n.* In *law*, a tenure by villenage, or other customary service.

BA′SIC, *a.* [add.] This term is often applied to a salt in which the base is in excess, or constitutes a large proportion of the neutral salt.—*Basic water,* a term applied to water which appears in some cases to act the part of a base, as in phosphoric acid.

BAS′ILAR, } *a.* [add.] Relating to
BAS′ILARY, } the base; situated at the base.

BAS′ILIC, or **BASIL′IC,** *n.*

BASIL′IC, or **BASIL′ICA,** *n.*

BAS′ILIC, or **BASIL′IC,** *a.*

BASIL′ICA, *n.* Same as Basilic.

BASIL′ICOK,† *n.* A basilisk. [*Chaucer.*]

BASILIS′CUS, *n* [L.] *See* Basilisk.

BAS′ILISK, *n.* [add.] This cannon carried an iron ball of the weight of 200 lbs., but it is not now used. Modern writers give this name to a cannon of smaller size, from ten to fifteen feet long, carrying a forty-eight pound ball.

BAS′IL THYME, *n.* A British plant, the *Thymus*, Linn., and the *Acinos vulgaris* of modern botanists. It has bluish purple flowers, and a fragrant, aromatic smell.

BA′SIN, *n.* [add] In *phys. geog.*, a circular or oval valley or depression of the earth's surface, the lower part of which is generally occupied by a lake, or traversed by a river; also the entire tract of country drained by a river. It is also applied to any collection of water, as seas, lakes, and rivers, and comprehends all the countries which are drained by the waters which run into such sea, lake, or river.

BA SINED, *a.* Inclosed in a basin.

BA′SIN-SHĀPED, instead of BASIN-SHĀPED.

BASIS OLUTE, *a.* [L. *basis*, and *solutus*, free] A term applied to leaves prolonged at the base, below the point of origin

BASQUE, *a* (bask.) Relating to Biscay, or the language of the natives of Biscay.

BĀS-RELIEF′, *n.* *See* Bass-Relief.

BĀSS, *n.* [add] A door-mat for wiping dirty shoes on; so named because at first made chiefly of the bark of the *bass* or lime-tree.

BĀSSE,† *n.* (bass′.) A kiss; a buss. [*Chaucer*]

BĀSSE, *n.* The sea-perch (*Labrax lupus*) is so called. [*See* Bass.]

BAS SET, *a* Inclined upwards; as, the *basset* edge of strata.

BASSETTE, *n.* [Fr] A game at cards. [*See* Basset]

BĀSS -HORN, *n.* A musical instrument which is a modification of the bassoon, but much lower and deeper in its tones. It is now generally substituted in field-music for the serpent

BAS SIA, *n* A genus of tropical plants found in the East Indies and Africa, and belonging to the nat. order Sapotaceæ One species, *B. Parkii*, is the shea-tree of Park, the fruit of which yields a kind of butter.

BAS SINET, *n.* A wicker-basket with a covering or hood over one end, in which young children are placed as in a cradle.

BAS′SO, *n.* In *music*, the Italian word for *bass*, or *base*.

BAS SOCK, instead of BAS′SOC.

BAS SO-DI-CAM′ERA, *n.* A double-bass or contra-basso, reduced in size and power, but not in compass, and thus adapted to small or private rooms. It has four strings, of the same quality as those of the violoncello, but all proportionably thicker. They are tuned in fifths to the same literal notes as the violin, but two octaves lower. In quality of tone and in compass it is superior to the double-bass in chamber-music.

BASSOO′LĀH, *n.* A small adze used in India; its blade, in place of being circular, like that of the common adze, is plane set at an angle of 45 or 50 degrees to the handle, which is very short.

BĀSS-RELIEF, instead of BĀSS-RELIEF.

BĀSS′ VOICE, } *n.* In *music*, the lowest
BĀSE′ VOICE, } male voice, the usual compass of which is from G or F below the base-staff, to D or E above it.

BĀS′TARD-AL′KANET, *n.* A plant, the *Lithospermum arvense* (Linn.)

BĀS′TARD-BALM, *n.* A plant, the *Melittis melissophyllum.* [*See* Melittis.]

BĀS′TARD CABBAGE-TREE, *n.* The *Geoffroya inermis* of botanists.

BĀS′TARD-CEDAR, *n.* A name given to various trees which are known in our colonies by the name of *cedar*, but are quite distinct from it. Among these may be mentioned the various species of Cedrela, and the genus Bubroma.

BĀS TARD-DITTANY, *n.* A plant; white horehound.

BĀS′TARD HARE'S-EAR, *n.* A shrub from the Canary isles, remarkable for the beauty of its leaves; it is called *Phyllis nobla.*

BĀS′TARD-INDIGO, *n.* A North American shrub, from which indigo was formerly obtained; it is the *Amorpha fructicosa* of botanists.

BĀS′TARDLY,† *a.* Spurious.

BĀS′TARD-MANCHINEEL, *n.* A name given to the various species of Cameraria, a genus belonging to the Apocynaceæ.

BĀS TARD STONE-PARSLEY, *n* A plant, the *Sison amomum.* [*See* Sison.]

BĀS TARD TOAD-FLAX, *n* A plant, the *Thesium linophyllum* [*See* Linaria, and Toad-Flax.]

BAS′TIMENT,† } *n.* [Fr *bastiment*]
BASTIMEN′TO,† } A rampart.

BAS′TIONED, *a.* Provided with bastions

BAS′TON, *n.* [add] A truncheon or small club, used in the tournament instead of the mace in the regular fight.

BĀS′YLE, *n.* [Gr βασις, a base, and ὑλη, nature or principle.] In *chem.*, a term recently employed to denote the metallic radical of a salt, or any electro-positive ingredient of a compound.

BAT, *n.* [add.] The negroes in Jamaica call the true bats, *rat-bats*, to distinguish them from butterflies, which they call *bats*

BATĀRD-EAU′. [add] [Fr. *battre*, to repel, and *eau*, water.]

BĀTE,† *pret.* of *Bite.* Did bite. [*Spenser*]

BĀTE, *v. t* [add] To dull or blunt; as, to *bate* the scythe's keen edge. [*Shak*]

BĀTH, *n.* [add.] Immersion in a bath; as, to take a *bath* —*Partial bath*, a bath applied to some particular part of the body, as the head, foot, &c.—In *chem.*, a *bath* is an apparatus for modifying and regulating the heat in various chemical processes, by interposing a quantity of sand, water, or other substance, between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated. When a liquid bath of a higher temperature than 212° is required, saturated solutions are employed, in which the boiling point is higher than that of water.—*Metal bath*, a chemical bath for higher temperatures than can be produced by liquid baths. Mercury, fusible metal, tin, or lead, are employed for this purpose.—*Knights of the Bath*, an order of knighthood supposed to have been instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. in 1399. It received this name from the circumstance of the candidates for the honour being put into a bath the preceding evening, to denote a purification or absolution from their former misdeeds, and that they were now to commence a new life. The present order of the Bath, however, was instituted by George I. in 1725. It was a military order, and consisted, exclusive of the sovereign, of a grand-master, and thirty-six companions. In 1815, the order was greatly extended, and it is now composed of three classes, viz., military and

civil knights grand-crosses, knights-commanders, and knights-companions.



Badge and Collar of the Bath.

The badge is a golden cross of eight points, with a lion of England between the four principal angles, and having on the sides a rose, thistle, and shamrock; motto, *Tria juncta in uno*. A silver star is also worn by the first two classes.

BATH' BRICK, *n.* A preparation of calcareous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives.

BÂTHE, *n.* Act of bathing; the immersion of the body in water; as, to take one's usual *bathe*.

BATHET'IC, *a.* Relating to bathos; sinking. [*Rar. us.*]

BÂTH'ING, *n.* [add.] The temporary surrounding of the body, or a part of it, with a medium different or of a different temperature from that in which it is usually placed, as water, watery vapour, or air of a temperature different from that of the common atmosphere. Bathing is usually employed for the prevention or cure of disease, or for the pleasure derived from the operation.

BÂTH'ING-ROOM, *n.* A bath-room.

BATH'-METAL, *n.* An alloy of metal, composed of 4½ ounces of zinc, and 1 ounce of brass.

BATH'-OOLITE. *See* BATH-STONE.

BAT'-HORSE, } *n.* A horse allowed
BAW'-HORSE, } to a batman in the British army, for conveying the utensils in his charge. [*See* BATMAN.]

BA'THOS, *n.* [add.] A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean, in writing or speech.

BATID'EÆ, *n.* A nat. order instituted by Martius for the *Batis fruticosa*. It belongs to the unisexual monochlamydeous dicotyledonous plants. Its fruit and seeds are unknown, and consequently its affinities very doubtful.

BATIFO'LIUM, *n.* A movable wooden tower used by besiegers in attacking a fortress.

BA'TIS, *n.* A small genus of plants, consisting of a single species, forming the nat. order Batideæ of Martius. It is remarkable for the quantity of barilla which it contains.

BAT'-MONEY, } *n.* Money paid to a
BAW'-MONEY, } batman.

BAT'-NET, *n.* A net to put over the nests of bats.

BAT'OLITE, *n.* [Fr. *baton*, a staff, and Gr. λιθος, a stone.] A genus of straight, cylindrical, bivalve fossil shells, allied to the hippurites. Some are of great length, and form masses of rock in the high alps.

BAT'ON, } *n.* [add.] The badge or
BATOON', } truncheon of inferior officers of justice, as the *baton* of a constable.—In *music*, a term denoting a rest of four semibreves.—In *her.*, the baton is used to denote illegitimate descent.

BATONNIER', *n.* [Fr.] In *France*, an elected president of an order or fraternity.

BAT'RACHITE, *n.* [add.] A fossil batrachian or frog; also, a mineral found in a mountain in Southern Tyrol, considered to be a silicate of magnesia.

BATRACHOSPER'MUM, *n.* [Gr. βατραχος, a frog, and σπερμα, a seed.] A genus of fresh-water algæ. The species have more or less the appearance of a necklace.

BAT'-SHELL, *n.* A species of Voluta, of a dusky brown colour.

BAT'TEL, *v. i.* [add.] To reside at the university; to keep terms.

BAT'TEL,† *v. t.* To render fertile; to batten.

BAT'TEL, *n.* [add.] Provisions taken by Oxford students from the buttery; and also the charges thereon.—At *Eton college*, a small allowance of food, which, in addition to the college allowance, the collegers receive from their dames.

BAT'TELLER, } *n.* [add.] A student
BAT'TLER, } at Oxford, who stands indebted, in the college books, for provisions and drink at the buttery. Hence, one who keeps terms, or resides at the university.

BAT'TEN, *v. t.* [add.] To fasten with battens.—*To batten down*, to fasten down with battens, as the hatches of a ship during a storm.

BAT'TENED, *pp.* [add.] Fastened with battens.

BAT'TENING, *n.* [add.] The operation of fixing battens to walls for nailing up laths.

BAT'TER-RULE, *n.* A plumb-line so contrived, that while the plummet hangs vertically, the wall to which it is applied may be sloping or battered. This is effected by forming the edge of the instrument so as to incline towards the vertical line of the plummet, in proportion to the slope of the wall.

BAT'TERY, *n.* [add.] *Trough battery.* [*See Galvanic battery* under GALVANIC.]

BAT'TIL,† *v. i.* To battel, or batten; to grow fat. [*Spenser.*]

BAT'TLE, *n.* [add.] A *drawn battle* is one in which neither party gains the victory.—A *battle-royal*, a battle with fists or cudgels, in which more than two are engaged; a melée. The term is also applied to a fight of gamecocks, in which more than two are engaged. [*Provincial.*]

BAT'TLE, *v. t.* [add.] To encounter; to engage in battle.

BAT'TLINGS,† *n.* An allowance of money.

BAT'TON,† *n.* A baton or club. [*Spenser.*]

BATTS, *n.* Botts. [*Scotch.*]

BATTU'TA, *n.* [add.] In *music*, the motion of beating with the hand or foot, in directing the time.

BATZ, or BATZE, *n.*

BAU'BLE, *n.* A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw; that which is gay and showy, without any real value. [*See* BAWBLE.]

BAUDE,† *a.* (baud.) [Fr.] Joyous; riotously joyous. [*Chaucer.*]

BAU'DEKIN, *n.* [Said to be from *Baldek* or *Babylon.*] A sumptuous species of cloth for garments, used by the nobility of the middle ages, and composed of silk interwoven with threads of gold.

BAUDELAIRE',† *n.* [Fr.] A small knife carried about the person, or in the girdle.

BAUD'ERIE,† } *n.* Bawdry. [*Chau-*
BAUD'RIE,† } *cer.*]

BAUD'RICKE,† } *n.* A baldric.
BAULD'RICKE,† } [*Spenser.*]

BAU'DRONS, *n.* Puss; a cat. [*Scotch.*]

BAUD'Y,† *a.* Bawdy. [*Chaucer.*]

BAUHIN'IA, instead of BAUCHI'NIA.

BAUKS, *n.* Balks; uncultivated places between ridges of land. [*Scotch.*]

BAULD, *a.* Bald; also bold. [*Scotch.*]

BAU'LEA, *n.* A round-bottomed boat used on the shallower parts of the Ganges, for transporting passengers. It is not deep, though sometimes it is provided with a mast; but the wind must be very light before it dare unfurl its sail. Bauleas are chiefly propelled with oars, and are much used by Europeans and rich natives.

BAU'LITE, *n.* A white transparent mineral, in very thin splinters, found in the matter ejected by Krabla in Iceland. It is a silicate of alumina, and melts before the blowpipe into a clear glass.

BAVARETTE',† *n.* A bib to put before the bosom of a child.

BAVIN, *n.* [add.] *Bavins for fireships*, fagots of easily-kindled brushwood, 2 or 3 ft. long. The bush ends are all laid one way, dipped in melted composition, and afterwards confined by the hand, to keep them from breaking off, and to make them burn more fiercely.

BAW'BEE, *n.* *See* BAUBEE.

BAWL, *n.* A vehement clamour; an outcry.

BAWNES,† *n. plur.* [*See* BAWN.] Eminences. [*Spenser.*]

BAW'SON-FACED, } *a.* Having a
BAW'SINT-FACED, } white spot on the forehead or face, as a horse, cow, &c. [*Scotch.*]

BAX'TER, *n.* A baker. [*Scotch.*]

BAY, *n.* [add.] A stand made by one pursued or attacked, during which the enemy holds off.—*To keep* or *to stand at bay*, is to face the enemy; to ward off an attack; to keep an enemy from closing in. Also the noise, or repeated barking of a dog when the game turns round upon him; and when a stag turns round upon the dogs, he is said to keep them *at bay*, or barking, because they dare not close in and attack him.

BĀYADEER', *n.* In the *East Indies*, a regularly bred dancing-girl; a prostitute.

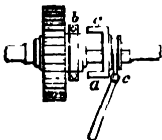
BĀY'-BERRY TALLOW, *n.* A waxy substance obtained from the bay-berry or wax-myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), called also *myrtle-wax*.

BAYEUX' TAPESTRY, *n.* A singular monument of the middle ages, which consists of a web or roll of linen cloth or canvas, upon which a continuous representation of the events connected with the conquest of England by the Normans is worked in woollen thread of different colours, in the manner of a sampler. It is 214 feet in length, and 20 inches in width, and divided into 72 compartments. It is traditionally said to be the work of Matilda, queen to William the Conqueror, and presented by her to the cathedral of Bayeux.

BĀY'ING, *n.* The barking of a dog.

BĀY'ONET-CLUTCH, *n.* [add.] In *machinery*, a form of clutch armed

usually with two prongs *a, a*, which, in gear, act on the ends or "lugs" of a friction-strap *b*, fitted on a side-boss of the wheel to be driven, and which is loose on the same shaft. The clutch is attached to the shaft by a feather-key, and when drawn back, or out of gear with the strap, the wheel remains



Bayonet-clutch.

at rest, and the clutch continues to revolve with the shaft. When it is required to set the machinery again in motion, the clutch is thrown forward by the fork *c*, and its prongs, engaging with the strap, gradually put the wheel in motion.

BAY'-RUM, *n.* A spirit obtained by distilling the leaves of the bay-tree.

BAYS, *n.* *See* BAIZE.

BAYT,† *v. t.* To rest. [*Spenser.*]

BAY'-TREE, *n.* The laurel-tree (*Laurus nobilis*).

BDEL'LIUM, *n.* [add.] The Indian bdellium, according to Royle, is the produce of a species of Amyris, the *A. commiphora*, Roxburgh. The African bdellium is a product of the *Hendelotia Africana*, a plant belonging to the cashew tribe. The Sicilian bdellium is produced by the *Daucus Hispanicus;* and the Egyptian bdellium is supposed to be produced by the *Borassus flabelliformis*, Linn.

BEACH'ING, *n.* The act of running a vessel on shore, after springing a leak, to prevent her from sinking; or when, from peculiar circumstances, she may be otherwise placed in imminent peril The term applies also to running a vessel on the beach, for the purpose of being loaded, or careened, where there is no suitable accommodation.

BEA'CON, *v. t.* To afford light or aid, as a beacon; to light up.

BEA'CONLESS, *a.* Having no beacon.

BEAD, *n.* [add.] A small piece of metal on a gun-barrel, to take sight by.

BEAD, *n.* In *joinery*, a round moulding variously modified; as—1. *Bead and butt*, framed work, where the panel is flush with the framing, and has a bead run on two edges in the direction of the grain only, while the ends are left plain (fig. 1).—2. *Bead and flush*, framed work in which a bead is run on the



Fig. 1. Fig. 2

edge of the framing (fig. 2).—3. *Bead and quirk*, a bead formed or stuck, as it is called, on the edge of a piece of stuff flush with its surface (fig. 3.)—4. *Bead and double quirk*, or return bead, a bead stuck on a piece of stuff, and



Fig. 3 Fig. 4

quirked or relieved on both surfaces. (fig. 4).—5. *Bead butt and square work*, when the panel has beads on two of its edges on one side only, and the other side is plain.—6 *Bead flush and square*, when the framing is beaded on one side only.

BEAD'LERY, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a beadle.

BEAD-MOULD, *n.* A species of fungus which attacks fruit-preserves. Its stems consist of single cells, loosely jointed together, so as to present the appearance of strings of beads.

BEAD-PLANE, *n.* In *joinery*, a plane for forming a bead.

BEADS, *n.* A number of glass globules for trying the strength of spirits. These globules are all numbered according to their specific gravities, and the strength of the spirit is denominated by the number of that one which remains suspended in it, and neither sinks to the bottom, nor floats on the surface. This is but a rude way of determining the strength of spirits, and is now superseded by the hydrometer.

BEAD'-SNAKE, *n.* A species of coluber, of a brown colour, with spots.

BEAD'-TOOL, *n.* A turning tool which has its cutting face ground to a concave curve, so that it may produce a convex moulding when applied to the work.

BEAD'-TREE, *n.* [add.] The *Melia azedarach*. Its nuts are used for beads in necklaces, which are worn by the Roman Catholics, especially in Spain and Portugal, hence the name. The root is bitter, and is used as an anthelmintic in North America.

BEAK'ED PARSLEY. *See* ANTHRISCUS.

BEAK'-IRON, *n.* [add.] Tools of the same name, but very unlike those of the blacksmith, are used by coppersmiths and workers in sheet-metal. They are often very long, and are seldom attached to the anvil, but generally held in the jaws of the vice.

BEAK'-RUSH, *n.* The common name of two British herbaceous plants of the genus Rhynchospora [*See* RHYNCHOSPORA.]

BEAL, } BIEL, } *n.* [Gael.] A mouth; an opening.

BEAM, *n.* [add.] In *optics*, a collection or body of parallel rays of light. The middle ray of a beam is called its axis. [*See* PENCIL.]

BEAM, *v. t.* [add.] To emit in beams or rays. This verb is generally followed by *forth;* as, to *beam forth* light.

BEAM'ED, *a.* The head of a stag is said to be *beamed*, when it has all its antlers put forth.

BEAM'ED, *pp.* Emitted in beams or rays.

BEAM'-ENGINE, *n.* A steam-engine in which the motion of the piston is transmitted to the crank by means of an overhead-beam and connecting-rod, as distinct from a direct-action engine and a side-lever engine, in which the motion is communicated by two side-levers or beams, below the level of the piston cross-head.

BEAM'-FEATHER, *n.* A long feather of a hawk's wing.

BEAM'-FILLING, *n.* [add.] In *naut. lan.*, that portion of the cargo which is stowed betwixt the beams.

BEAMS, *n. plur.* In *ship-building*, strong pieces of timber, extending from one side of the vessel to the other. They rest upon the clamps or shelf-pieces, and, besides binding the vessel together, they are indispensable as supports to the deck.—*Break-beams*, beams introduced at the break of a deck.—*Breast-beams*, in vessels furnished with a poop and topgallant forecastle, the beams which are placed at the forepart of the quarter-deck, and at the afterpart of the forecastle.—*Half-beams*, or *fork-beams*, short beams which are introduced for the purpose of supporting the deck, either in places where the framing is kept asunder by hatchways, or there is no framing at all.—*Hold-beams*, in trading vessels, the lowest range of beams.

BEAM'-TREE, *n.* [add.] The *Cratægus aria*, Linn., and the *Pyrus aria*, De Candolle. It is also called white-beam; its wood is hard, compact, and tough, and is used for axle-trees, naves of wheels, and cogs of machinery.

BEAN, *a.* *See* BEIN in this *Supp.*

BEAR, *n.* Barley that has more than two rows of grain in the ear. [*Scotch.*]

BEAR, *v. i.* [add.] To press, with *upon;* as, to *bear* heavily *upon* one's spirits; to *bear* hard *upon* an antagonist.—To relate or refer to, with *on* or *upon;* as, how does this *bear on* the question.—To convey intelligence; as, the letters *bore* that succour was at hand.

BEAR, *n.* [add.] The brown or black bear of Europe is the *Ursus arctos*. It is a native of almost all the northern parts of Europe and Asia, and was at one time common in the British islands. It is savage and solitary. The American black bear is the *Ursus Americanus*, somewhat smaller than the European brown bear. The grisly bear (*Ursus ferox*) is an inhabitant of the Rocky Mountains; it is a ferocious animal, and has a bulky and unwieldy form, but is nevertheless capable of great rapidity of motion. The Siberian bear (*Ursus collaris*) approaches closely to the brown bear. The polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*) is an animal possessed of great strength and fierceness, but the accounts of early navigators of the size, strength, and ferocity of these animals have been found to be greatly exaggerated. They are, indeed, said to be seen frequently in Greenland in great droves, and will sometimes surround the habitations of the natives, and attempt to break in.—*Bears and bulls*, cant terms applied to persons engaged in the gambling transactions of the stock-exchange. A *bear* is one who contracts to deliver, at a specified future time, stocks which he does not own; a *bull* is one who contracts to take them. Hence, in the intervening time, it is the interest of the former to depress stocks, and of the latter to raise them. The stock is, in fact, never delivered, and was never meant to be so; and when the time of delivery arrives, the losing party pays the difference between the price of the stock then and at the time when the contract was made.—A rude, unpolished, or uncouth man is in common parlance called a *bear*.

BEAR'-BIND, *n.* A plant, the *Calystegia sepium*, Brown, and *Convolvulus sepium*, Linn.

BEARD, *v. t.* [add.] To furnish with beard.

BEARD,† *v. t.* To affront. [*Spenser.*]

BEARD'-GRASS, *n.* The common name of two well-known British plants of the genus Polypogon, nat. order Gramineæ.

BEARD'ING-LINE, *n.* In *ship-building*, a curved line formed by reducing the

surface of the dead-wood to the shape of the vessel's body. [*See* BEARDING.]

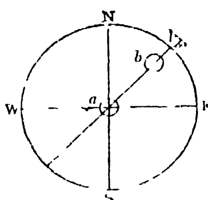
BEARD'-MOSS, *n.* A species of lichen, which grows on the fir, ash, oak, and birch.

BEARD'Y, *n.* The local name of the whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*), one of our most lively and loquacious little birds.—Also the local name of the loche (*Cobitis barbatula*), a small fresh-water fish, so called from the threads about its mouth.

BEARE,† *n.* A bier. [*Spenser.*]

BEAR'ERS,† *n.* In *law*, persons who oppress others; usually called maintainers.

BEARING, *n.* [add.] In *geography* and *navigation*, the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen, or the situation of one object in regard to another, with reference to the points of the compass. Thus, if from a



situation, *a*, an object, *b*, is seen in the direction of north-east, the *bearing* of the object is said to be N.E from *a*.—*To take bearings*, is to ascertain on what point of the compass objects lie. The term is also applied to the situation or direction of any object estimated with reference to some part of a ship; as, *on the beam, before the beam, abaft the beam*, &c. The *bearings* of a vessel are the widest part of her below the plank-sheer.

BEAR'ING-CLOTH, *n.* The cloth with which a child is covered when carried to church to be baptized.

BEAR'S-GREASE, *n.* The fat of bears, extensively used to promote the growth of hair.

BEAR'-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a bear.—2. A coarse shaggy woollen cloth for over-coats.

BEAR'S WHOR'TLEBERRY, *n.* A British plant, the *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*, or *Arbutus uva ursi*, Linn. Its leaves possess manifest astringent, and under certain circumstances, diuretic properties. They have been used in medicine in cases of tendency to calculous diseases.

BEAR'-WARD, *n.* A keeper of bears.

BEAST'EE, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a native water-carrier.

BEAST LIHEAD,† *n.* A greeting to a beast, addressed as a person. [*Spenser.*]

BEAT, *n.* [add.] A round or course which is frequently gone over; as, a watchman's *beat*. Also, a place of habitual or frequent resort.—In *music*, *beats* is a term applied to denote the beatings or pulsations resulting from the joint vibrations of two sounds of the same strength, and nearly the same pitch, or almost in unison. When the unison is complete no *beats* are heard.

BEAT, *v. t.* [add.] *To beat hollow*, to surpass or overcome completely; as, the author of *The Diary of a Physician beats* Sir Walter Scott *hollow*. [*Colloquial.*]

BEAT, *v. i.* [add.] To be tossed so as to strike the ground frequently; as, floating corps lie *beating* on the shore. [*Addison.*] To be employed in incessant and painful thought.

Do not infest your mind with *beating* on the strangeness of this business. *Shak.*

BEAT, BEATEN, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Rendered trite by frequent discussion; as, *beaten* subjects; *beaten* topics.

BEATH'ED,† *pp.* Bathed; hardened by fire. [*Spenser.*]

BEATS, or **BEATINGS**, *n.* In *music*. [*See* under BEAT in this *Supp.*, and under BEATING in *Dict.*]

BEAUMONT'ITE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a hydrosilicate of copper.

BEAU'PERES,† *n. plur.* [*Beau* and *peer.*] Fair companions. [*Spenser.*]

BEAU-SEM'BLANT,† *n.* (bo-sem'-blant.) [Fr.] Fair appearance. [*Chaucer.*]

BEAU'SHIP, *n.* The character and quality of a beau.

BEAU-SIRE,† *n.* (bo'-sīre.) [Fr.] Fair sir; a mode of address. [*Chaucer.*]

BEAU'TIFUL, *n.* That which possesses beauty; as, the *beautiful* in nature or art.

BEAU'TILESS, *a.* Destitute of beauty.

BEAU'TY BEAMING, *a.* Diffusing beauty.

BEAUX ESPRITS, *n. plur.* (bōz'-esprē'.) [Fr.] Men of wit or genius.

BEA'VER, *n.* [add.] Of the American beaver (*Castor fiber*), so much prized for its fur, and the castor which it yields, there are several varieties; as, the *nigra*, or black beaver, the *varia*, or spotted beaver, and the *alba*, or white beaver. Beaver-skins are not so much sought for as they used to be; the general use of silk hats has driven them, in great measure, out of demand.

BEA'VER, *a.* Made of beaver, or of the fur of beaver.

BEA'VER, BEE'VOR, BE'VOR, BE'VER, *n.* In *armour*, the movable face-guard of a helmet, sometimes also used to signify the whole helmet.

He wore his *beaver* up
Shak Hamlet act i scene 2.
What, is my *beaver* easier than it was?
Shak Richard III




Fig 1 Fig 2

HELMET, time of Henry VII Fig 1, Beaver closed
Fig 2, Beaver raised.

BEA'VER-RAT, *n.* The musk-rat,—*which see*.

BEAVERTEEN', *n.* A species of fustian cloth.

BEBEE'RINE, BEBEA'RINE, *n.* The active principle of the bark of the *bebeeru* tree of Guiana. It appears to be analogous to quinine, and both it and its salts are bitter, and highly febrifuge.

BEBEE'RU, BEBEA'RU, *n* A tree of British Guiana (*Nectandra Rodiæi*), the timber of which is known to wood-merchants by the name of *green-heart*.

BECAFI'CO, or **BECAFI'GO**, *n.* [add.] The true becafico or pettychaps, is the *Sylvia hortensis* of Bechstein.

BECAUSE'. [add.] *Because*, used to express the motive or end, is either improper or obsolete; as, the multitude rebuked them, *because* they should hold their peace (Matt. xx. 31). We should now use *that*, or *in order that*.

BECHANCE',† *adv.* Accidentally; by chance.

BECHE DE MERE, *n.* [Fr.] The trepang, a species of holothuria. [*See* TREPANG.]

BE'CHIC, instead of **BECHIC**, *n.*



BECKS, *n.* Pendant tippets of the head-dress, turned like a *beak* over the forehead; worn in the time of Henry VI.

BECOM'ED, *a.* Used by *Shak.* for BECOMING.

BED, *n.* [add.] *Bed* of a stone, slate, or mortar, in *masonry*, the under surface.

BED,† *v. t.* for BID. [*Spenser.*]

BEDARK'EN, *v. t.* To obscure; to darken.

BED'-BUG, *n* The *Cimex lectularius*, a troublesome beaked insect of the order Hemiptera, with an offensive smell, which infests the crevices of bedsteads, &c.

BED'-CHAIR, *n.* A chair for the sick, with a movable back, which rises or falls, to sustain the patient while sitting up in bed.

BEDE'MAN, or **BEDES'MAN**, *n.* A person who resides in a bedehouse, or is supported by the funds appropriated for this purpose. One that prays for or to; a poor pensioner. [*Scotch.*]

BEDEV'ILLED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown into utter disorder and confusion.

BEDIGHT',† *pp.* Called or named. [*Spenser.*]

BED'LAM-BEGGARS, *n.* The name anciently given to such patients of the hospital of bedlam as, being partially cured, were allowed to go at large, or a begging.

BED'-LIN'EN, *n.* Linen for beds, as sheets, pillow-covers.

BED'OUINS, *n plur.* The name of those Arabs who live in tents, and are scattered over Arabia, Egypt, and other parts of Africa

BED'-PAN, *n.* An utensil for a person bedridden.

BED'-PLATE, *n.* In *mechanics*, the sole-plate or foundation-plate of an engine, &c., is often thus named.

BED'-QUILT, *n* A quilted cover for a bed.

BED'RAL, *n* A beadle, a person who is bedrid. [*Scotch.*]

BEDREINTE',† *pp.* (bedrent'.) [Sax. *bedrencean.*] Drenched; thoroughly wetted. [*Chaucer.*]

BED'-STEPS, *n.* Steps for ascending a bed.

BED'-STRAW, *n.* In *bot.* [*See* GALIUM.]

BED'TICK, *n* A case of strong linen or cotton cloth for containing the feathers or other materials of a bed.

BEDUNG', *v. t.* To cover with dung.

BEE, *n.* In *America*, the name given to an assemblage of people, generally neighbours, to unite their labours for the benefit of one individual or family.

BEEBERA. Misprint for BEBEERU,—*which see* in this *Supp.*

BEE'-BIRD, *n.* The local name of the spotted fly-catcher (*Muscicapa grisola*), so called from its catching bees.

BEECH'-FINCH, *n.* The chaffinch (*Fringilla cœlebs*) is locally so named.

BEECH'-GALL, *n* A hard nut on the leaf of the beech.

BEECH'-NUT, *n.* The nut of the beech-

tree, from which an oil is extracted [*See* BEECH-OIL.]
BĒECH'Y, *a.* Made of beech; consisting of beeches.
BĒEF'-WOOD, *n.* The Australian name of the wood of the species of the genus Casuarina. It is of a reddish colour, hard, and close-grained, with dark and whitish streaks. It is chiefly used in fine ornamental work.
BEE'-HAWK, *n.* The honey-buzzard (*Pernis apivora*) is so called, from preying on hymenopterous insects, such as wasps, &c. Lepidopterous insects of the genus Sesia are also often called bee-hawks, or bee-hawk moths
BEE'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or repository for bees.
BEE'-LINE. In *America*, to take a *bee line* is to take the most direct or straight way from one point to another as bees do in returning loaded with honey to their hives.
BEE'-MOTH, *n.* A moth, from whose eggs are produced caterpillars which infest bee-hives. It is the *Galleria cereana* of naturalists.
BEEN,† *n. plur.* Bees. [*Chaucer.*]
BEE'-ORCHIS, *n.* A British plant of the genus Ophrys, the *O. apifera.* [*See* OPHRYS.]
BĒER'-SHOP, *n* A shop in which beer is sold.
BEES''-WAX, *n* The wax collected by bees, and of which their cells are constructed. [*See* WAX.]
BEE'TLE, *n.* [add.] In *entom*, this term is more properly used to designate those insects which are covered by a strong horny substance, the abdominal part of the body being protected by two sheaths, under which the wings are folded. Hence, the term is synonymous with *coleoptera.* The "black beetles" of kitchens and cellars are cockroaches (*Blatta germanica*), and belong to the order Orthoptera.
BEEVOR, *n.* In *armour.* [*See* BEAVER.]
BEFLAT'TER, *v. t.* To flatter; to cajole.
BEFLOW'ER, *v t.* To besprinkle, or scatter over with eruptions or pustules. [*Hobbes.*]
BEFLUM'MED, *pp.* or *a.* Palavered; flattered. [*Sir W. Scott.*]
BEFOG', *v. t.* To involve in fog.
BEFŌREN',† } *adv.* or *prep.* Before.
BEFŌRNE',† } [*Chaucer.*]
BEFRIEND'MENT, *n.* Act of befriending.
BEFUR', *v. t.* To cover or supply with fur.
BE'GA, *n.* A Bengal land-measure, about one-third of an English acre.
BEG'GAR-BRAT, *n.* A child that begs.
BEG'GAR'S-LICE, *n.* The name of a noxious American weed, the *Echinospermum virginicum.* It has a bur-like fruit, or nut, with hooked prickles, which fasten on those who pass by.
BEGHARDS', } *n.* [add.] A German
BEGUARDS', } word, signifying one who begs with importunity. In this sense it was frequently applied to the Franciscan and other mendicant orders, denoting the practice by which they gained their subsistence. The term was also applied to a class of persons distinguished for the fervour and frequency of their prayers.
BEGINNE', for BEGINNING. [*Spenser.*]
BEGON',† *pp.* Gone. [*Chaucer.*]
BEGO'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* BEGONIACEÆ]
BEGONNE,† *pp.* (begon'.) Begun. [*Chaucer.*]

BEGRUT'TEN, *pp.* or *a.* Exhausted with weeping. [*Scotch.*]
BEGUIN', *n.* [Fr.] [add.] The *Beguins* were properly certain tertiaries, or half-monks, who followed the third rule of St. Francis, in the 13th century. They were the *Beghards* of Germany. [*See* BEGHARDS.]
BEGUINES', *n.* [Fr.] An order of females who sprung up in Germany and Belgium in the 13th century. Without taking the monastic vows, they formed themselves into societies, for the purposes of devotion and charity, and lived in houses called *beguinages.* Communities of Beguines still subsist in Holland, Belgium, and Germany.
BEGUM', *v t.* To daub or cover with gum.
BEGUNK', } *n.* A trick. [*Scotch*]
BEGOKE', }
BEHĀVE',† *v. t.* [add] To possess, use, or occupy. [*Spenser.*]
BE HEMOTH, *n.* [add.] Some authors consider the behemoth as a kind of type, or representation of the largest land animals, under the generic name of *behemoth,* which is a plural, denoting literally, *beasts.*
BE'HEN, } *n.* [add.] The white behen
BEN, } of the shops is the root of
BEK'EN, } the *Centaurea behen,* a native of the Levant; the red behen is the root of the *Statice limonium,* or sea-lavender.
BEHESTE',† *n.* (behest'.) Promise. [*Chaucer.*]
BEHETE,† *v. t.* (behet'.) [Sax.] To promise. [*Chaucer.*]
BEHEWE',† *pp.* (behew'.) [*Be* and *hue.*] Coloured. [*Chaucer.*]
BEHIGHT'EN,† } *pp.* [*See* BEHIGHT.]
BEHIGHTE',† } Promised. [*Chaucer.*]
BEHŌLD'ING, *n.* Act of seeing.—2.† Obligation.
BEHOOVE',† *n.* Advantage; behoof.
BĒILD, } *n.* Shelter. [*Scotch.*]
BIĒLD, }
BĒIN, *a.* Wealthy; well to do; comfortable; well provided. [*Scotch.*]
BĒ'ING-PLACE,† *n.* A place to exist in; a state of existence.
BEIST'INGS, *n.* The name among farmers for the first milk of the cow after the birth of a calf. [*See* BIEST-INGS.]
BE IT SO. A phrase of anticipation—*suppose it to be so;* or, of permission—*let it be so.* [*Shak.*]
BEJAUN'DICE, *v. t.* To infect with the jaundice.
BEL-ACCOYLE', *n.* [Fr. *bel,* and *accueil.*] Kind salutation and reception.
BELAYD',† *pp.* [*See* BELAY.] Laid over or decorated. [*Spenser.*]
BELCH, *v. i.* To eject wind from the stomach; to issue out with eructation.
BELEC'TION MOULDINGS, *n. See* BALECTION MOULDINGS.
BELEC'TURE, *v. t.* To vex with lectures; to lecture.
BELEMNIT'IDÆ, *n.* The family of cepha'opodous mollusca which contains the belemnites, of which at least 100 species are known in a fossil state.
BEL ESPRIT, *n.* (bel' espree.) *Plur. Beaux esprits.* A wit; a fine genius. Also, a pretender to wit.
BEL'FRY, *n.* [add.] In *ships,* the ornamental frame usually fixed on the top of the pawl-bit, in which the ship's bell is hung.
BELGARDES.† *See* BELLGARDS in this *Supp.*

BELIĒVE', *v. t.* [add.] To think to be true; to suppose.
BELIKE', *adv.* Perhaps. [*Scotch.*]
BELIVE', } *adv.* By and by; speedily.
BELYVE', } [*Scotch.*]
BELL, *n.* [add.] *To curse by bell, book, and candle,* in the *Rom. church,* was to read a form of execration against an excommunicated person, with the ringing of bells and candles lighted, to inspire the greater dread.—*Bell-roof,* in *arch.,* a roof, the vertical section of which, perpendicular to the wall or its springing line, is a curve of contrary flexure, being concave at bottom and convex at top.
BELL, *v. t. To bell the cat,* to encounter and cripple an adversary of a greatly superior power. The phrase is derived from the fable of the mice resolving to put a bell on the cat, to guard them against its attack.
BELLA'TRIX, *n.* [L.] A ruddy glittering star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion; so named from its imaginary influence in exciting war.
BELL'-BIRD, *n.* A species of chatterer (*Procnias carunculata*), distinguished by a long soft caruncle at the base of its beak. It is a native of South America, and its loud sonorous voice exactly resembles the tolling of a bell, being all the more striking, that it is, perhaps, the only bird which is not silent during the heat of the day.
BELL'-CRANK, *n.* In *mech*, a rectangular lever by which the direction of motion is changed through an angle of ninety degrees, and by which its velocity-ratio and range may be altered at pleasure, by making the arms of different lengths. It is so named from its being the form of crank employed in changing the direction of the bell-wires of house-bells. F is the fixed centre of motion, about which the arms oscillate.
BELLE,† *a.* (bel'.) [Fr.] Fair. [*Chaucer.*]
BELLE,† *v i.* [Sax.] To roar; to bellow. [*Chaucer.*]
BELL'-FOUND'ERY, } *n.* A place
BELL'-FOUND'RY, } where bells are founded or cast.
BELLGARDS',† *n. plur.* [Fr. *belles regardes.*] Beautiful looks. [*Spenser.*]
BELL'-HANGER, *n.* One who hangs and fixes bells.
BELL'-HANGING, *n.* The hanging and fixing of bells.
BEL'LICOSE, } *n.* Inclined to war;
BEL'LICOUS, } warlike. [*Lit. us.*]
BEL'LIED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] In *bot.*, ventricose; swelling out in the middle; as a monopetalous corol.
BELLIG'ERATE,† *v. t.* [L. *belligero.*] To make war.
BELL'-MOUTHED, *a.* Gradually expanded at the mouth in the form of a bell; applied to the intake end of water-mains, usually thus formed.
BEL'LOWER, *n.* One who bellows.
BEL'LŌWS-MĀKER, *n.* One who makes bellows.
BEL'LŌWS-SOUND, *n.* In *auscultation,* an unnatural sound of the heart, resembling the puffing of a small bellows.
BELL'-PULL, *n.* A bell-rope; that by which a bell is made to ring.
BELL'-ROPE, *n.* A rope for ringing a

bell; an appendage to the vesture of a Roman Catholic priest.
BELL′-SHAPED, *a.* [add.] In *bot.*, campanulate; swelling out, without a tube at the base, as a monopetalous corol.
BELL THE CAT. *See* BELL, *v. t.*
BELL′-WAVERING, *ppr.* Wandering. [*Scotch.*]
BEL′LY, *n.* [add.] *Belly of a sail*, the concave or hollow side of a sail, when it is inflated by the wind.—*Belly of a curved timber*, the concave side of it, or the inside, the outside being termed the back.
BEL′LY-BAND, *n.* [add.] In *sea lan.*, a band of canvas to strengthen a sail; viz., between the lower reefs and the foot of a topsail or course. The belly-band, or *gripes* of a quarter-boat or stern-boat, serve to keep the vessel steady in rolling or pitching.
BEL′ONE, *n.* [add.] A genus of fishes of the family Esocidæ, of which one species, the common gar (*B vulgaris*), is taken in our seas. The bones of this species become green by boiling.
BELORD′, *v. t.* To domineer over. [*Rar. us.*]
BELOVE′,† *v. t.* To love.
BEL′SIRE,† *n.* An illustrious ancestor
BELT, *n.* [add.] A band, usually of leather, passing round any piece of machinery, as a wheel or axle.—A long narrow plantation.
BELT′EIN, *n. See* BELTANE.
BELU′GA, *n.* [add.] The sea-beluga is the *Delphinaptera leucas*, or *D. albicans*; but the Russians apply the term *beluga* properly to the white sturgeon (*Acipenser puso*), which furnishes isinglass and caviar; caught particularly in the Volga and other rivers of the Caspian.
BE′LUS, } *n.* The chief deity of the
BEL, } Babylonians and Assyrians; also called Baal. [*See* BAAL.]
BELVEDERE′, *n.* [It.] In *Italian arch.*, a small building constructed at the top of a house or palace, and open to the air, at least on one side, and frequently on all. It is constructed for the purpose of obtaining a view of the country, and for enjoying the cool evening breeze. —In *France*, the name is given to a summer-house in a park or garden. The word is improperly written *belvidere*.
BELVISIA′CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of plants, having an inferior several-celled fruit, a monopetalous corolla furnished with a corona, a valvate calyx, many stamens, amygdaloid cotyledons, and alternate leaves. Its affinities are obscure, some things indicating a resemblance to the Myrtaceæ, others to the Passifloraceæ, and others to the Rhizophoraceæ. There are only two genera, Asteranthus and Napoleona, which last is sometimes called Belvisia. All are from tropical Africa.
BEMAT′TER,† *v. t.* To smear or cover with matter.
BEM′BEX, *n.* A genus of hymenopterous insects, peculiar to hot climates, and resembling wasps both in size and colour. They form the typical group of the family Bembicidæ of Leach.
BEMBIDI′IDÆ, *n.* A family of minute carnivorous beetles, which generally frequent the margins of rivers, ponds, and ditches. They are usually of a bright blue or green metallic colour, having two or four pale yellow spots on the elytra; the terminal joint of the palpi is sharp-pointed, hence the name *subulipalpi* frequently applied to them.

BE′MES,† *n. plur.* [Sax.] Trumpets. [*Chaucer.*]
BEMOIL′ED,† *pp.* Bemired.
BE′MOL, *n.* In *music*, B-flat, a semitone below B-natural.
BEMUD′DLE, *v. t.* To confuse; to stupefy.
BEMUSE′, *v. t.* To enchant or overcome by the muses. [*Poetical.*]
BEN, *n.* [be-in.] The inner apartment of a house. [*Scotch.*]
BEN, *adv.* Towards the inner apartment of a house.—*To bring far ben*, to treat with great respect and hospitality.—*To be far ben with one*, to be on terms of intimacy or familiarity with him; to be in great honour with him. [*Scotch.*]
BENCH′-MARKS, *n.* Fixed points left on a line of survey for future reference.
BEND, *v. t.* [add.] *To bend the sails*, is to extend and make them fast in their proper positions
BEND, *n.* [add.] In *naut. lan.*, a knot by which two ropes are united; as, cable *bends*, carrick *bends*, a fisherman's *bend*, &c.
BEND′ER, *n.* In *New York*, a spree; a frolic.—*To go on a bender*, is to go on a spree
BEND′-LEATHER, *n.* The strongest kind of sole-leather for shoes, made from cow-hides. [*Scotch.*]
BENDS, *n.* Ribbands or bandages for the head, used, in ancient times, by ladies, in imitation of the circles of gold among the Normans.
BEN′EDICT, *n.* [add.] This word, used as a cant term for a married man, or a man newly-married, is derived from one of the characters in Shakspeare's play of *Much ado about nothing*.
BENEDIC′TORY, *a.* Conferring benediction.
BEN′EFIT, *n.* [add.] Indulgence; concession; a performance at a theatre, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors as part of his recompense. The same name is given to a public performance, the proceeds of which go to some indigent deserving person, or to some public institution or charity.
BEN′EFIT-PLAY, *n.* A play acted for the advantage of some one.
BEN′EFIT-SOCIETIES, *n.* Friendly societies,—*which see.*
BENEMPTE′, *pp.* Benamed. [*Spenser.*]
BENEV′OLENTNESS, *n.* Benevolence. [*Rar. us.*]
BEN′GAL-LIGHT, *n.* A species of fireworks used as signals by night or otherwise, producing a steady and vivid blue-coloured fire.
BEN′GAL-QUINCE, *n.* A plant, the *Ægle marmelos*.
BEN′GAL-STRIPES, *n.* A kind of cotton cloth woven with coloured stripes; ginghams.
BEN′ICKE, *n.* In *Turkey*, a kind of military fete, similar to the tournament of the middle ages in Europe, but without the presence of ladies.
BENIG′NANTLY, *adv.* In a benignant manner.
BENIME,† *v. t.* (benim′.) [Sax.] To take away. [*Chaucer.*]
BEN′JAMIN TREE, *n.* The *Laurus benzoin*; also, a species of ficus, the *F. benjamina*.
BEN′NISON, *n. See* BENISON.
BEN′-NUTS, *n.* The seeds of an Arabian plant, *Moringa pterygosperma*, which yield an oil called *oil of ben*, or *ben-oil*. They have been employed in syphilitic diseases.

BEN′-OIL, *n.* The expressed oil of the ben-nut, which is remarkable for not becoming rancid for many years. It is perfectly inodorous, on which account it is much used by perfumers, to retain the scent of the more fragrant oils. At a low temperature it separates into two parts, the one solid and the other liquid; and the latter is employed by watchmakers, in preference to any other oil, for lubricating their delicate works, on account of its having no action upon the metals.
BENO′MEN,† *pp.* from *Benime*. Taken away. [*Chaucer.*]
BEN′SHIE, *n.* An Irish fairy, or a fairy's wife.
BENT, } *n.* [add.] Bent, in
BENT′-GRASS, } *Scotch*, is used *metaphorically*, to signify the hill; the moor.—*To tak' the bent*, to take the field; to run away.
BENTHA′MIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cornaceæ. *C. frugifera* is a very handsome plant, and yields an eatable fruit. It is a native of the East Indies.
BENUMB′ERS, *n.* In *med.*, agents which cause topical numbness, or muscular weakness.
BEN′ZOYLE, *n.* The radical of benzoic acid, of oil of bitter almonds, and of an extensive series of compounds. [*See* BENZILE, BENZULE.]
BEPLAS′TER, *v. t.* To cover with plaster; to embellish.
BEQUEATH′, *v. t.* [add.] To hand down to posterity; as, to *bequeath* a family quarrel.
BEQUOTE′, *v. t.* To quote frequently or much.
BERBERIDACEÆ, *n. See* BERBERIDEÆ.
BER′BERINE, *n.* [add.] This substance is used in dyeing yellow.
BER′BERIS, *n.* [add.] The species of this genus are known by the common name of barberry. They are interesting both for their utility and their beauty. The berries of the common barberry (*B. vulgaris*) are acid and astringent, and form with sugar an agreeable refreshing preserve. The stem and bark are excessively astringent, and are for that reason employed by dyers. The root yields a yellow dye.
BER′BERRY-BLIGHT, *n.* A fungus plant, the *Æcidium berberidis*, which is parasitic upon the leaves of the common berberry.
BERDE′,† *n.* (berd.) Beard. [*Chaucer.*]
BERE′ANS, *n.* A sect of dissenters from the church of Scotland, the founder of which was John Barclay. They profess to follow the example of the ancient Bereans mentioned in the New Testament, in building their system of faith and practice upon the Scriptures alone, without regard to human authority.
BEREA′VER, *n.* One who bereaves, or deprives another of something valued.
BERENGA′RIANS, *n.* A sect which followed Berengarius or Berenger, archdeacon of St. Mary's at Anjou, who in the 11th century, denied the presence of the body and blood of Christ in the sacrament.
BER′EWIC,† *n.* [Sax.] A village or hamlet.
BERG′ANDER, *n.* [add.] The *Tadorna vulpanser*, or sheldrake.
BER′GIL, } *n.* The species of acan-
BER′GYLT, } thopterygian fishes of the genus Labrus are so called.
BERME, *n.* [add.] The bank or side of

a canal which is opposite to the towing path; called also *berme bank.*

BERME,† *n.* (berm.) Yeast; barm. [*Chaucer.*]

BERNE,† *n.* (bern.) A barn. [*Chaucer.*]

BER'NICLE GOOSE, *n.* The *Bernicla leucopsis,* a bird which inhabits the Arctic regions, but in autumn and winter visits England, France, Germany, Holland, &c. It is rather more than two feet in length, and weighs about five pounds. [*See* BARNACLE.]

BE'ROE, *n.* A genus of small marine animals, belonging to the class Acalepha. The species, which are transparent and gelatinous, are either oval or globular, and float in the ocean, where they are widely diffused. They are phosphoric, and shine at night like lamps suspended in the sea. Two or three species occur in the British seas.

BERO'SUS, *n.* A genus of fresh-water coleopterous insects, usually found in ponds, in which they may often be seen swimming in an inverted position.

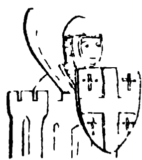
BER'RYA, *n.* A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order of Tiliaceæ. *B. ammonilla* is the Trincomalee wood tree, a native of Ceylon, where it is called ammonilla. It received its botanical name in honour of Dr. Berry, of Madras.

BERTH, *n.* [add.] *To give the land,* or any object, *a wide berth,* is to keep at a proper distance from it.—*Berth and space,* in *ship-building,* the distance between the moulding edge of one timber and the moulding edge of the one next to it.

BER'THIERITE, instead of **BER'THIERITE.**

BERTH'ING, *n.* A term used by seamen most generally to denote the bulwark of a merchant ship.—In *ships of war* it is the planking outside above the sheer-strake, and is designated the *berthing* of the quarter-deck, of the poop, or of the forecastle, as the case may be. It is also used to denote the close boarding between the head-rails, and in this case it is called the *berthing* of the head.

BESAGNES', *n.* [Fr.] The two circular plates, about the size of a shilling, which covered the pins on which the visor of the helmet turned.



BESAGUE', *n.* [Fr.] A cornuted staff or club used by knights until the end of the 11th century.

BESEKE',† *v. t.* (beseek'.) To beseech. [*Chaucer.*]

BESETE',† / **BESETTE',**† *pp.* [Sax.] Placed; employed. [*Chaucer.*]

BESEYE',† *pp.* from *Besee.* Beseen. [*Chaucer.*]

BE'SHAN, *n.* A kind of balsam. [*See* BALSAMODENDRON.]

BESHET',† *pp.* from *Beshut.* Shut up. [*Chaucer.*]

BESIDES', *prep* [add.] Except; bating; near. [*Spenser.*]

BESI'REN, *v. t.* To allure or entice as a siren.

BESLOB'BER, *v. t.* To daub; to soil.

BESMOT'RED,† *pp.* from *Besmut.* Smutted; blackened with smut. [*Chaucer.*]

BESPEAK', *v. t* [add.] To secure; as, to *bespeak* one's favour.

BESPET',† *pp.* [Sax.] Spit upon. [*Chaucer.*]

BESPEW', *v. t.* To daub with spew or vomit.

BESPRINT',† *pp.* Besprinkled. [*Spenser.*]

BESPUT'TER, *v. t.* To sputter over.

BEST, *a.* [add.] Best is sometimes followed by a verb in the infinitive; as, I sat down to consider what I had *best* to do.

BESTADDE',† / **BESTAD',**† *pp.* from *Bestead.* Situated; circumstanced well or ill; distressed. [*Chaucer.*]

BESTE,† *n.* A beast. [*Chaucer.*]

BEST'IATE,† *v. t.* To make like a beast.

BESTIL'LED, *pp.* Dissolved. [*Shak.*]

BESTOW', *v. t.* [add.] To give or impart, in a *bad* sense; as, to *bestow* censure.

BESTREAK', *v. t* To mark or cover with streaks.

BESTROW', *v. t.* To scatter over; to besprinkle; to bestrew.

BESURE', *adv.* [For *to be sure.*] Certainly; surely. [*Colloq.*]

BESY,† *a.* Busy. [*Chaucer.*]

BET, BETTE, for BETTER. [*Chaucer.*]

BETAKE,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To give; to recommend to; to commit. [*Spenser.*]

BETE,† *v. t.* (bet.) [Sax.] To prepare; to mend; to make; to heal. [*Chaucer.*]

BETE,† *v. t* [Fr.] To beat. [*Chaucer.*]

BETECHE,† for BETAKE or BETEACH. [*Chaucer.*]

BETEEM', *v. t.* [add.] To allow; to suffer. [*Shak.*]

BETEEME,† *v. t.* To give; to deliver. [*Spenser.*]

BE'TELGEUSE, *n* A star of the first magnitude in the southern constellation Orion.

BETH,† *v. i. imperat.* Be ye. [*Chaucer.*]

BETID',† / **BETIDDE,**† *pp.* from *Betide.* Happened. [*Chaucer.*]

BETIGHT,† *pp* of *Betide.* Happened. [*Spenser.*]

BETOKE,† *pp.* from *Betake.* Recommend. [*Chaucer.*]

BE'TON, *n.* A mixture of lime and gravel, which grows into a compact mass, and is used to form an artificial foundation when the ground is insecure; concrete.

BETON'GIA, *n.* A genus of marsupial mammalia allied to the kangaroos, one species of which (*B. cuniculus*) is called the forest-rat by the colonists of Van Diemen's Land.

BETO'NICA, *n.* Betony, a genus of plants now merged in the genus Stachys.

BE'TOOKE',† *pret.* of *Betake* Delivered; committed. [*Spenser.*]

BETRAISED,† *pp.* [Fr.] Betrayed. [*Chaucer.*]

BETROTH'AL, *n.* Betrothment. [*Rar. us.*]

BETT, for BETTER. [*Spenser.*]

BET'TER,† *v i.* To grow better; to become better.

BET'TERMENTS, *n. plur.* Improvements made on new lands, by cultivation, fences, buildings, &c. [*American.*]

BET'TING, *n.* The laying of a wager; the practice of laying wagers.

BETU'TOR, *v. t.* To instruct; to tutor. [*Rar. us.*]

BETWEEN DECKS, / **TWIXT DECKS,** *n.* The space between any two decks of a vessel.

BETWIX',† / **BETWIXEN,**† *prep.* Between. [*Chaucer.*]

BEV'EL, *a.* [add.] Slant; having the form of a bevel.

BEV'EL, *v. i.* [add.] To slant or incline off to a bevel-angle, or from a direct line.

BEV'EL-ANGLE, *n.* Any angle which is greater or less than a right angle.

BEV'ELLED, *pp.* [add.] In *mineral.,* replaced by two planes inclining equally upon the adjacent planes, as an edge; having its edges replaced as above, as a cube or other solid.

BEV'ELLING, *a.* [add.] Slanting toward a bevel-angle.

BEV'ELLING, *n.* [add.] The hewing of timber with a proper and regular slant toward a bevel-angle, according to a mould laid on one side of the surface. The *bevelling* of a piece of timber also signifies the angle contained by two of its adjacent sides; if this angle is acute, it is called an *under bevelling* or *bevel,* and if the angle is obtuse, it is termed a *standing bevel.*

BE'VER, *n.* In *armour* [*See* BEAVER.]

BEV'IE,† *n.* *See* BEVY. [*Spenser.*]

BE'VOR, *n* In *armour.* [*See* BEAVER.]

BEV'Y, *n* [add.] Sportsmen now confine this term to a flock of quails.

BEWAILE',† *v. t.* [*See* BEWAIL.] To make choice of; to select. [*Spenser.*]

BEWEPE,† *v. t* To weep over. [*Chaucer.*]

BEWHORE', *v. t* To corrupt with regard to chastity.—2.† To pronounce a whore.

BEWREY',† / **BEWRIE',**† *v. t.* To discover. [*Chaucer.*]

BEYE,† *v. t.* To buy. [*Chaucer.*]

BEYETE',† *pp.* (beyet'.) [Sax.] Begotten. [*Chaucer.*]

BEY'RAGHEE, *n.* In the *East Indies,* a native beggar.

BEZOAR'TICAL, *a.* Having the qualities of an antidote.

BEZO'NIAN, *n.* [From It. *bisogno.*] An indigent wretch. [*Shak.*]

B-FLAT, *n.* The common bed-bug is sometimes so called.

BI. [L. *bis,* twice.] In *chem.,* a prefix of certain saline compounds, into which two proportions of acid enter for one of base; as *bi* arseniate.

BIADET'TO, *n.* [Ital.] The same as BICE.

BIAN'CO SECCO, *n.* [Ital.] A white used in fresco painting, consisting of lime macerated in water until its causticity is removed, to which pulverized marble is added.

BIAX'AL, / **BIAX'IAL,** *a.* Having two axes.

BIB, *n.* [add.] The bib is a species of the cod family, and is the *Morrhua lusca* of naturalists. In Shetland it is called the smeltie.

BIB'BED,† *pp.* Drunk. [*Chaucer.*]

BIB'IO, *n* [add.] A genus of dipterous insects, belonging to the family Tipulidæ. All the species are of small size, and their flight is slow and heavy. They are found in damp, marshy places, and fly but little, being very sluggish.

BIB'ITORY, *a.* Pertaining to drinking or tippling.

BI'BLE,† *n.* Any great book. [*Chaucer.*]

BI'BLE CHRISTIANS, *n.* A religious sect in America, who abstain from all animal food and spirituous liquors, and live on vegetables and fruits. They profess to follow the great doctrines of the Bible, and reject all human authority in matters of religion.

BI'BLE-OATH, *n.* An oath on the Bible; a sacred obligation.

BIB'LICALLY, *adv.* According to the Bible.

BIB'LICIST, *n.* One skilled in the

knowledge and interpretation of the Bible.

BIBLIOGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv* In a bibliographical manner

BIBLIOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Relating to bibliology

BIBLIOL'OGY, *n* [Gr βίβλος, a book, and λόγος, discourse] Biblical literature, doctrine, or theology, a treatise on books, bibliography

BIBLIOM'ANCY, or **BIB'LIOMANCY**

BIBLIOMA'NIANISM, *n* Book madness, bibliomania [*Not authorized*]

BIBLIOM'ANIST, *n* One affected by bibliomania

BIBLIOPH'ILISM *n* [Gr βίβλος and φιλέω to love] Love of bibliography or of books

BIBLIOPH'ILIST *n* A lover of bibliography or of books

BIBLIOPHO'BIA *n* [Gr βίβλος and φοβέομαι to fear] A dread of books

BIBLIOPOL'ICAL, *a* Relating to bookselling or booksellers

BIBLIOP'OLISM, *n* The employment of a bibliopolist, bibliomania

BIBLIOPOLIS'TIC, *a* Relating to a bookseller or bookselling

BIB'LUS, *n* [L] The papyrus an Egyptian aquatic plant [*See* PAPYRUS]

BIBROMISATIN'IC ACID, *n* An acid produced by bibromisatine

BICE, *n* [add] *Blue bice*, mountain-blue a native carbonate of copper — *Green bice* mountain green or malachite green also a carbonate of copper, mixed with a small proportion of the oxide of iron

BI'CEPS, *a* [L *bis* double and *caput*, the head] Two headed, or having two distinct origins, is applied to a muscle of the thigh and of the arm

BICHLORISATIN'IC ACID, *n* An acid yielded by bichlorisatine when treated with caustic potash

BICHY, or **COLA,** *n* The *Cola acuminata* a tree belonging to the nat order of Sterculiaceæ It is from the north coast of tropical Africa but has been introduced into the West Indies &c, by the negroes who use the seeds for bowel complaints

BICK'ERING, *n* Contention skirmish

BICLIN'IUM, *n* [L] In *ancient Roman houses*, a dining-room with only two beds or reclining benches in it

BI'COLOR, *a* [L *bis*, and *color*] Of two colours

BICON'GREGATE, *a* [L *bis*, and *congrego*] In *bot*, bigeminate, or arranged in two pairs, as the leaflets of *Mimosa unguis cati*

BICON'JUGATE, *a* [L *bis*, and *conjugo*, to unite] In pairs, placed side by side

BICOR'NIS, *a* [L *bis*, double, and *cornu*, a horn] In *anat* a term applied to the *os hyoides*, which has two processes or horns

BICRE'NATE, *a* [L *bis*, and *crena*, a notch] In *bot*, doubly crenate, a term applied to crenate leaves when the crenatures or toothings are themselves crenate

BICUS'PID, BICUS'PIDATE, *a* [add] In *anat*, a term applied to teeth having two fangs, or tubercles, as the two first pairs of grinders in each jaw

BICUS'PIS, *n* [L] A tooth with two points

BIDDE, † *v t* To bid, to offer, to order [*Chaucer*] To wish; to pray. [*Spenser*]

BID'DERY WARE, *n* A kind of metallic ware made at Biddery in Hindostan, composed of copper, lead, tin, and spelter

BID'DING OF BEADS, *n* A praying with beads, also, a charge given by a Roman Catholic parish priest to his parishioners at some special time, to come to prayers upon any festival or saint's day

BID'DINGS, *n* The raising of the price of a thing at a sale or auction

BID'DY, *n* A domestic fowl a chicken, a term generally used in calling fowls to meat

BIDE for BID, *v t* [*Spenser*]

BIDE, *v i* To stay, to reside As a verb active to endure [*Scotch*]

BIDE, *v t* [add] To wait for, as, I *bide* my time [*Scotch*]

BIDENT, instead of **BIDENT,** *n*

BIDENTAL,
BIDENTED,
BIDENTATED,
BIDENTATE,
a [add] In *zool*, having two teeth or two tooth-like processes [BIDENTAL and BIDENTED are little used]

BIDEN'TIAL, *a* Having two teeth, bidental

BIDET, *n* [add] An article of bedroom furniture used in washing the body

BIDIG'ITATE, *a* [L *bis*, and *digitus*, a finger] In *bot*, a term applied to leaves, the common petiole of which has two leaflets at its extremity

BID'ING, *ppr* Abiding, waiting, residing [*Scotch*]

BIELD *n* See BEILD in this *Supp*

BIEN *a* See BEIN in this *Supp*

BIEN'NIAL, *n* A plant which requires two seasons of growth to produce its flowers and fruit and which perishes as soon as its seeds are ripened

BIF'FIN, *n* A baked apple crushed down into a flat round cake

BIFLO'RATE *a* Same as BIFLOROUS

BIFO'LIOLATE, *a* [L *bis* and *foliolum* a little leaf] In *bot*, a term applied when two folioles or leaflets are developed at the same point at the end of the petiole The term is synonymous with *conjugate*

BIFOR'INES, *n plur* [L *bis*, and *foris*, a door] Minute oval sacs found in the interior of the green pulpy part of the leaves of some araceous plants The sacs taper toward each end, where they are perforated and within each there is a second sac or bag, filled with fine spiculæ the space between the two bags being filled with a transparent fluid When the biforine is placed in water, it discharges its spiculæ first from one end and then from the other, until it becomes empty The use and origin of these bodies are unknown

BIG, *v t* To build [*Scotch*]

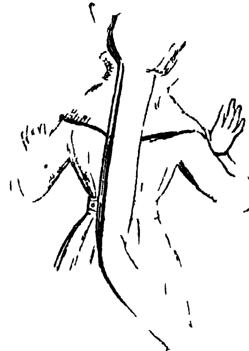
BI'GA, *n* [L] A chariot or car drawn by two horses

BIGAS'TER, *a* [L *bis*, and Gr γαστήρ belly] Two bellied, a term applied to muscles, and synonymous with *biventer* and *digastricus*

BIGEN'TIAL, *a* [L *bis*, and *gens*, nation, tribe] Comprising two tribes of people [*American*]

BIG'GIT, *pp* Built [*Scotch*]

BIG'GONET,
BIG'GON,
n. A large hood or cap with ears, like those



Biggonet from the Royal MS. Brit. Museum

worn by nuns, and particularly by the Beguines

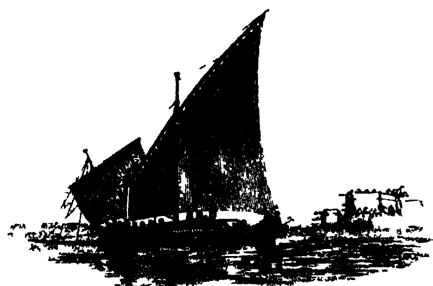
BIGNO'NIA *n* A genus of plants of many species, inhabitants of hot climates, nat order Bignoniaceæ The species are usually climbing shrubs, furnished with tendrils, the flowers are mostly in terminal or axillary panicles, the corollas are trumpet-shaped hence the name of *trumpet-flower* has been given to these plants All the species are splendid plants when in blossom *B æquinoxialis*, a native of Guiana, is applied by the negroes to swellings of the feet, *B leucoxylon*, a native of Jamaica, is a tree, the wood of which is said to be an antidote to the poison of manchineel, the wood of *B chica* yields a red colouring matter, with which the Indians paint their bodies, *B radicans*, or *Tecoma radicans*, is a well known much admired species capable of living in the open air in this country against a wall

BIG-WIGS, *n* A *cant* name for great people or people of consequence Applied especially to judges, from their large wigs

BIKE
BYKE,
n A wild bee's nest [*Scotch*]

BIKH, or **BISH,** *n* The name given by the natives of Nepaul to a poison contained in the root of the *Aconitum ferox* It is most virulent, and was used by the inhabitants of Nepaul to poison their wells when the British invaded them

BILA'LO, or **GUILA'LA,** *n* A two-masted passenger-boat, about sixty,



Bilalo of Manilla

five feet long and ten feet broad, peculiar to the bay of Manilla, combining local arrangements with European

forms. Behind the mainmast is a large cabin. It carries also an outrigger for use when it blows fresh.

BILAM'ELLATED, *a.* Same as BILAMELLATE.

BILD'ER,† *n.* A builder. [*Chaucer.*]

BILECTION MOULDING, *n.* *See* BALECTION MOULDINGS.

BILGE'-KEELS, } *n.* Pieces of tim-
BILGE'-PIECES, } ber fastened edgeways to the bottom of a ship, for the double purpose of keeping her from rolling heavily, and from drifting to leeward.

BILGE'-PLANKS, *n.* Thick planks which run round the bilge of a ship, both inside and outside.

BILGE'-WAYS, *n.* In *ship-building*, planks of timber placed under a vessel's bilge on the building-slip to support her while launching. They are also termed *launching-ways*.

BILIM'BI, or BILIM'BING, *n.* The Malayan name of a species of acid fruit belonging to the genus Averrhoa, used in pickles.

BI'LINE, *n.* The name given by Berzelius to what he conceived to be the constituent principle of bile, but which is found to be nothing more nor less than either pure bile or choleic acid.

BILIN'GUAL, } *a.* [*See* BILINGUOUS.]
BILIN'GUAR, } Containing two languages; as, a *bilingual* inscription.

BILIN'GUIST, *n.* One who speaks two languages.

BILIVER'DINE, *n.* An ingredient in the bile. It is the principal constituent of the yellow matter forming the concretions found in the ox, and much prized by painters.

BILK, *n.* A cheat; a trick. [*Rar. us.*]

BILL, *n* [add.] *Bill of sight*, a form of entry at the custom-house, by which goods, respecting which the importer is not possessed of full information, may be provisionally landed for examination.—*Bill of health*, a certificate from the proper authorities as to the state of health of a ship's company at the time of her leaving port.—*Bill of credit*, a bill or note for raising money on the mere credit of a state.—*Bill in Parliament.* [add.] Bills are either public or private. A *public bill* is one which relates to the public generally, or to the kingdom at large; a *private bill* is one which directly relates to the concerns of private individuals, or bodies of individuals, and not to matters of state, or to the community in general. Money-bills, that is, bills for raising money by any species of taxation, must always be brought first into the House of Commons, but bills of every other kind may originate in either House.—*Bills of mortality*, returns of the deaths which occur within a particular district, specifying the numbers that died of each different disease, and showing in decennial or shorter periods the ages at which death took place. [*See* MORTALITY.]

BILL,† *n.* A letter; a billet. [*Chaucer.*]

BILLARDIE'RA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Pittosporaceæ. The species are called apple-berries; they are climbing shrubs, natives of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. They bear edible fruit.

BILL'-BOARDS, *n.* Pieces of timber fixed between the projecting planks of the bow of a vessel, and also pieces fixed to the bulwarks, serving to guide the bill of the anchor past those projecting planks.

BILL'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which a person keeps an account of his bills, bills of exchange, &c., thus showing all that he issues and receives.

BILL'-BROKER, *n.* An exchange-broker. [*See* BROKER.]

BILL'-CHAMBER, *n.* A department of the Court of Session in Scotland, in which one of the judges officiates at all times during session and vacation. All proceedings for summary remedies, or for protection against impending proceedings, commence in the *bill-chamber*, such as interdicts. The process of sequestration or bankruptcy issues from this department of the court.

BILLED, *a.* Furnished with a bill.

BIL'LET-HEAD, *n.* A round piece of timber fixed in the bow or stern of a whaling-boat, round which the line is run out when the whale darts off after being harpooned.

BILL'-FISH, *n.* A fish of considerable size, found in the great lakes of North America.

BIL'LING, *n.* The act of joining bills, or of caressing.

BIL'LINGSGATE, *n.* [From a market of this name in London, celebrated for fish and foul language.] Foul language; ribaldry.

BILL'-MAN, *n.* One who uses a bill or hooked axe; formerly applied to a soldier armed with a bill.

BIL'LOT, *n.* Gold or silver bullion in the mass previous to being coined.

BIL'LOW,† *v. t.* To raise in waves or billows.

BILL'-STICKER, *n.* One who posts up bills or advertisements in public places.

BIL'LY, } *n.* A companion; a comrade;
BIL'LIE, } a term expressive of affection and familiarity; a lover; a brother; a young man. [*Scotch.*]

BIL'LY-BITER, *n.* A familiar name given to the pretty blue titmouse (*Parus cœruleus*).

BIMAC'ULATE, *a.* instead of BIMA'CULATE.

BIMAC'ULATED, *a.* Same as BIMACULATE.

BI'MANE, *a.* [*See* BIMANOUS.] Having two hands.

BIMENE',† *v. t.* (bimēn'.) To bemoan. [*Chaucer.*]

BIMES'TRIAL, *a* [L. *bimestris.*] Happening every two months; continuing two months.

BIN, for BINUS, as a prefix, is synonymous with BI.

BIN, *n.* [add.] A large chest or wooden erection for containing a ship's stores.

BI'NARY, *a.* [add.] *Binary compound*, in *chem.*, a compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound performing the function of an element, or of two compounds performing the function of elements, according to the laws of combination.—*Binary star*, a double star, whose members have a revolution round their common centre of gravity.—*Binary logarithms*, a system of logarithms contrived and calculated by Euler for facilitating musical calculations. In this system, 1 is the logarithm of 2, 2 of 4, &c., and the modulus is 1·442695; whereas in the kind commonly used, 1 is the logarithm of 10, 2 of 100, &c., and the modulus is ·43429448.

BIND, *n.* In *drinking*, as much liquor as one can carry under his band or girdle. [*Scotch.*]

BIND'INGS, *n. plur.* In *shipbuilding* the beams, transoms, knees, wales, keelson, and other chief timbers used for connecting and strengthening the various parts of a vessel.

BINK, *n.* A bench; a bank; acclivity. [*Scotch.*]

BINN, } *n.* A heap of unthrashed corn.
BING, } [*Scotch.*]

BIN'NA. Be not. [*Scotch.*]

BINOC'ULUS, *n.* [add.] In *sur.*, a bandage for securing the dressings on both eyes.

BINO'MIAL, *a.* [add.] *Binomial equation*, an algebraical equation consisting of two terms; as, $ax^n + bx^m = o$.

BINO'MIAL, *n.* In *alge.*, a quantity consisting of two terms connected together by the sign *plus* or *minus.* [*See* the *Adjective.*]

BINOX'ALATE, *n.* In *chem.*, an oxalate in which there are two equivalents of the acid to one of the base; as, *binoxalate* of potash.

BINOX'IDE, *n.* In *chem.*, deutoxide, —*which see.*

BINT, for BINDETH. [*Chaucer.*]

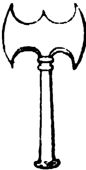
BINT'WRONGS, *n. plur.* Carnivorous mammalia of the genus Ictides, found in India. They are allied to and somewhat resemble the raccoon.

BIO'PHYTUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat order Oxalidaceæ. *B. sensitivum* is a very pretty Chinese annual, with rich yellow flowers. The pods open when touched.

BI'OTINE, } *n* [From *Biot*, a French
BIOTI'NA, } naturalist.] A variety of anorthite, found among the volcanic debris of Vesuvius. [*See* ANORTHITE.]

BI'PELTATE, or BIPEL'TATE, *a.*

BIPELTA'TA, *n.* A family of crustaceans, belonging to the order Stomapoda, in which the shell is divided into two shields, the anterior of which is very large, more or less oval, composing the head; and the second, corresponding with the thorax, is transverse and angulated in its outline, and bears the foot, jaws, and the ordinary feet. There is but one genus (Phyllosoma), containing the elegant transparent glass-crabs, several species of which are inhabitants of the Atlantic and Eastern oceans, while one is occasionally met with in the Mediterranean.



BIPEN'NIS, *n.* [L.] An axe with two blades, or heads, one on each side of the handle. It is the weapon usually seen depicted in the hands of the Amazons.

BI'PES, instead of BI'PRES.

BIPET'ALOUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, and Gr. πεταλον, a petal.] Having two petals.

BIPIN'NATED, *a.* Same as BIPINNATE.

BIPINNAT'IFID, BIPENNAT'IFID, for BIPIN'NATIFID, BIPEN'NATIFID.

BI'PONT, } *a.* In *bibliography*, re-
BIPONT'INE, } lating to editions of the classic authors, printed at Deux Ponts [L. *Bipontium*], Germany.

BIQUAD'RATE, instead of BI'QUADRATE.

BIRCH'-BROOM, *n.* A broom made of birch.

BIRD'-CHERRY, *n.* [add.] The *Prunus padus*, Linn., and the *Cerasus padus*, De Candolle.

BIRDE, for BRIDE. [*Chaucer.*]

BIRD'-EYED, *a.* Having eyes like those of a bird; quick-sighted.

BIRD'-FANCIER, *n.* One who takes pleasure in rearing birds.—2. One who keeps for sale the various kinds of birds which are kept in cages.

BIRD OF PARADISE. *See* BIRD, *v. i.*

BIRDS, *n.* [*See* BIRD.] Naturalists have arranged birds in various orders, founded chiefly on the organs of manducation and of prehension. The following is Cuvier's arrangement:—1. *Accipitres*, or birds of prey. 2. *Passeres*, or passerine birds. 3. *Scansores*, or climbers. 4. *Gallinæ*, or gallinaceous birds. 5. *Grallæ*, or waders. 6. *Palmipedes*, or web-footed birds. Each of these orders is subdivided into families and genera, principally according to the formation of the beak. Latham, Illiger, Viellot, Temminck, Vigors, Latreille, and other ornithologists, have adopted systems of arrangement differing in several respects from that of Cuvier. The arrangement adopted by Linnæus is given under AVIS.

BIRD'S-EȲE, *n.* The eye of a bird; a plant; a species of primrose, or wild germander.

BIRD'S-EȲE VIEW. *See* BIRD-EYE.

BIRD'S-FOOT, *n.* [add.] In *bot.* [*See* ORNITHOPUS.]

BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL, *n.* [add.] In *bot.* [*See* LOTUS.]

BIRD'-SPIDER, *n.* A species of spider. The *Mygale avicularia*, and other species of the genus Mygale, were at one time believed to catch birds, and hence received this name.

BIRK, *n* Birch. [*Scotch.*]

BIRK'EN, *a.* Birchen. [*Scotch.*]

BIRK'IE, *n.* A child's game at cards; a lively young fellow. [*Scotch.*]

BIR'LING, *ppr.* Drinking; administering liquor; making a grumbling noise, like an old-fashioned spinning-wheel, or hand-mill in motion. [*Scotch.*]

BIR'LY-MAN, *n.* The petty officer of a burgh of barony. [*Scotch.*]

BIRN, *n.* A burden.—*Shin an' birn*, the whole of anything. [*Scotch.*]

BIR'RUS, *n.* [L.] A coarse species of thick woollen cloth, used by the poorer classes in the middle ages, for cloaks, and external clothing.—*Birrus* was also a name for a woollen cap, or hood, worn over the shoulder, or over the head, as a cowl.

BIRSE, *n.* Bristles.—*To set up one's birse*, to rouse him to his mettle; to put him in a towering passion. [*Scotch.*]

BIRTH'DAY, *a.* Relating to the day of one's birth; as, *birthday* festivities.

BIRTH'-HOUR'S BLOT, *n.* A corporal blemish. [*Shak.*]

BIRTH'-SIN, *n.* Original sin.

BIS'CUIT, *n.* [add.] In *sculp.*, a species of unglazed porcelain, in which groups and figures are formed in miniature.

BISE'RIAL, *a.* Arranged in two series or rows; bifarious.

BISH'OP, *n.* [add.] *Bishops in partibus* (*infidelium*), in the *church of Rome*, bishops who have no actual see, but who are consecrated as if they had, under the fiction that they are bishops in succession to those who were the actual bishops in cities where Christianity is extinct; as in Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, and the northern coast of Asia. The term is applied to those missionaries sent forth by the pope as bishops into a country imperfectly Christianized, and where the converts are not brought into any regular church order. Such missionaries are not consecrated as bishops of the country in which their services are required, but as bishops of some of the extinct sees. —*Boy-bishop*, in *former times*, a boy elected a bishop on St. Nicholas'-day, in the cathedral and other greater churches. He was usually one of the children of the choir, and was invested with the robes and other insignia of the episcopal office, and he continued from St. Nicholas'-day to the feast of the Holy Innocents to practise a kind of mimicry of the ceremonies in which the bishop usually officiated.

BISH'OP'S-COURT, *n.* In *England*, an ecclesiastical court held in the cathedral of each diocese, the judge whereof is the bishop's chancellor, who judges by the civil canon law.

BISH'OP'S-LENGTH, *n.* In *painting*, canvas measuring 58 inches by 94. The half-bishop measures 45 inches by 56.

BISIL'IQUOUS, *a.* Having seed in two pods.

BISMĀRE',† *n.* [Sax.] Abusive speech. [*Chaucer.*]

BISMIL'LAH, } *In the name of God!*
BIZMEL'LAH, } [Turkish.] An adjuration or exclamation common with the devout, or pretendedly devout, in Turkey.

BIS'MUTH, *n* [add.] *Butter of bismuth*, the chloride of bismuth.

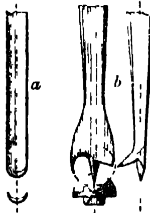
BIS'MUTH-GLAUCE, *n.* An ore of bismuth.—*Prismatic bismuth-glauce* is a sulphuret of bismuth; and *acicular bismuth-glauce* is the same as needle ore,—*which see*.

BISOG'NO, *n.* [It.] A person of low rank; a beggar.

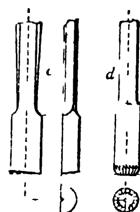
BI'SON, instead of **BISON**.

BISUL'CATE, *a.* [add.] In *zool.*, cloven-footed, or having two-hoofed digits.

BIT, *n.* [add.] A name common to all those exchangeable boring tools for wood applied by means of the crank-formed handle known as the carpenter's brace. The similar tools used for metal, and applied by the drill-bow, ratchet, brace, lathe, or drilling-machine, are termed *drills* or *drill-bits*. The distinction, however, is not uniformly maintained: very frequently all those small revolving borers which admit of being exchanged in their holders or stocks, are included under the name of *bits*. The variety is, therefore, very great, and the particular names used to designate them are derived, in most cases, from their forms and the purposes for which they are employed. For wood, the typical form is the *shell-bit* (fig. *a*), which is shaped like a gouge, with the piercing end sharpened to a semicircular edge for shearing the fibres round the circumference of the hole. When large, it is termed a *gouge-bit*, and when small, a *quill-bit*. Sometimes the piercing end is drawn to a radial point, and it is then known as the *spoon-bit*—of which the *cooper's dowel-bit* and the *table* or *furniture bit* are examples. Occasionally the end is bent into a semicircular form horizontally, and it then becomes the *duck-nose-bit*.



The *centre-bit* (fig. *b*), is another typical form, of which there are many modifications. The end is flat, and provided with a centre-point or *pin*, filed triangularly, and which serves as a guide for position; a shearing edge or *nicker* serving to cut the fibres round the margin of the hole, and a broad chisel-edge or *cutter* to pare away and remove the wood within the circle defined by the nicker. The *plug-centre bit*, used chiefly for making countersinks for cylinder-headed screws; the *button-tool*, which retains only the centre-pin and nicker, and is used for cutting out discs of leather and the like; the *flute-drill*, the *cup-key tool*, the *wine-cooper's bit*, are all modifications of this borer, suited to special kinds of work. The *half-round bit* (fig. *c*), is employed for enlarging holes in metal, and is usually fixed in the lathe or vertically. The cutting end is ground with an incline to the right angle, both horizontally and vertically, three to six degrees, according to the hardness of the material to be bored.



The *rose bit* (fig. *d*) is cylindrical, and terminates in a truncated cone, the oblique surface of which is cut into teeth like the rose-countersink, of which it is a modification. It is also used for enlarging holes of considerable depth in metals and hard-woods.

BIT, *n.* In the *southern states of America*, &c a silver coin of the value of one-eighth of a dollar, is called a *bit*.

BIT, *n.* A small space; a spot. [*Scotch.*]

BIT, for BIDDETH. [*Chaucer.*]

BIT, *a.* Used as a diminutive; as, a *bit burn*, a small rivulet; a *bit lassock*, a little girl. [*Scotch.*]

BĪTE, *v. t.* [add.] *To bite in*, to corrode copper or steel plates; as by nitric acid.—*To bite the thumb at a person*, was formerly a mark of contempt, designed to provoke a quarrel.

BĪTE, *n.* [add.] In *letter-press printing*, that part of the impression which is improperly printed, owing to the frisket not being sufficiently cut away.

BĪTE, *n.* A bit.—*Bite of bread*, a mouthful of bread. [*Scotch.*]

BĪT'ING-IN, *n.* In *engraving*, a term used to describe the action of the aqua-fortis upon the copper or steel, on those parts from which the etching ground is removed by the graver and other tools.

BIT'-MAKER, *n.* One who makes bits.

BIT NO'BEN, *n.* Instead of *khola mimuc*, read *khala nimuk*.

BIT'ORE,† *n.* [Fr.] A bittern. [*Chaucer.*]

BITRENT',† *pp.* [Sax.] Twisted; carried round. [*Chaucer.*]

BITS, *n. plur.* In *ships*. [*See* BITTS.]

BIT'TER-ALMOND, *n.* The *Amygdalus amara*.

BIT'TER-ASH, *n.* A tree; called also *bitter-wood*.

BIT'TER-BEAN, *n.* A deleterious or poisonous nut.

BIT'TER-CUCUMBER, *n.* The same as BITTER-GOURD.

BIT'TER-DAM'SON, *n.* A tree, a species of quassia.

BIT'TER-EARTH, *n.* Talc earth; calcined magnesia.

BIT'TERFUL,† *a.* Full of bitterness.

BIT'TERING, *n.* A preparation used by brewers to adulterate beer. [*See* BITTERN in this *Supp.*]

BIT'TERN, *n.* [add.] A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus-indicus, liquorice, tobacco, &c., used by fraudulent brewers in adulterating beer. It is also called *bittering.*

BIT'TER-OAK, *n.* A plant, the *Quercus cerris.*

BIT'TLE, } *n.* A wooden bat for beat-
BEE TLE, } ing of linen. [*Scotch.*]

BIT'TOCK, *n.* [Dimin.] A little bit; a short distance.

BIT'TUR,† *n.* A bittern. [*Spenser.*]

BITU'MINOUS CEMENT, *n.* The best bituminous cements are obtained from natural asphalt, which is met with in large quantities on the shores of the Dead Sea; in Albania; in Trinidad; at Lobsaun and Bekelbroun, in the department of the Bas-Rhin; in the department of Puy-de-Dôme; near Seyssel, in the department of Ain; at Gangeac, in the Landes; and would in all probability be found near Castleton, in Derbyshire, if carefully sought for. There are two sorts in commerce, the pure and the impure. The first does not contain extraneous matter in any great degree; the second contains a variable proportion of carbonate of lime, and is therefore better adapted to such works as are exposed to the effects of the sun. The purer asphalt melts in such positions, but is better for subterranean works. In commerce much fraud takes place by mixing coal-tar and pitch; but these materials, though very valuable by themselves, destroy the superior qualities of the mineral asphalts.—[*G. R. Brunell.*]

BITU'MINOUS MASTIC, *n.* The same as BITUMINOUS CEMENT,—*which see* in this *Supp.*

BITU'MINOUS SCHIST, *n.* Same as BITUMINOUS SHALE,—*which see.*

BITU'MINOUS SPRINGS, *n.* Springs impregnated with petroleum, naphtha, &c. In Persia, there are numerous springs of almost pure petroleum.

BI'VALVED, *a.* Having two valves.

BIV'OUAC, *n.* [add.] The system by which soldiers on a march, or in expectation of an engagement, remain all night in the open air, in contradistinction to the systems of encampment and cantonment. This is the present signification of the term.

BIV'OUAC, *v. t.* [add.] To remain all night in the open air without tents or covering, as an army on march, or in expectation of an engagement.

BIWOP'EN,† *pp.* from *Bewepe.* Drowned in tears. [*Chaucer.*]

BLACK, *n.* [add.] A scoundrel. A Latin use of the word.

BLACK'AVICED, } *a.* Dark com-
BLACK'AVISED, } plexioned. [*Scotch.*]

BLACK'-BALL, *n.* [add.] A ball of a black colour, used as a negative in voting.

BLACK'-BEER, or **DAN'TZIC,** *n.* A kind of beer manufactured at Dantzic. It is of a black colour, of a syrupy consistence, and is much prized.

BLACK'-BRYONY, *n.* A plant of the genus Tamus, the *T. communis.* [*See* TAMUS.]

BLACK'-CANKER, *n.* A disease in turnips and other crops, produced by a species of caterpillar.

BLACK'-COAT, *n.* A common and familiar name for a clergyman; as *red-coat* is for a soldier.

BLACK'-CURRANT, *n.* A well-known garden-plant and its fruit, of the genus Ribes, the *R. nigrum.*

BLACK'-DAY, *n.* A day of gloom and disaster.

BLACK'-DEATH, *n.* The name given to an Oriental plague which occurred in the 14th century, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots of the skin, indicating putrid decomposition.

BLACK'-DISEASE, *n.* The black plague or pestilence, the *Morbus niger* of the Latin writers.

BLACK'-DRAUGHT, *n* A popular purgative medicine, consisting of the infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia.

BLACK'-DROP, *n.* A liquid preparation of opium in vinegar, sold as a nostrum, and known also under the names of Lancaster, and Quaker's black-drops.

BLACK'-DYE, *n.* A compound of oxide of iron with gallic acid and tannin.

BLACK'ET, *pp.* or *a.* Blackened. [*Scotch.*]

BLACK'-EXTRACT, *n.* A preparation from cocculus-indicus, imparting an intoxicating quality to beer.

BLACK'EY, *n* A black person; a negro.

BLACK'-FISH, *n.* [add.] The tautog or *Labrus Americanus;* also, a small kind of whale about twenty feet long.— In *Scotland,* fish newly spawned are called *black* or *foul fish,* and the practice of taking salmon in the rivers, when they newly come up to spawn, is called *black-fishing.*

BLACK-FISH'ERS, *n* Poachers who kill salmon in close time. [*Scotch.*]

BLACK'-FLEA, *n.* An insect of the beetle tribe, injurious to turnips; the *Haltica nemorum* of naturalists.

BLACK'-GAME, *n.* A species of grouse. [*See* BLACK-COCK and GROUSE.]

BLACK'-GUARD, *v. t.* To revile in scurrilous language. [*Vulgar.*]

BLACK'-GUARD, *a.* Scurrilous; abusive; low; vile.

BLACK'-GUM, *n.* An American tree of the genus Nyssa, which bears a deep blue berry. The wood is solid, and not apt to split, and hence is used for naves and in ship-building. It is also called *yellow-gum* and *sour-gum.*

BLACK'-HAIRED, *a.* Having black hair.

BLACK'ING, *n.* [add.] The name given by founders to a black-wash, composed of clay, water, and powdered charcoal, with which cores and loam-moulds are coated, to give the requisite smoothness to the surfaces which come into contact with the melted metal.

BLACK'-IRON, *n.* Malleable iron, in contradistinction to iron which is tinned, called white-iron.

BLACK'-LEG, *n.* A notorious gambler or cheat.

BLACK'-LETTER, *a.* Written or printed in black-letter; as, a *black-letter* manuscript or book.

BLACK'-MARTIN, *n.* A bird of the swallow tribe, the *Cypselus apus;* also known by the name of the swift.

BLACK'-MATCH, *n.* A pyrotechnical match or sponge.

BLACK'-NAPHTHA, *n.* Petroleum or rock-oil.

BLACK'-NEBS, *n.* Democrats; factious discontented revilers.

BLACK'-PIGMENT, *n.* A fine, light, carbonaceous substance, or lamp-black, prepared chiefly for the manufacture of printer's ink. By a recent process, it is obtained by burning common coal-tar.

BLACK'-PUDDING, *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood and suet (rendered tallow), and boiled; blood-pudding.

> And fat *black-puddings,* proper food
> For warriors that delight in blood.
> *Hudibras*

BLACK'-ROD, *n.* [add.] This official is styled Gentleman-usher of the Black Rod, and his deputy is styled the Yeoman-usher. They are the official messengers of the House of Lords; and either the gentleman or the yeoman-usher summons the Commons to the House of Lords when the royal assent is given to bills; and also executes orders for the commitment of parties guilty of breach of privilege and contempt.

BLACK'-RUST, *n.* A disease of wheat, in which a black moist matter is deposited in the fissure of the grain.

BLACK'-SALTS, *n.* In *America,* wood-ashes after they have been lixiviated, and the solution evaporated, until the mass has become black.

BLACK'-SALT'WORT, *n.* A British plant of the genus Glaux, the *G. maritima,* called also sea-milkwort. [*See* GLAUX.]

BLACK'-SIL'VER, *n.* A mineral, called also *brittle silver-ore,* consisting of silver, antimony, and sulphur.

BLACK'-SNAKE, *n.* [add.] The black-snake of Jamaica is the *Natrix atra.* Though not poisonous, its bite is very severe; it feeds chiefly on lizards.

BLACK'-SPAUL, *n.* A disease incident to young cattle, especially calves, called also *black-leg,* and *black-quarter.* It is indicated by lameness in the forefoot (*spaul* or *leg*), and gives a black hue to the flesh.

BLACK' STICKING-PLASTER, *n.* A solution of isinglass, with some tincture of benjamin, brushed over black sarsenet.

BLACK'-TURPETH, *n.* The protoxide of mercury, commonly called the gray, ash, or black oxide.

BLACK'-TWITCH, *n.* A noxious weed in wet grounds. [*See* TWITCH-GRASS.]

BLACK'-VARNISH TREE, *n.* The *Melanorrhœa usitatissima,* an East Indian tree, which, when wounded, yields a black varnish, called *Theet-see* or *Kheu.* It is extremely dangerous, as the skin, when rubbed with it, inflames, and becomes covered with pimples, which are difficult to heal.

BLACK'-VOMIT, *n.* *Melæna cruenta,* a discharge from the stomach of substances of a black appearance, as in yellow fever, &c.

BLACK'-WALNUT, *n.* The *Juglans nigra,* an American tree, the wood of which is of a dark colour, forming a beautiful material for cabinet-work.

BLACK'-WARD, *n.* A sub-vassal who held ward of the king's vassal.

BLACK'-WATCH, *n.* The designation given to the companies of loyal Highlanders raised after the rebellion in Scotland in 1715, for preserving peace in the Highlands. They were so named from their dark tartan habiliments. The black watch formed the nucleus of the 42d regiment.

BLACK'Y-TOP, *n.* A local name given to the stone-chat (*Saxicola rubicola*), from the black head and throat of the male bird.

BLAD'DER, *v. t.* To puff up; to fill with wind. [*Rar. us.*]

BLAD'DER-AN'GLING, *n.* Fishing by means of a baited hook attached to an inflated bladder. The sudden rising

of the bladder, after it has been pulled under water, never fails to strike the fish as effectually as the spring of a rod.

BLAD′DER-FERN, *n.* Cystea, or Cystopteris, a genus of cryptogamian plants, nat. order Polypodiaceæ; so named from the bladder-like form of the capsules. There are several British species

BLAD′DER-GREEN, *n.* A green pigment prepared from the ripe berries of the buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*), mixed with gum-arabic and lime-water.

BLAD′DER-KELP, *n.* Another name for bladder-wrack.

BLAD′DER-TREE, *n.* A handsome American shrub of the genus Staphylea, the *S. trifolia*, called also three-leaved bladder-nut. [*See* STAPHYLEA.]

BLAD′DER-WORT, *n* Utricularia, a genus of plants. [*See* UTRICULARIA.]

BLAD′DER-WRACK, *n* A sea-weed, the *Fucus vesiculosus*, called also sea-oak and sea-wrack. [*See* FUCUS]

BLAD′DERY-FEVER, *n.* Vesicular fever, in which the skin is covered with blisters.

BLĀDE′-FISH, *n* An acanthopterygious fish of the genus Lepturus; so called from its flatness and resemblance to a sword-blade. It is occasionally found off our coasts.

BLĀDE′-METAL, *n* Metal for sword-blades.

BLAE′BERRY, *n.* In *Scotland*, the name given to a plant and its fruit, of the genus Vaccinium, the *V. myrtillus*, which grows on heaths and in woods [*See* VACCINIUM]

BLÄNCH, *v t* [add] In *gardening*, to whiten, by excluding the light, as the stalks or leaves of plants, by earthing them up, or tying them together

BLÄNCH′-FARM, } *n* A kind of quit-
BLÄNCH′-FERM, } rent; rent paid in silver. [*See* under BLANCHING.]

BLÄNCH′-FIRM, *n.* [Fr. *blanchir*, and law Lat *firma*, rent] White-rent; rent paid in silver, not in grain or cattle.

BLÄNCH′-HOLDING. [*See* under BLANCHING.]

BLÄNCH′ING, *n* [add.] In *gardening*, the process of whitening the stalks and leaves of plants. [*See* the *Verb* in this *Supp.*]

BLÄNCH′ING-LIQUOR, *n.* The solution of chloride of lime used for bleaching.

BLANCK,† *a.* [*See* BLANK.] Confounded, out of countenance. [*Spenser.*]

BLANCK′ED,† *pp.* Confounded or disappointed. [*Spenser*]

BLANC-MANGE, *n* (blomonje′.) [Fr] Same as BLANC-MANGER.

BLANDFORD′IA, *n.* A genus of beautiful plants, natives of New South Wales. Nat. order Liliaceæ.

BLAN′DISE,† *v. t.* To blandish; to flatter. [*Chaucer.*]

BLANK′-BAR. In *law.* [*See* under BLANK, *n.*]

BLANK′-CAR′TRIDGE, *n.* A cartridge filled with powder, but having no ball.

BLANK′-DOOR, } *n.* A sinking
BLANK′-WINDOW, } in a wall, either in the exterior or interior of a building, finished with dressings like a door or window.

BLANK′-VERSE, *n.* Any verse without rhyme; applied particularly to the heroic verse of five feet without rhyme; such as that adopted in dramatic poetry, and in Milton's *Paradise Lost.*

BLANQUETTE′, *n.* (blanket′.) [Fr.] In *cookery*, a white fricassee.

BLÄR′NEY, *n.* A marvellous narration; gross flattery; smooth, deceitful talk; unmeaning or vexatious discourse. [*Irish.*]

BLAS′PHEMY, *n.* [add.] Etymologically, this term denotes speaking so as to hurt; using, to a person's face, reproachful, insulting, and injurious language, calumny, reviling, &c. In this general way it is used by Greek writers, and also in the New Testament.—In the modern and restricted sense, *blasphemy* signifies the use of insulting or derogatory, or unbelieving language, with respect to God and divine things; and the kind of blasphemy cognizable by the law of England is described by Blackstone to be "denying the being or providence of God, contumelious reproaches of our Saviour Christ, profane scoffing at the Holy Scripture, or exposing it to contempt and ridicule." The crime of blasphemy is punished by the laws of most civilized nations. In *Roman Catholic* countries, speaking disrespectfully of the Virgin Mary and of the saints is held to be blasphemy.

BLAS′PHEMY, *n.* A blasphemous person [*Shak*]

BLAST, *n.* [add] A current of air directed on a furnace by bellows or by a blowing machine, for the purpose of quickening the combustion, and increasing the heat —A flatulent disease in sheep.

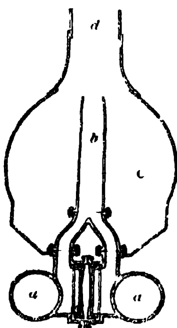
BLAST, *v i* To wither; to be blighted.

BLÄST, *v i.* To pant; to breathe hard; to smoke tobacco; to boast; to speak in an ostentatious manner. [*Scotch*]

BLASTE′MA, *n* [Gr βλαστάνω, to bud] In *bot*, the axis of growth of an embryo; the thallus of lichens.—In *anat*, the granular gelatinous basis of the ovum; the rudimental mass of an organ in the state of formation

BLAST′ODERM, instead of BLASTODE′RM.

BLAST′-PIPE, *n* The waste-pipe of a steam-engine; more especially a pipe in a locomotive steam-engine to carry the waste steam up the chimney, and to urge the fire, by creating a stronger current of air In the figure, *a a* represent in section the cylinders of a



locomotive, from which the steam, after doing its duty, escapes by the *blast-pipe b*, into the chimney *d*; C is the smoke-box.

BLAS′TUS, *n.* [Gr. βλαστός, a shoot.] In *bot.*, a term sometimes applied to the plumule of grasses.

BLAT′TA, *n.* A genus of orthopterous insects, including the cockroaches.

BLAT′TER,† *v. i.* [add.] To rail or rage. [*Spenser.*]

BLAT′TIDÆ, *n.* In *Dict.*, for *kakerlæ*, read *kakerlac.*

BLAW, *v. i.* To blow; to breathe; to publish; to brag; to boast. As a verb active, to flatter; to coax.—***To blaw in one's lug***, to cajole; to flatter a person. Hence, *a blaw-in-my-lug*, is a name for a flatterer; a parasite. [*Scotch.*]

BLAW′ORT, } *n.* A plant; blue-
BLAE′WORT, } bottle, *Centaurea cyanus*, Linn. [*Scotch.*]

BLAZE, *n.* [add.] In *America*, a white spot made on trees, by removing the bark with a hatchet. Such marks are often made on trees in dense forests, to enable a traveller to find his way, or to retrace his steps.

BLAZE, *v. i.* [add.] ***To blaze away***, to keep up a discharge of firearms.

BLĀZ′ING OFF, *n.* Burning off the composition of oil, suet, wax, and other ingredients, with which saws and springs are cooled in the process of hardening.

BLĀZ′ING-STAR, *n.* A plant, the *Aletris farinosa*, the root of which is greatly esteemed by the Indians, and people of the western states of America, as a tonic and stomachic.

BLA′ZON, *v. i.* To make a brilliant figure, to shine. [*Rar. us.*]

BLE,† } *n.* [Sax. *bleoh.*] Colour; hue.
BLEE,† } [*Chaucer.*]

BLEA′BERRY, *n.* *See* BLAEBERRY.

BLĒACH′FIĒLD, *n.* A field where cloth or yarn is bleached.

BLĒACH′ING-LIQUID. *See* BLANCHING-LIQUOR.

BLĒAK, *n.* [add] The bleak is the *Leuciscus alburnus*; the silvery scales of this species are used in the manufacture of artificial pearls.

BLĒAK′LY, *adv* In a bleak manner; coldly.

BLĒAR, *n* Something that obscures the sight —***To blear one's e'e***, to blind by flattery. [*Scotch*]

BLĒAR′-EYE, *n* Lippitude; a chronic catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids.

BLECH′NUM, *n.* Hard-fern, a genus of plants. [*See* HARD-FERN.]

BLĒEZE, *n* or *v.* Blaze. [*Scotch.*]

BLEINE,† *n* (blein′.) [Sax.] A pustule. [*Chaucer.*]

BLENCH′ER,† *n.* He or that which frightens.

BLENCH′ES,† *n. plur.* Deviations. [*Shak.*]

BLENCH′ING, *ppr.* For "*checked; deadened*," read, checking; deadening; shrinking.

BLENCH′ING, *n.* A shrinking back; a giving way

BLEND, } *n* [For "Ger. *blenden*, to
BLENDE, } bind," read, Ger. *blenden*, to blind.] [add] The term *blende* is most commonly used by mineralogists to denote an order of minerals, to which the following genera belong:—Manganese-blende, zinc-blende, antimony-blende, ruby-blende.

NOTE.—The word should be always written *blende*, not *blend.*

BLEND′ING, *n.* In *painting*, a process by which the fusion or melting of the pigments is effected by means of a soft brush of fitch or badger's hair, called a *blender* or *softener*, which is passed over the little ridges with a soft feathery touch.

BLEN′NIUS, *n.* The blenny, a genus of small acanthopterygious fishes, living in small shoals, and frequenting rocky coasts. They are distinguished by their

having the ventral fin placed before the pectoral, and containing generally but two rays. Their bodies are covered with a mucous secretion, the form is elongated and compressed, and there is but one dorsal fin Several species frequent our coasts, as the *B. Montagui*, or Montagu's blenny; *B. ocellaris*, the ocellated blenny, or butterfly-fish; *B. galerita*, the crested blenny; *B. pholis*, the shanny.

BLENT,† *pp.* of *Blend.* Confounded; blemished; disgraced. [*Spenser.*]

BLER'ED,† *pp.* Bleared; imposed upon. [*Chaucer.*]

BLEST,† *pret.* or *pp.* of *Bless.* Acquitted; preserved. [*Spenser.*]

BLETH'ER, *v. i.* and *t.* To speak indistinctly; to prattle; to talk nonsensically. [*Scotch.*]

BLETH'ER, *n.* Nonsense; foolish talk. Often used in the plural. [*Scotch.*]

BLETH'ER, *n.* A bladder. [*Scotch.*]

BLE'TIA, *n.* A genus of tuberous-rooted flowering plants, the species of which are natives of tropical climates. Nat. order Orchidaceæ.

BLETS, *n. plur.* The spots formed on ripe fruits during the process of decomposition.

BLET'TING, *n.* [Fr. *blet, blette*, over-ripe, half-rotten] A term adopted by Dr. Lindley to denote the peculiar spotted appearance exhibited by ripe fruits when, after being kept for some time, they undergo the process of decomposition, and are no longer fit for the ordinary uses of man.

BLEVE,† *v. t* [Sax] To stay. [*Chaucer.*]

BLIGHT, *n.* [add.] A name given to certain downy species of the aphis, or plant-louse, destructive to fruit-trees.—Also, a slight palsy, induced by sudden cold or damp, applied to one side of the face.

BLIND, *v. t.* [add] To hide; to conceal.

BLIND'AGE, } *n.* A military building,
BLIND, } of a temporary nature, consisting usually of stout timbers, to secure troops, stores, or artillery. In *fortresses*, structures of this kind are employed to supply the place of regular casemates.

BLIND'-BEETLE, *n.* An insect; the cockchaffer is often so called from flying against persons, as if it were *blind.*

BLIND'ER, *n.* He or that which blinds. —*Blinders*, expansions of the sides of the bridle of a horse, to prevent him from seeing on either side. They are also called *blinkers* and *winkers.*

BLINK, *n.* A glance of the eye; glimpse; a twinkling. [*Scotch.*]

BLINK, *v. t.* To shut out of sight; to avoid or purposely evade; as, to *blink* the question before the house.

BLINK'-BEER, *n.* Beer kept unbroached till it is sharp.

BLINK'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Evading; avoiding.

BLINKS, *n.* In *hunting*, boughs broken down from trees, and thrown in a way where deer are likely to pass, with the view of hindering their running, and of recovering them the better.

BLISSE,† *v. t.* To bless. [*Chaucer.*]

BLIST,† *pret.* of *Blisse.* [Fr. *blesser.*] Wounded. [*Spenser.*]

BLIS'TER-BEETLE, *n.* The blister-fly. [*See* CANTHARIS.] Species of Mylabris are also used as blister-beetles, and are so called.

BLIS'TER-PLAS'TER, *n.* A plaster of Spanish flies, designed to raise a blister.

BLIS'TER-STEEL, *n.* Iron bars when converted into steel have their surface covered with blisters, probably from the expansion of minute bubbles of air. Steel is used in the blister state for welding to iron for certain pieces of mechanism, but is not employed for making edge-tools. It requires for this purpose to be converted into cast or shear steel.

BLI'TUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Chenopodiaceæ. *B. capitatum*, and *B. virgatum*, and some others, are known by the name of strawberry-blite. The herb, Good-Henry, or *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*, is by several placed in this genus.

BLIVE,† } *adv.* [Sax.] Quickly.
BELIVE',† } [*Chaucer.*]

BLOAT'ER, *n* A dried herring. [*See* BLOTE.]

BLOB, *n.* [From *blobber.*] A small lump; omething blunt and round; a bubble; a dew-drop. [*Provincial*]

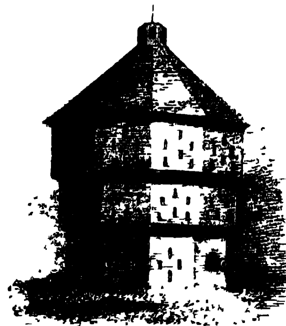
BLOB'TALE, *n.* A tell-tale; a blabber.

BLOCK, *n.* [add.] In *America*, a continuous row of buildings; as, a *block* of houses —The wooden mould on which a hat is formed.—Sig. 6. [add] Blocks are sometimes made of iron, as well as of wood. Blocks, to which the name of *dead-eyes* has been given, are not pullies, being unprovided with sheaves. Many of the blocks used in ships are named after the ropes or chains which are rove through them; as, *bow-line blocks*, *clue-line* and *clue-garnet blocks.* —*Jewel-block*, a block used for hoisting the studding-sails.—*Sister-block*, one for raising the topping-lifts and reef-tackle.

BLOCK, *v. t* [add.] To form into blocks.

BLOCK'HEADISM, *n.* The quality of a blockhead. [*A low word*]

BLOCK'-HOUSE, *n* A military edifice or fortress of one or more stories, so named because constructed chiefly of hewn timber. Block-houses are supplied with loopholes for musketry and with embrasures for cannon, and when of several stories, the upper ones are made to overhang those below, and are furnished with machicolations or loopholes in the overhung floor, so that a perpendicular fire can be directed



Block-house erected in 1780 near the Mohawk river, U S.

against the enemy in close attack. The accompanying figure represents Fort-Plain block-house, erected during the American Revolution, near the Mohawk river, United States. When a block-house stands alone, it constitutes an independent fort, and is of great advantage in mountainous countries; when it is formed in the interior of a field-work, it becomes a retrenchment or redoubt. Stockades are sometimes called block-houses.

BLOCK'ING, *n.* A small rough piece of wood fitted in and glued to the interior angle of two boards. [*See* BLOCKINGS.]

BLOCK'-MACHIN'ERY, *n.* A systematic assemblage of machines for making the shells and sheaves of the wood blocks used for ship-tackle.

BLOCK'-MAKER, *n.* One who makes blocks.

BLOCK'-PRINTING, *n.* The act or art of printing from engraved blocks of wood.

BLONCK'ET,† *a.* Gray.—*Blonckel liveries*, gray coats. [*Spenser.*]

BLONDE, *a.* Of a fair colour or complexion.

BLONDE, *n.* [Fr.] A person of very fair complexion, with light hair, and light-blue eyes.—2. Blond-lace.

BLONT,† *a.* Blunt; stupid; unpolished. [*Spenser.*]

BLOOD, *n.* [add.] Natural disposition. [*Shak.*]

BLOOD'-BAPTISM, *n* In the *ancient church*, a term applied to the martyrdom of those who had not been baptized They were considered as baptized in blood, and this was regarded as a full substitute for literal baptism.

BLOOD'-BOLT'ERED,† *a* [add.] Applied to one whose blood has issued out at many wounds, as flour of corn passes through the holes of a sieve.

BLOOD'-BROTHER, *n.* Brother by blood or birth.

BLOOD'-LIKE, *n* Resembling blood.

BLOOD'-PUDDING. *See* BLACK-PUDDING.

BLOOD-RELA'TION, *n.* One related by blood or descent.

BLOOD'-SHOTTEN, *a.* Blood-shot.

BLOOD'-SPIL'LER, *n.* One who sheds blood.

BLOOD'-STROKE, *n.* An instantaneous and universal congestion, without any escape of blood from the vessels.

BLOOD'-SWOLN, *a.* Suffused with blood.

BLOODY, *a* [add.] *Bloody fire*, a fire in the blood. [*Shak.*]

BLOOM,† *v t.* [add.] To cover with blossoms.

BLOOM'ARY. *See* BLOMARY.

BLOOM'ING, *n.* A clouded appearance which varnish sometimes assumes upon the surface of a picture; so called, because it somewhat resembles the *bloom* on the surface of certain kinds of fruit, such as plums, grapes, &c.

BLOSME,† *n.* and *v. i.* (blosm.) Blossom; to blossom. [*Chaucer.*]

BLOS'MY,† *a.* Full of blossoms. [*Chaucer.*]

BLOS'SOMED,† *a.* Covered with blossoms; in bloom; as, *blossomed* beans.

BLOUSE, *n.* [Fr.] A light loose garment, resembling a frock-coat, made of linen or cotton, and worn by men to protect from dust, or supply the want of a coat.

BLOW, *v. t.* [add.] In *low lan.*, to turn informer on an accomplice.—*To blow up*, to scold or abuse either in speaking or writing. [*Vulgar.*] — *To blow a horse*, to put him out of breath, to cause him to blow from fatigue.

BLOW, *n.* [add.] *Blow-out*, a feast; an entertainment. [*Colloq.*]—*Blow-up*, a quarrel; a dispute. [*Colloq.* and *familiar.*]

BLOW, *v. i.* [add.] *To blow over*, to pass away; to subside; as, the present disturbances will soon *blow over.*

BLOW'-FLY, *n.* The *Musca vomitoria*, *M. carnaria*, and other species of dip-

terous insects, which deposit their eggs or larvæ on flesh, and thus taint it, are so called.

BLŌW′-MILK, *n.* Milk from which cream is blown off.

BLŌWN, *pp.* [add.] Out of breath; as, the horse was very much *blown.*—*Blown upon*, made common or stale; as, a passage in an author not yet *blown upon.*

BLŌW-OFF PIPE, *n.* In *steam-boilers*, a pipe at the foot of the boiler, communicating with the ashpit in land, and with the sea in marine boilers, and furnished with a cock, by opening which the steam forces the water and sediment or brine out; the operation is called *blowing-off.*

BLOWSE. *See* BLOUSE in this *Supp.*

BLŌW′-VALVE, *n.* The snifting-valve of a condensing engine.

BLŌW′Y, *a.* Windy; blowing. [*Local.*]

BLŪE, *a.* [add.] The *blues* (a contraction for *blue-devils*), low spirits; melancholy.—*To look blue*, to be confounded or terrified. [*Provincial.*]—*To look blue at one*, to look at one with a countenance expressive of displeasure or dissatisfaction. [*Colloq.*]

BLŪE, *n.* One of the seven primary colours; the colour of the sky. [*See* the *Adjective.*]

BLŪE′-BELL, *n.* A well-known, beautiful flowering plant, the *Campanula rotundifolia*, with blue bell-shaped flowers.

Where the *blue-bell* and gowan lurk lowly unseen *Burns.*

[*See cut* in *Dict.* HARE-BELL.]

BLŪE′-BERRY, *n.* *See* BLAEBERRY.

BLŪE′-BLACK, *n.* Ivory-black, so called from its bluish hue; a colour resembling ivory-black.

BLŪE′-BONNET, *n.* A familiar name given to the blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*).

BLUE′-BOOK, *n.* In the *United States*, a book containing the names of all the persons in the employment of the government.

BLUE-BUT′TERFLY, *n.* A name applied to several species of butterflies of the genus Polyommatus; the upper side of the wings being often of a blue colour.

BLŪE′-CAP, *n.* [add.] A species of small bird. [*See* BLUE-BONNET.]

BLŪE′-CAT, *n.* A Siberian cat, valued for its fur.

BLŪE′-COMPOUNDS, *n.* Chemical compounds employed as blue pigments or dyes; as, *Berlin blue*, a sesquiferricyanide of iron; *Saxon blue*, a sulphate of indigo; *blue verditer*, an impure carbonate of copper; *Turnbull's blue*, ferrocyanide of iron.

BLŪE COPPER-ORE, *n.* The finely crystallized subcarbonate of copper.

BLŪE′-DEVILS, *n.* A *cant* phrase for dejection, hypochondria, or lowness of spirits.

BLŪE′-DISEASE, *n.* The blue jaundice of the ancients; a disease in which the complexion is tinged with blue or venous blood.

BLŪE′-DYES, *n.* Indigo, Prussian blue, logwood, bilberry, elder-berries, mulberries, privet-berries, and some other berries, whose juices become blue by the addition of a small portion of alkali, or of the salts of copper.

BLŪE′-JOHN, *n.* A name given to fluor-spar by the miners in Derbyshire.

BLŪE′-LIGHT, *n.* A composition which burns with a blue flame, used as a night-signal in ships.

BLŪE′-PETER, *n.* [A corruption of *blue repeater.*] In the *British marine*, a blue flag having a white square in the centre, used as a signal for sailing, to recal boats, &c.

BLŪE-PIG′MENTS, *n.* Prussian blue, mountain-blue, blue verditer, iron-blue, cobalt-blue, smalt, charcoal-blue, ultramarine, indigo, litmus, &c.

BLŪE′-POT, *n.* A black-lead crucible.

BLŪE′-RUIN, *n.* A *cant* name for whisky, gin, &c.

BLŪE′-STOCKING, *n.* [add.] A literary lady; applied usually with the imputation of pedantry. The term is derived from the name given to certain meetings held by ladies, in the days of Dr. Johnson, for conversation with distinguished literary men. One of the most eminent of these literati was a Mr. Stillingfleet, who always wore blue stockings, and whose conversations on literary subjects at these meetings was so much prized, that his absence at any time was felt to be a great loss, so that the remark became common. "We can do nothing without the *blue stockings;*" hence these meetings were sportively called *blue-stocking clubs*, and the ladies who attend them, *blue-stockings.*

BLŪE-STOCK′INGISM, *n.* Female learning or pedantry. [*Unauthorized.*]

BLŪE′-WING, *n.* A genus of ducks is so called from the colour of its wing-coverts. One species (*Cyanopterus discors*) is brought in great quantities to market in Jamaica, the flesh being highly esteemed for its flavour.

BLUID, *n.* Blood. [*Scotch.*]

BLUMENBA′CHIA, *n.* A genus of ornamental plants, nat. order Loasaceæ.

BLUN′DER, *v. t.* To mix or confound foolishly; to utter in a blundering manner; as, to *blunder* out senseless rhymes.

BLUNK, *n.* A name in *Scotland* for calico, or cotton cloth manufactured for being printed. Hence *blunker* signifies a calico-printer.

BLUN′KER, *n.* A bungler; one that spoils everything he meddles with. [*Scotch.*] [*See* BLUNK.]

BLUNT′ISH, *a.* Somewhat blunt.

BLYS′MUS, *n.* [Gr. βλυσμος, source.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cyperaceæ. Two species are found in Britain, viz., *B. compressus*, and *B. rufus.* They grow on boggy or marshy places, or by river-sides, especially near the sea.

BO′A, *n.* An article of dress for the neck, made of fur, and worn by ladies; so called from its resemblance to the serpent of the same name.

BŌARD, *n.* Sig. 4. [add.] A term applied to certain persons in their collective capacity, to whom is intrusted the management of some office or department, usually of a public or corporate character; as, the *Board* of Admiralty, the *Board* of Customs, *Board* of Trade, *Board* of Taxes, &c. The same term is applied to designate those persons who are chosen to manage the operations of any joint-stock association, and who are styled the *board* of directors. The guardians of the poor in parishes are called the *Board* of Guardians, or Parochial *Board.*—In *arch.*, a piece of timber of undefined length, more than four inches in breadth, and not more than two inches and a-half in thickness. When boards are thinner on one edge than the other, they are called *feather-edged boards.*—*Board-lear*, or *lear-board*, the board upon which the lead work of a gutter is laid, to prevent it sinking between the rafters. *Listed boards*, boards which are reduced in their width by taking off the sap from their sides.—*Valley-boards*, those fixed on the valley-rafters, or pieces for the leaden gutters of the valley to rest on.—The *boards* or *college-boards* in the English universities, are the official list of the members of the university.—*To go by the board*, in *marine lan.*, is for the mast of a ship to be broken off and thrown over the *bord* or side; hence used figuratively to denote a complete sweep or destruction. A ship is said to make a *stern board* when, on either tack, she fetches stern-way instead of gaining ground.

BŌARD′ED, *pp.* [add.] Accosted. [*Shak.*]—*Boarded-floors*, floors covered with boards.

BŌARD′ING, *n.* The act of entering a ship by force in combat.—2 The act of covering with boards, and also the covering itself.—3. The same as *board;* food; diet.—*Boarding-joists*, those in naked flooring to which the joists are to be fixed.

BŌARD′ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where board is furnished.

BŌARD′ING-NETTINGS, *n.* A frame of stout nettings put round a ship to prevent her being boarded. [*See* NETTING.]

BŌAR′-FISH, *n.* The *Capros aper*, an acanthopterygious fish, resembling the dory in its general outline, but it has no spines along the dorsal or anal fin. It has the power of extending and contracting its mouth at will. When extended the mouth takes the form of a hog's snout, whence the name.

BŌAST, *v. t.* To threaten; to endeavour to terrify or intimidate. [*Scotch.*]

BŌAST′ING, *n.* In *masonry*, the act of paring a stone with a broad chisel and mallet, but not in uniform lines.—In *carving*, the thorough cutting round the ornaments, to reduce them to their contours and profiles before the incisions are made for forming the minuter parts.

BŌAT, *n.* [add.] The boats belonging to a ship of war are the launch or long-boat, which is the largest, the barge, the pinnace, the yawl, cutters, the jolly-boat, and the gig. The boats belonging to a merchant vessel are the launch, or long-boat, before mentioned, the skiff, the jolly-boat, or yawl, the stern-boat, the quarter-boat, and the captain's gig.

BŌAT′-FLY, *n.* An aquatic hemipterous insect, of the genus Notonecta. These insects swim on their backs; and their hind-legs aptly enough resemble a pair of oars, the body representing a boat, hence the name.

BŌAT′-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a boat.

BŌAT′-SHELL, *n.* The name of the species of shells of the genus Cymba, belonging to the family Volutidæ.

BŌAT′SWAIN, *n.* [add.] Pronounced *bos'n* by seamen.

BOB, *n.* [add.] A short, jerking action; as, a *bob* of the head.

BOB, *v. t.* [add.] To move in a short, jerking manner; as, to *bob* one's head; to *bob* a courtesy.

BOB, *n.* A familiar name for a small wheel made entirely of a thick piece of bull-neck or sea-cow leather, perforated for the reception of its spindle, and used in polishing the insides of the bowls of spoons and other articles.

BOB'BED, *pp.* [add.] Moved short and quick.

BOB'BERY, *n.* A squabble; a row. [*Colloq.* and *vulgar*.]

BOB'BIN, *n.* [add.] Round tape.

BOBBINET', *n.* A kind of lace which is wrought by machines, and not by hand.

•**BOB'OLINK**, *n.* [add.] This bird is the *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* of naturalists. It is destructive to the growing crops in many parts of the United States.

BOB'STAY, *n.* A chain or a rope employed to retain a vessel's bowsprit down towards the stem or cut-water, and counteract the upward strain of the stays. The *bobstay* is attached to the stem of the vessel by iron plates, called *bobstay-plates*, the upper end being fastened to the bowsprit by a hoop.

BOB'TAILED, *a.* [add.] Having the tail cut short.

BOB'TAIL-WIG, *n.* Same as BOB-WIG.

BOC'CIUS'-LIGHT, *n.* A form of gas-burner invented by Mr. Boccius. It consists of two concentric metal cylinders placed over the flame, within the usual lamp-glass, and between which the gas is emitted.

BOCHE,† *n.* (bosh.) [Fr. *bosse*.] A swelling; a wen; a boil. [*Chaucer.*]

BOD'ACH, *n.* [Gael.] An old man.

BOD'DLE, *n.* *See* BODLE.

BŌDE, *n.* What is bidden; an offer made in order to a bargain. [*Scotch.*]

BODE,† *pp.* from *Bide.* Remained. [*Chaucer.*]

BODE,† } *pp.* from *Bede.* Bidden;
BŌD'EN,† } commanded. [*Chaucer.*]

BODE'KIN,† *n.* (bodkin.) A dagger. [*Chaucer.*]

BOD'ICE, or **BOD'DICE**.

BOD'ILY, *adv.* [add.] In respect to the entire body or mass; entirely; completely; as, to carry away *bodily*.

BOD'RAGS,† *n. plur.* Bordragings; incursions. [*Spenser.*] [*See* BORD-RAGING.]

BOD'Y, *n.* [add.] The material organized substance of an animal, whether living or dead; the main central part of an animal, in distinction from the head and extremities.

BOD'Y, *v. t.* [add.] To incarnate; to invest with a body.

BOD'Y-COLOURS, *n.* A term applied in *oil-painting* to pigments, or to their vehicles, and expresses their degree of consistence, substance, and tinging power.—In *water-colour painting*, works are said to be executed in *body-colours*, when, in contradistinction to the early mode of proceeding in tints and washes, the pigments are laid on thickly, and mixed with white, as in oil-painting.

BOD'Y-PLAN, *n.* In *ship-building*, an end view, showing the contour of the sides of the ship at certain points of her length.

BOD'Y-POLITIC, *n.* The collective body of a nation under civil government.

BOD'Y-SNATCH'ER, *n.* One who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead in church-yards, for the purposes of dissection.

BOD'Y-SNATCHING, *n.* The act of robbing of the grave, for the purposes of dissection.

BOG-AS'PHODEL, *n.* A British plant of the nat. order Juncaceæ, and genus Narthecium, the *N. ossifragum*. It has sword-shaped leaves, handsome but small yellow flowers, and grows on wet heaths. [*See* NARTHECIUM.]

BOG'-BUMPER, *n.* A local name for the bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*).

BOG'GLER, *n.* [add.] A jilt; one false in love. [*Shak.*]

BO'GIE, *n.* The frame of the carriage of a locomotive.

BOG'-IRON ORE. *See* BOG-ORE.

BOG'-MOSS, *n.* Sphagnum, a genus of aquatic moss-plants. [*See* SPHAGNUM.]

BOG'-ORCHIS, *n.* A British plant of the genus Malaxis, the *M. paludosa*. [*See* MALAXIS.]

BOG'-RUSH, *n.* A British plant of the genus Schœnus, the *S. nigricans*. [*See* SCHŒNUS.]

BOISTE,† *n.* [Fr.] A box. [*Chaucer.*]

BOIS'TOUS, for BOISTEROUS. [*Chaucer.*]

BOIS'TOUSLY, for BOISTEROUSLY. [*Chaucer.*]

BOKE'LER, for BUCKLER. [*Chaucer.*]

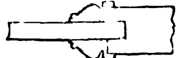
BOKE'LING, for BUCKLING. [*Chaucer.*]

BOL'AS,† *n.* Bullace; a sort of sloe. [*Chaucer.*]

BOLE, *n.* A corn measure of six bushels; a round head of land; a boss; a bullock.—Tennyson's *Princess*.

BOLE, } *n.* A small locker in the wall
BOAL, } of a cottage, for keeping books, &c.; also, an opening in the wall of a house, for occasionally admitting air or light, usually with a wooden shutter instead of a pane of glass. [*Scotch.*]

BOLEC'TION MOULDINGS, *n.* In



joinery, mouldings which project beyond the surface of the framing.

BOLE'RO, *n.* [Sp.] A favourite dance in Spain.

BOL'LARDS. *See* BOLL, *v. i.*

BOL'LARD-TIMBERS. *See* under BOLL, *v. i.*

BOL'LEN,† *pp.* from *Bulge.* Swollen. [*Chaucer.*]

BOLOG'NA-PHIALS, *n.* Small phials of unannealed glass, which fly in pieces when their surface is scratched by a hard body, as by dropping into them an angular fragment of flint, whereas a lead bullet, or other smooth body, may be dropped into them without causing injury.

BOLOGN'IAN PHOSPHORUS, *n.* A preparation of the powdered calcined sulphate of barytes, or Bolognian stone, which has the property of shining in the dark like phosphorus.

BOL'STER, *v. i.* To lie together, or on the same bolster. [*Shak.*]

BOL'STERS, *n.* In *ships*, pieces of timber planted on various parts of a ship, to prevent the works or ropes from being abraded.

BOLT, *v. t.* [add.] To throw precipitately; to swallow without chewing; as, to *bolt* food down one's throat.

BOLT,† *n.* A long narrow piece of silk or stuff.

BŌL'TING, *n.* [Sax. *bolt*, a house.] A term used in the inns of court to signify a private arguing of cases, probably so named because done privately in the house for instruction. In Lincoln's Inn, Mondays and Wednesdays are the *bolting* days.

BOLTO'NIA, *n.* A genus of interesting plants, very closely resembling the species of the genus Aster. They are natives of North America. Nat. order Compositæ.

BOMB, *n.* [add.] Bombs are now termed shells.

BOMBARDIER', *n.* [add.] A non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery, whose duty it is to load shells, grenades, &c., to make and fix the fuses, and who is particularly appointed to the service of mortars and howitzers.

BOMBARDIER'-BEETLE, *n.* The *Brachinus crepitans*, a coleopterous insect found under stones. It possesses, when under a sense of danger, a remarkable power of violently expelling, from the anus a pungent, acrid fluid, accompanied by a loud report.

BŎMBÄRD'MENT, *n.* [add.] The act of throwing shells, carcasses, and shot into an enemy's town, in order to destroy the buildings, and chiefly the military magazines.

BOM'BARDS,† *n.* Padded breeches.

BŎMBASĪN', } *n.* [add.] A twilled
BŎMBAZĪNE', } fabric, of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted, ordinarily black.

BŎMB'-SHELL. *See* BOMB.

BOMBYL'IOUS, *a.* Resembling the noise of a large kind of bee.

BON, *a.* [Fr. from L. *bonus*.] Good; valid as security for something.

BON, *n.* [Fr.] A good saying; a jest; a tale.

BO'NA, *n. plur.* [From L. *bonum.*] In the *civil law*, a term which includes all sorts of property, movable and immovable.

BO'NA FI'DES, *n.* [L.] Good faith; fair dealing. [*See* BONA-FIDE.]

BO'NA MOBIL'IA, *n. plur.* [L.] In *law*, movable effects and goods.

BO'NA NOTABIL'IA, *n. plur.* [L.] In *law*, where a person dies, having at the time of his death goods and chattels in some other diocese or jurisdiction, besides those in the diocese or jurisdiction where he dies, to the amount of five pounds, he is said to have *bona notabilia*.

BONAPÄRT'EAN, *a.* Pertaining to Bonaparte.

BONAPÄRT'IST, *n.* One attached to the policy of Bonaparte.

BO'NA PERITU'RA, *n. plur.* [L.] Perishable goods.

BONA'SIA, *n.* A subgenus of the true Tetraonidæ, or grouse family. It contains the ruffed grouse (*Tetrao umbellus*), and hazel-grouse (*Tetrao bonasia*).

BON'-BON, *n.* [Fr.] Sugar-confectionary; a sugar-plum.

BOND, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a deed by which he who makes it, called the *obligor*, binds himself to another, called the *obligee*, to pay a sum of money, or to do, or not to do, any other act. Bonds for the payment of money are the most common.—*Penal bond.* When a man is required to oblige himself to do or not to do any act, he often enters into a bond for payment of a certain sum of money as a penalty, in case he departs from his agreement. This is termed a *penal bond*. *Penal bonds* have now almost superseded in general use single bonds, or bonds without condition.—*Bonds*, in *arch.*, a general term which includes the whole of the timbers disposed in the walls of a house, as bond-timbers, wall-plates, lintels, and templets.

BOND'-CREDITOR, *n.* A creditor who is secured by a bond.

BOND'-DEBT, *n.* A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond.

BOND'-TENANTS, *n.* A name sometimes given to copy-holders and customary tenants.

BONE, for BOON. [*Chaucer.*]

BŌNE'-BREAKER, *n.* The sea-eagle, an antiquated name, the translation of *ossifragus*, a name given to the young of the white-tailed eagle.

BŌNE'-BROWN, *n.* A brown pigment produced by roasting bones or ivory till they become of brown colour throughout.

BONELL'IA, *n.* A genus of echinodermatous zoophytes, having an oval body, and a proboscis formed of a folded fleshy plate, susceptible of great extension, and forked at its extremity.

BŌNE'-SPIRIT, *n.* An ammoniacal liquor of a brown colour, obtained in the process of manufacturing charcoal from bones.

BONI'TO, *n.* A scomberoid fish, the *Thynnus pelamis*, Cuvier, common in the tropical ocean. It is also called the striped tunny.

BON'NALLY, BON'NAILE, *n.* A parting-cup with a friend, in earnest of wishing him a prosperous journey. [*Scotch.*]

BONNE-BOUCHE, *n.* (bon boosh'.) [Fr.] A delicate morsel or mouthful.

BON'NET-LAIRD, *n.* A small proprietor of land. [*Scotch.*]

BONNET-LIMPET, *n.* The name of the various species of shells of the family Calyptræidæ, which are found adhering to stones and shells. The name is more particularly applied to the species of the genus Pileopsis, one of which, the *P. hungaricus*, is a native of the British coast.

BON'NY-WAWLIES, *n.* Toys; trinkets. [*Scotch.*]

BON'SPIEL, BON'SPELL, *n.* [Supposed to be from Belg. *bonne*, a village, a district, and *spel*, play.] A match at the diversion of curling on the ice, between two opposite parties. [*Scotch.*]

BO'NUS, *n.* [add.] An extra dividend or allowance to the shareholders of a joint-stock company out of accumulated profits.

BO'NUS HEN'RICUS, *n.* Good-Henry, a plant of the genus Chenopodium, according to some, the *C. bonus Henricus*, by others placed in the genus Blitum. It was formerly supposed to possess medicinal properties. [*See* CHENOPODIUM and GOOSE-FOOT.]

BOO'BY, *n.* [add.] The English name of a genus of birds belonging to the pelican family, the Dysporus of Illiger, Morus of Vieillot, and the Sula of Brisson. The boobies are also known by the name of gannets, but navigators apply the term booby to the *Sula fusca.* [*See* BOOBY in *Dict.*, where, however, the account of its beak is erroneous.] The *Sula bassana* is the gannet of the English, and the solan-goose of the Scotch.

BOO'BY, *a.* Having the characteristics of a booby.

BOO'BY-HUTCH, *n.* A clumsy, ill-contrived, covered carriage or seat, used in the east part of England.

BOODH, BUDDH, *See* BUDDHA in *Supp.*

BOOD'HISM. *See* BUDDHISM in *Supp.*

BOOD'HIST. *See* BUDDHIST.

BOOK'BINDERY, *n.* A place where books are bound.

BOOK'CASE, *n.* A case with shelves, and commonly doors, for holding books.

BOOK'-DEBT, *n.* A debt for goods delivered, and charged by the seller on his book of accounts.

BOOK'-KNOWLEDGE, *n.* Knowledge gained by reading books, in distinction from knowledge obtained from observation and experience.

BOOK'-MAKER, *n.* One who writes and publishes books.

BOOK'-MONGER, *n.* A dealer in books.

BOOK OF RESPONSES. *See* RESPONDE BOOK.

BOOK'-SCORPION, *n.* A species of arachnidan (*Chelifer cancroides*), resembling a scorpion without a tail, often found in old books.

BOOK'SELLING, *n.* The business of selling books.

BOOK'-STALL, *n.* A stand or stall, commonly in the open air, on which books are placed which are offered for sale.

BOOK'-STAND, *n.* A stand or small case for books. Also a stand or frame for containing books offered for sale on the streets.

BOOK'-STORE, *n.* [add.] An Americanism for a bookseller's shop.

BOOM, *n.* [add.] A strong beam, and sometimes merely a cable, stretched across the mouth of a river, or the entrance of a harbour, to prevent the approach of an enemy's ships.—A deep, hollow roar, as of waves or of cannon. —*Booms*, a space in a vessel's waist, used for stowing the boats and spare spars.

BOOM, *v. i.* [add.] *To boom along*, to move rapidly, as a ship under full sail.

BOOM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rushing with violence; moving rapidly; roaring like waves.

BOOM'-IRONS, *n.* Rings of iron attached to a vessel's yard for traversing the studding-sails.

BOOM KIN, *n.* *See* BUMKIN.

BO OPS, *n.* [add.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, with oblong, compressed bodies, found chiefly in the Mediterranean. The species are generally of brilliant colouring, and have a small mouth and large eyes. The *Balæna boops* is a species of Greenland whale. [*See* BOOPS in *Dict.*]

BOORD,† *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *bourder.*] To accost; to address; to attack in speech sportively, jeeringly, or jestingly; to jest, to jeer, to banter.—*To boord by*, to run sportingly by, as a river. [*Spenser.*]

BOORD'ED,† *pret.* of *Boord.* Accosted; addressed. [*Spenser.*]

BOOS'ER, *n.* One who guzzles liquor; a tippler.

BOOT,† *n.* [add.] According to Tooke, the phrase, *to boot*, is the infinitive of the Saxon verb *botan*, and signifies to superadd.

BOOT'-CRIMP, *n.* A frame or last used by bootmakers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

BOOTH, *n.* [add.] A sort of shop made of wood, erected in a fair or market.

BOOTH'AGE, *n.* Customary dues paid to the lord of a manor or soil, for the pitching or standing of booths in fairs or markets.

BOOT'IKIN, *n.* The diminutive of *boot*; a little boot.

BOOT'ING-CORN,† BOT'ING-CORN,† *n.* [Sax. *bote*, compensation.] Rent-corn.

BOOT'LESSNESS, *n.* The state of being unavailing or useless.

BOOTS, *n.* A *cant* name for a servant in hotels, who cleans the boots of lodgers; formerly called a *boot-catcher.*

BO'RACOUS, *a.* Partaking of borax; containing borax.

BORA'GO, *n.* [Gr. βορα, food, and L. *ago.*] Borage, a genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Boraginaceæ. All the species are rough plants, with fusiform roots, oblong or lanceolate leaves, and blue, panicled, drooping flowers. *B. officinalis*, or common borage, is a British plant, growing in waste ground near houses. The flowers were formerly supposed to be cordial, and were infused in drinks.

BO'RAX, *n.* [add.] Borax is prepared both in England and France from soda, and boracic acid imported from Tuscany.

BORBO'NIA, *n.* A genus of Cape plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are very showy when in flower.

BOR'BORUS, *n.* A genus of two-winged flies, belonging to the family Muscidæ. These little flies are found in marshy places, and on putrid substances, but more particularly on dung-heaps.

BORBORYG'MUS, BOR'BORYGM, *n.* [Gr. βορβορυγμος.] The rumbling noise caused by wind within the intestines.

BORD,† *n.* [Fr. *bourde.*] A jest; a pretence. [*Spenser.*]

BORD, *v. t.* [*See* BOORD in this *Supp.*] To accost or address. [*Spenser.*]

BORD,† *n.* [Fr.] Border; the side of a ship. [*Chaucer.*]

BORDE,† *n.* A table. [*Chaucer.*]

BORD'ER-WARRANT. *See* after BORD-SERVICE.

BORE, *v. t.* [add.] To weary by tedious iteration or repetition; to molest by solicitation.

BORE, *v. i.* [add.] To penetrate the earth by means of a chisel, or other proper boring instrument, for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of minerals, as veins of ore or beds of coal, or for obtaining springs of water, as in Artesian wells or fountains of salt-water, &c.—Among *horsemen*, a horse is said to *bore* when he carries his nose to the ground.

BORE, *n.* [add.] A person or thing that wearies by iteration; a tiresome person or unwelcome visitor, who makes himself obnoxious by his disagreeable manners, or by a repetition of visits.

BORE, *n.* [add.] A phenomenon which occurs in some rivers, near their mouth, at spring-tides. When the tide enters the river, the waters suddenly rise to a great height, and rush with tremendous noise against the current for a considerable distance. In England, the *bore* is observed more especially in the Severn, the Trent, Wye, and in Solway Frith.

BORE'COLE, *n.* [add.] The leaves of this kind of cabbage are curled or wrinkled, and have no disposition to form into a heart or head. It is chiefly valued for winter use. The best sorts are the Colebrookdale-borecole, and the Scotch kail.

BOR'EL,† *n.* [Fr. *bureau.*] Coarse cloth of a brown colour. [*Chaucer.*]

BOR'EL, BOR'REL, *a.* Made of plain, coarse stuff.—*Borrel-folk*, or *borrel-men*, laymen. [*Chaucer.*]

BORES, *n. plur.* Wounds or thrusts. [*Shak.*]

BOR'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Making hollow; wearying by tedious iteration.

BOR'ING, *n.* [add.] *Borings*, the chips

made by perforating a body.—*Boring instruments* are of various kinds, as awls, or brad-awls, gimblets, augers, bits of various kinds [*see* BIT], drills, &c.

BOR'ING-BÄR, *n.* In *mech.* [*See* CUTTER-BAR, of which it is an enlarged application.]

BOR'ING-BLOCK, *n.* In *mech.*, a strong cylindrical piece fitted on the boring-bar of a boring-mill, and in which the cutters are fixed.

BORKHAU'SIA, *n.* A genus of plants named after Moritz Borkhausen, nat. order Compositæ, tribe Cichoraceæ. There are several European species. The flowers are yellow or pale purple. Several are cultivated in gardens, where they form a pretty border-plant. *B. taraxacifolia* and *B. fœtida* are British species.

BORN, *pp.* [add.] *To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth*, in *colloquial* phrase, is to inherit a fortune by birth.

BOR'NEEN, *n.* A compound of carbon and hydrogen found in valeric acid, supposed to be identical with liquid-camphor.

BOR'NEO-CAMPHOR, *n.* The camphor of the camphor-tree of Sumatra (*Dryobalanops aromatica*).

BOR'OUGH, *n.* [add.] A *borough* may be defined to be a town possessed of certain municipal institutions, its organization for local government forming the natural or necessary basis of its political character and efficiency.—*Parliamentary boroughs*, such towns or boroughs as send representatives to Parliament. By the Reform Act, wherever the words *city* or *borough*, or *cities* and *boroughs*, may occur throughout the act, those words shall be construed to include, except there be something in the subject or context manifestly repugnant to such construction, all towns corporate, Cinque-ports, districts, or places within England and Wales, which shall be entitled to return a member or members to serve in Parliament, other than counties at large, and ridings, parts and divisions of counties at large, and shall also include the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

BOR'OUGH-COURTS, *n.* Private and limited species of tribunals, held by prescription, charter, or act of Parliament. They are erected in particular districts for the convenience of the inhabitants, that they may prosecute small suits, and receive justice at home.

BOR'OUGH-HEADS, *n.* Borough-holders, or bors-holders.

BOR'OUGH-MÖNGER, *n.* One who buys or sells the patronage of a borough.

BOR'OUGH-REEVE, *n.* *Anciently*, an elective municipal officer, exercising functions analogous to those of the *shire-reeve* or *sheriff*.

BOR'OUGH-SESSIONS, *n.* Courts established in boroughs, under the Municipal Corporation's Act. They are held by the recorders of the respective boroughs, once a quarter or oftener. The jurisdiction is over such offences as are cognizable by the county-sessions.

BOR'OWE,† *n.* [*See* BORROW.] A pledge; a security.—*Borowe-base*, base pledges or usury. [*Spenser.*]

BOR'REL,† *a.* [Fr. *bureau.*] Rustic; plain. [*Spenser.*]

BOR'REL-LOONS, *n.* Low, rustic rogues. [*Scotch.*]

BORRE'RA, *n.* A genus of lichens, very interesting to the cryptogamist, on account of the natural habit of the species.

BORRE'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cinchonaceæ. The species are mostly herbs or under-shrubs, and are nearly all natives of tropical America. *B. ferruginea* is a native of Brazil, and yields a bastard ipecacuanha.

BOR'RÖW,† *n.* [add.] A pledge or surety. [*Spenser.*]

BOR'ROWING-DAYS, *n.* The three last days of March, old style; so named, because it was believed that March *borrowed* them from April. [*Scotch.*]

BOR'URET, *n.* A compound of boron with a metal.

BOR'WE,† *n.* [*See* BORROW.] A security; a pledge. [*Chaucer.*]

BOS'ARD,† *n.* A buzzard. [*Chaucer.*]

BÖ'SOM, *v.t.* [add.] To embrace. [*Shak.*]

BOS'OPRIC ACID, *n.* [Gr. βους, an ox, and κοπρος, dung.] A strong, colourless acid procured from fresh cow-dung. It is of great efficacy in purifying mordanted cotton in the cow-dung bath.

BOSS, *n.* [add.] In *mech.*, the enlarged part of a shaft on which a wheel is to be keyed, is called the *wheel-boss*. The term is, however, applied ordinarily to any enlarged part of the diameter, as to the ends of the separate pieces of a line of shafts connected by couplings. Hollow shafts through which others pass, are sometimes also called *bosses*, but improperly.

BOSS, *a.* Hollow. [*Scotch.*]

BOST,† *n.* Pride; boasting. [*Chaucer.*]

BOST,† *adv.* Aloud. [*Chaucer.*]

BOS'TRICHUS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the group Xylophila, some species of which are highly destructive to wood. One of the most destructive species is the *B. typographicus*, or typographer-beetle, which devours, both in the larva and perfect state, the soft wood beneath the bark of trees, and thus causes their death.

BOTAN'IC GARDEN, *n.* A garden devoted to the culture of plants collected for the purpose of illustrating the science of botany.

BOT'ANIZING, *n.* The seeking of plants for botanical purposes; also, the studying of plants.

BOTANOM'ANCY, or **BOT'ANOMANCY**.

BOT'ANY, *n.* [add.] *Structural botany*, that branch of the science of botany which relates to the laws of vegetable structure or organization, internal or external, independently of the presence of a vital principle. It is also called *organography*.—*Physiological* or *organological botany*, that branch which relates to the history of vegetable life, the functions of the various organs of plants, their changes in disease or health, &c.—*Descriptive botany*, that branch which relates to the description and nomenclature of plants. It is also called *phytography*.—*Systematic botany*, that branch which relates to the principles upon which plants are connected with, and distinguished from each other. It is also called *taxonomy*.—*Palæontological botany* embraces the study of the forms and structures of the plants found in a fossil state, in the various strata of which the earth is composed.

BOTAU'RUS, *n.* The generic name of the bitterns. [*See* BITTERN.]

BOTCH'ERLY, *a.* Clumsy; awkwardly patched. [*Rar. us.*]

BOTE,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To help. [*Chaucer.*]

BOTE,† *pp.* from *Bite*. Bit. [*Chaucer.*]

BOT'-FLY, *n.* The gadfly, an insect of the genus Œstrus.

BOTH'ER, *v. t.* [add.] To perplex; to confound; to pother. [*Low.*]

BOTHERA'TION, *n.* Trouble; vexation; perplexity. [*A low word.*]

BOT'-HOLE, *n.* A hole in a skin made by a bot.

BOTHREN'CHYMA, *n.* [Gr. βοθρος, a pit, and εγχυμα, a tissue.] In *bot.*, a term applied to denote the pitted tissue or dotted ducts of plants. It is either *articulated* or *continuous*.

BOTH-SHEETS-AFT. In *marine lan.*, a square-rigged vessel is said to have *both-sheets-aft* when the yards are squared, and the ship is running before the wind.

BOTH'UM,† *n.* [Fr. *bouton.*] A bud, particularly of a rose. [*Chaucer.*]

BOTH'Y, *n.* A hut; a hovel; a place where labouring servants are lodged. [*Scotch.*]

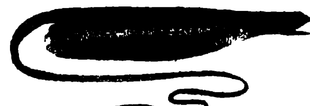
BOTRY'CHIUM, *n.* [Gr. βοτρυς, a bunch of grapes.] Moon-wort, a genus of ferns, nat. order Osmundaceæ. It has distinct capsules (thecæ or sporangia) disposed in a compound spike, attached to a pinnate or bipinnate frond. *B. lunaria*, common moon-wort, is a native of Britain. It has lunate-shaped pinnæ, hence the English name. Both magical and healing powers were formerly attributed to it.

BOTRY'OGEN, *n.* A red or ochre-coloured mineral, consisting of the hydrous sulphates of protoxide of iron, oxide of iron, magnesia, and lime. It is said to have been found on Vesuvius.

BOTT, *n.* The name given by lace-weavers to the round cushion placed on the knee, on which the lace is woven.

BOT'TLE-BUMP, *n.* A name given by some to the bittern.

BOT'TLE-FISH, *n.* An eel-like fish of the genus Saccopharynx, the *S. ampullaceus*. The body is capable of being inflated like a sack or leathern bottle,



Bottle-fish inflated, *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*.

hence the name. It is from four to six feet long, and is believed to be very voracious. A few specimens have been met with floating in the Atlantic Ocean.

BOT'TLE-GLÄSS, *n.* A coarse, green glass, used in the manufacture of bottles.

BOT'TLE-NOSE, *n.* A species of whale of the genus Hyperoodon.

BOT'TLE-TIT, *n.* A name applied to the long-tailed titmouse (*Parus caudatus*), from its long, curious, bottle-shaped nest.

BOT'TOM, *n.* [add.] Heart; secret thoughts; real inclination opposed to apparent conduct; as, he is sincere at *bottom*; we are still at *bottom* as good friends as ever.

BOTTS. *See* BOTS.

BOTULIN'IC ACID, *n.* A fatty acid obtained from sausages.

BOUCHE, *n.* (boosh.) [Fr. mouth.] A term used anciently to denote a certain allowance of provisions from the king

to knights and others who attended him in any military expedition. Also written *bouge*, and *budge*. [*See* BOUGE.]

BOUCHE, *n.* [Fr.] The indent at the top of a shield to admit a lance, which rested there, without depriving the soldier of the protection afforded by his shield to the lower part of the face or neck.

BOUCHETE′, *n.* [Fr.] The large buckle used for fastening the lower part of the breastplate to the upper one.

BOUĠE,† *n.* [add.] A cask.—*Bouge of court*, was an allowance of meat and drink for the tables of the inferior officers and others, who were occasionally called to serve and entertain the court.

BOUĠ′ET,† *n.* [Fr. *bougette.*] A budget or pouch [*Spenser.*]—In *her.*, the representation of a vessel for carrying water.

BOUGHT AND SOLD NOTES, *n* Among *licensed brokers*, the practice is to enter or register in a book the terms of any contract they effect, and the names of the parties, which is legally binding: as, when the broker for a seller treats with a buyer, he is deemed the agent of both, and he in strictness should sign the book, and deliver a transcript or memorandum thereof to each party, which is called a *bought and sold note*

BOUGHTES,† *n* (bowts) Circular folds, twists. [*Spenser.*]

BOUKE,† *n* [Sax] The body [*Chaucer.*]

BOUL′DER-FORMATION, *n.* In *geol*, a term recently introduced to express what were formerly termed *diluvial deposits*.

BOULET′, or **BOULETT′E.**

BOU′LEVARD, *n* (boo′levár) [Fr] Originally, a bulwark or rampart of a fortification or fortified town. At present applied to the public walks or streets occupying the site of demolished fortifications.

BŌULTED,† *pp.* Bolted; sifted. [*Spenser.*]

BOUN,† *a* [Sax] Ready. [*Chaucer.*]

BOUNCE, *v. t.* To drive against anything suddenly and violently, as, he *bounced* his head against every post [*Swift.*]

BOUNCE, *n* [add] A bold lie; as, that was a *bounce*. [*Colloq.* and *familiar.*]

BOUNC′ER, *n.* [add] A bold liar [*Colloq.* and *familiar.*]

BOUND′EN, *a.* [add.] Appointed; indispensable; obligatory. This word was originally the past participle of *bind*, but it is now used only as an adjective; as, *bounden* duty.

BOUND′ENLY, *adv.* In a dutiful manner.

BOUND′LESSLY, *adv.* In a boundless manner.

BOUN′TIE,† *n.* [Fr. *bonte′.*] Goodness. [*Spenser.*]

BOUN′TITH, *n.* The bounty given in addition to stipulated wages. [*Scotch.*]

BOUN′TY, *n.* [add.] Goodness; generosity. [*Spenser.*]—*Queen Anne's bounty*, a provision made in the reign of Queen Anne, for augmenting poor clerical livings.

BOUQUET′, *n.* [add.] An agreeable aromatic odour, which is perceived on drawing the cork of any of the finer wines.

BŌURD,† *v. i.* To jest; to joke.

BŌURD,† *v. t.* *See* BOORD in this *Supp.*

BŌURD, *n.* A jest; a scoff. [*Scotch.*]

BŌURDE,† *v. i.* [Fr.] To jest. [*Chaucer.*]

BŌURDON′, *n.* [Fr.] A walking-staff; a pilgrim's staff.

BOURGEOIS, *n.* (borzh-wa′.) [Fr.] A citizen; a burgher; a man of middle rank; an employer.

BOURĠEOISIE, *n.* [Fr.] The middle classes of a country, especially those dependent on trade, but including bankers, shippers, brokers, and even professional men or their families.—2. The burgesses or burghers of a city, town, &c.

BŌURN′LESS, *a.* Having no bourn or limit.

BOUR′OĊKS, } *n.* Confused heaps;
BOUR′AĊHS, } crowds; miserable huts; small inclosures. [*Scotch.*]

BOURSE, *n.* (boors). [Fr.] The French name for an exchange; a place where merchants assemble for general business.

BOUR′TREE-BUSH, *n* Elder-bush. [*Scotch*]

BOUSE, or **BOUZE**,† *n.* Liquor; drink.

BOUTANT *See* ARC-BOUTANT.

BOUTS-RIMES′, *n plur.* (boo-rema′.) [Fr] Words that rhyme given to be formed into verse.

BOUZ′ING,† *ppr* or *a.* Drinking. [*Spenser.*]

BO′VIDÆ. *n* The ox tribe; a family of ruminating animals, of which the genus Bos is the type The antelopes, and all the hollow-horned Ruminantia, are placed in this family

BO′VIFORM, *a.* Having the form of an ox.

BOW, *n* [add] In *arch*, the part of any building which projects from a straight wall It is sometimes circular, and sometimes polygonal on the plane

BOW, *n* A boll; a dry measure containing the sixteenth part of a chalder, or four firlots. [*Scotch*]

BŌW′-CHASERS, *n* The guns pointed from the bows of a ship-of-war

BŌW′-COMPASSES, *n* A pair of compasses with a bow, or arched plate of metal, rivetted to one of the legs, upon which the other leg slides, to steady the motion

BŌW′-DRILL, *n* A drill worked by a bow and spring

BOW′ELLED, *pp.* Having bowels or a belly; eviscerated

BOW′ENITE, *n* A bright apple-green mineral, found at Smithfield in Rhode Island. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesia.

BOW′ER, } *n* [Gaelic, *bhoear.*] The
BOO′ER, } party who farms a dairy.

BŌW′-GREASE, *n.* *See* BOW-GRACE.

BOW′IE, *n.* A cask with the head taken out; a tub; a milk-pail. [*Scotch*]

BOW′IN, } *n.* [Scotch, from the Gaelic,
BOO′IN, } *bhò*] *A bowin of cows*, a dairy farmed out either by the landlord or tenant of a farm, the terms generally being so much per head, grass and other provender included, according to agreement.

BOWK, }
BOUK, } *n* Bulk. [*Scotch.*]

BŌWL, *v. i.* [add.] To roll the ball at cricket; also, to move rapidly, smoothly, and like a ball; as, the carriage *bowled* along.

BŌWL, *v. t.* [add] *To bowl out*, in *cricket*, is to knock down one's cricket by bowling.

BŌW′-LEG, *n* A crooked leg.

BŌWL′ING, *n.* [add.] The act of rolling the ball at cricket.

BŌWL′ING, *ppr.* [add.] Rolling the ball at cricket.

BŌW′-PEN, *n.* The name given to a pair of small compasses for describing small circles, the pen-point of which is jointed, so that it may be bent to any angle.

BOWRES,† *n. plur.* Bowers; chambers. [*Spenser.*]

BOWRS,† *n.* *See* BRAWNED BOWRS in this *Supp.*

BOW′-SAW, *n.* [add.] The bow-saw has a narrow blade stretched in an elastic frame, in the manner of an archer's bow.

BOWSE, *v. t.* In *nautical lan*, to haul upon

BŌWSPRIT, *n.* [add] A *standing bowsprit* is a permanently fixed bowsprit; a *running bowsprit* one that can be eased out and in like a jib-boom, as in sloops and smacks —*Bowsprit shrouds*, strong ropes attached to the bowsprit for supporting and strengthening it.

BŌW′TELL, *n.* The shaft of a clustered pillar, or any plain round moulding; perhaps also used for the horizontal bars or transoms. — *A boutell, grete bowtelle*, are terms often used by William of Worcester.

BŌW′-TIMBERS, *n.* In *ship-building*, the timbers that form the bow of a ship.

BOW′-WOW, *n* The loud bark of a dog

BOX, *n* [add] The driver's seat on a stage-coach.

BOX, *n* [add.] *Swift* uses this word to signify a blow on the head given with the wings of a bird.

BOX′ED-SHUTTER, *n.* A shutter which folds into boxes on the side of the opening, or in the interior face of the wall. [*See* BOXINGS OF A WINDOW]

BOX′-ELDER, *n.* The ash-leaved maple (*Acer negundo*, Linn), a native of North America.

BOX′INGS, *n* Among *millers*, the name used to designate a coarse flour separated in the process of bolting.

BOX′-TREE, *n.* Buxus, a genus of plants. *B. sempervirens* is a British species, growing on dry hills in the south



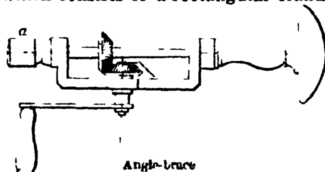
Box-tree, *Buxus sempervirens.*

of England. Its hard, close, yellowish wood is employed in making mathematical instruments, and for wood-engraving. [*See* BUXUS.]

BOX′-WOOD, *n.* The fine hard-grained timber of the box-tree, used by the turner, wood-engraver, mathematical instrument-maker, pipe, and flute-maker. Wheels, pegs for musical in-

struments, knife-handles, and combs are made of it, as well as many other useful articles.

BRACE, *n.* [add.] In *arch.*, an inclined piece of timber used in trussed partitions and in framed roofs, in order to form a triangle, by which the assemblage of pieces composing the framing are stiffened and strengthened. When a brace is used to support a rafter, it is called a *strut.*—*Brace* is also the name of a boring instrument, of which there are various forms. The most common is the *carpenter's brace*, which consists of a crank-formed shaft, with a metal socket at one extremity, called the *pad*, and on the other end is a swivelled head or *cushion*, or *shield*, by which the boring tool or bit, fixed in the pad, is pressed forward by the workman. For smith-work this instrument, instead of the cushion, has a centre-point which acts against a plate of metal on a weighted lever, by which it is pressed forward; it then becomes the *smith's press-drill.* But for work of a higher or more accurate description, it is applied by means of a fixed drill-frame, consisting of a grab with adjustable arm, carrying a feed-screw, acting on the crank-arm of the brace, and which allows of its being pressed forward at such rate as the nature of the work may require, and so accurately as to render the hole parallel. Another form of the instrument is the *Angle-brace*, which consists of a rectangular crank-



Angle-brace

frame like the carpenter's brace, but usually much stronger, and which carries a parallel tool-spindle, terminating in a *pad a*, or bit-socket of the ordinary form. On this spindle is a small bevel-wheel, which gears into a second wheel on the axis of a winch-handle, by which motion is communicated to the tool. This instrument is chiefly used for boring holes in angular positions, where the ordinary revolving brace cannot conveniently be applied. For heavy work, it is usually mounted in the ordinary drill-frame.

BRACE, *v. t.* [add.] *To brace a yard* in *marine lan.*, is to turn it round horizontally by means of the *braces.*—*To brace aback*, to brace the yards so as to lay the sails aback.—*To brace by*, to brace the yards in contrary directions on the different masts, so as to stop the vessel's way.—*To brace up*, to lay the yards more fore-and-aft, to cause the ship sail closer to the wind.

BRACE-AND-BIT. *See* the word BRACE and the word BIT.

BRĂ'CER, *n.* A guard for the arm, used by archers to prevent the friction of the bowstring on the coat.

BRACH, *n.* [add.] A species of scenting hound, generally of a small kind.

BRACHE, *n.* Same as BRACH.

BRA'CHIUM, *n.* [L.] The arm; the part from the shoulder to the elbow.

BRACHYCATALEC'TIC, instead of **BRA'CHYCATALECTIC.**

BRACHYDIAG'ONAL, *n.* The shortest of the diagonals in a rhombic prism.

BRACHYPO'DIUM, *n.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and πους, a foot.] False brome-grass, a genus of grasses, distinguished from Triticum by the unequal glumes alone. Two species, *B. sylvaticum*, and *B. pinnatum*, are British.

BRACHYP'TERES, instead of **BRACHYP'TERIS.** Also written **BRACHYPTERÆ.**

BRACHYST'OCHRONE, *n.* [Gr. βραχιστος, shortest, and χρονος, time.] A curve in which a body descending by the force of gravity, arrives at a given point, in a shorter time than if it followed any other direction. It is also called the *curve of quickest descent*, and is the same as the cycloid.

BRACHYT'ELES, instead of **BRACHY'TELIS.**

BRACHYU'RA, *n.* A tribe of short-tailed crustaceans, comprehending the crabs. The tail or abdomen is doubled up beneath the carapace.

BRACK'ET, *v. t.* To place within brackets; to connect by brackets.

BRACK'ETING, *n.* In large cornices executed in plaster, the name given to the series of wooden ribs nailed to the ceiling, joists, and battening, for supporting the cornices.

BRACK'ETS, *n.* In *millwork*, projecting pieces attached to a wall, beam, &c., for carrying or supporting a line of shafting. They are of very many different forms, according to the situations in which they are placed, but the annexed figures exemplify the two in most common use. The first (fig. 1), is usually bolted to a strong sole of wood, attached to the joists of the flat, or to beams supporting the floor above; and the second (fig. 2), is attached to walls by means of metal soles or wall-plates, bolted against the wall at the required position of the bracket.

Fig 1. Hanging-bracket.

Fig. 2. Wall bracket.

BRACT'EAL, *a.* Furnished with bracts.

BRAC'TEATES, *n.* Silver bracteates, a species of early coins in Scotland.

BRACT'LESS, *a.* In *bot.*, destitute of bracts.

BRAD, *n.* [add.] Brads, in place of a round spreading head, have a slight projection on one side. They are of various kinds; as, *joiner's brads*, for hard wood; *batten brads*, for softer woods; and *bill* or *quarter brads*, used for a hastily laid floor.

BRAG, *v. t.* To boast of; as, he *brags* his service. [*Shak.*]

BRAG,† *a.* Proud; boasting.

BRAH'MĂ, *n.* In *Indian myth.*, one of the deities of the Hindoo trimurti or triad, and at the present day the least important of the three. He is termed the Creator, or the grandfather of gods and men; his brothers Vishnu and Siva being respectively the preserver and the destroyer. Brahma is usually represented as a red or golden-coloured figure with four heads. He has likewise four arms, in one of which he holds a spoon, in a second a string of beads, in the third a water-jug, and in the fourth the Veda, or sacred writings



Brahma, from Coleman's Hindoo Mythology.

of the Hindoos; and he is frequently attended by his vehicle, the goose or swan. In Hindostan the temples of this deity have been overturned by the followers of Vishnu and Siva; and he is now little regarded, and seldom, if at all worshipped, except in the worship of other deities. Like the other gods, he has many names.

BRAHMA'IC, *a.* Braminical,—*which see.*

BRAH'MIN. *See* BRAMIN.

BRAH'MIN BULL, *n.* The Indian ox or zebu (*Bos Indicus*). The Hindoos regard the zebus as animals worthy of veneration, and consequently consider it sinful to slaughter them [*See cut in Dict.* ZEBU.]

BRAID, *v. t.* [add.] To plait; to intertwine; as, to *braid* the hair.

BRAID, *n.* [add.] A sort of narrow textile band or tape, formed by plaiting several strands of silk, cotton, or woollen together. It is used as a sort of trimming for female dresses, for stay-laces, &c. — A texture; something braided; a knot.

BRAID, *a.* Broad. [*Scotch.*]

BRAIDE,† *v. i.* or *t.* [Sax. *brædan.*] To spring; to start; to awake; to draw out quickly; to take off. [*Chaucer.*]

BRAIDE,† *n.* A start; a spring. [*Chaucer.*]

BRAID'ED, *pp.* [add.] Plaited or twisted in an ornamental manner, as hair.

BRAIN'ED, *a.* Furnished with brains. [*Shak.*]

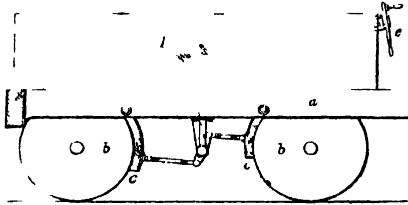
BRAIN'-FEVER, *n.* An old term for an inflammation of the brain.

BRAIRD, *v. i.* To spring up, as seeds.

BRAIZE, *n.* The sea-bream; an acanthopterygian fish of the genus Pagrus, found in our seas.

BRAKE, *n.* [add.] A contrivance for retarding or arresting motion, applied particularly to the wheels of carriages, and especially railway carriages, which, by pressing on the wheels, retards or stops their motion. Brakes are usually worked by screws. In the figure, *a* is the frame of an engine-tender; *b b* the wheels; *c c* the brake-blocks of hard-wood, acted on by levers worked by

the screw *d*, turned by the hand-wheel *e* —The name is also used to designate a



form of dynamometer, called *Prony's friction-brake*, for measuring the power yielded by water-wheels, &c

BRAKE, *n* [add] An ancient instrument of torture, called also the *Duke of Exeter's daughter*

BRAKE HOPPER, *n* A local name of the grasshopper-warbler (*Sylvia locustella*)

BRAKET,† *n* A sweet drink made of the wort of ale, honey and spices Also termed *bragget*, and *bragwort* [*Chaucer*]

BRAMBLE, *n* [add] See RUBUS

BRAMBLING, *n* A bird, the mountain finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*) It is larger than the chaffinch

BRAMLE,† *a* [Sax *bremman*] Cruel, sharp severe vexatious [*Spenser*]

BRAN, *n* A local name of the carrion crow

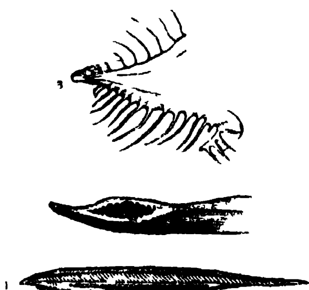
BRANC, *n* A linen vestment similar to a rochet anciently worn by women over their other clothing

BRANCHED-WORK, *n* The carved and sculptured leaves and branches in monuments and friezes

BRANCHIAL, *a* Relating to the gills or respiratory organs of fishes and other animals that breathe water instead of air

BRANCHIOSTEGI, BRANCHIOSTEGANS, *n* [See BRANCHIOSTEGOUS] A tribe of cartilaginous fishes comprehending those in which the gills are free, and covered by a membrane It includes the sturgeon and chimæra

BRANCHIOSTOMA, *n* [Gr *βραγχια* gills, and *στομα* mouth] Also called *amphioxus* The lancelet the most anomalous of all living fishes and of all vertebrated animals It is a vertebrated animal without a brain, a fish with the



Branchiostoma lanceolatum (the lancelet) 1 A fin 2 Under part of the head with mouth 3 Filaments at the margin of the mouth

respiratory system of a mollusc, and the circulatory system almost of an annelide It is about two inches in length, of a lanceolate form, tapering to each extremity, and riband-like It was first discovered on the coasts of Britain A species has been lately described from the Philippine Islands, so that the geographical range of the genus is very extensive [See AMPHIOXUS]

BRANDER, *n* A gridiron [*Scotch*]

BRANDERED, *a* Grilled, broiled [*Scotch*]

BRAN'DIED, *a* Mingled with brandy, made stronger by the addition of brandy

BRAN DISH, *n* A flourish

BRANDLE,† } *v i* [Fr *bran-*
BRANLE,† } *ler, brandiller.*] To waver, to totter, to shake to reel

BRANDY-FRUIT, *n* Fruits preserved in alcohol, to which sugar is usually added

BRANK'-NEW, } *a* Quite new
BRAN-NEW, } [See BRAND-NEW] [*Scotch*]

BRANKS, *n* A British plant of the genus Polygonum the *P fagopyrum*, also called buck wheat —which see —2, In *Scotland*, a name for the mumps or parotitis

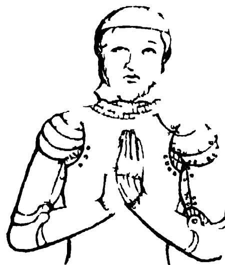
BRANSLES,† } *n plur* [Fr *bransle* ?]
BRANSLES,† } Brawls or dances wherein many men and women hold ing by the hands sometimes in a ring and sometimes at length, move all together [*Spenser*]

BRANT FOX, *n* A small kind of fox

BRASH, *n* A transient fit of sickness [*Scotch*]

BRASSAGE, *n* A sum formerly levied to defray the expense of coinage and taken out of the intrinsic value of the coin

BRASSARTS, *n plur* [Fr *bras* the arm] Plate armour for the upper part



of the arm reaching from the shoulder to the elbow

BRASS-BAND, *n* A company of musicians who perform on instruments of brass as the trumpet, bugle cornet a pistons &c

BRASSED, *pp* Covered or coated over with brass Copper plates and rods are often *brassed* externally by being exposed at a high temperature to the fumes of zinc and afterwards laminated or drawn

BRASS FOIL, *n* Dutch leaf or Dutch gold, formed by beating out plates of brass to great thinness

BRATT,† *n* [Sax] Clothing a coarse mantle or cloak [*Chaucer*]

BRATTACH, *n* [Gael] A standard [*Scotch*]

BRATTISHING, *n* [Fr *bretissement*] A crest, battlement, or other parapet

BRAVED, *pp* [add] Made fine [*Shak*]

BRA'VINGLY, *adv* In a defying manner

BRAVURA, *n* [add] An air, characterized by minute divisions, giving several notes to a syllable, and requiring great force and spirit in the performer, and serving to display his power volubility, and distinctness of articulation

BRAWL'ING, *n* [add] In *law*, the offence of quarrelling, or creating a disturbance in a church or church-yard

BRAW'LY, *adv* Bravely, finely [*Scotch*]

BRAWN, *n* [add] The flesh of the boar or of swine, collared so as to squeeze out much of the fat, boiled, and pickled

BRAWNED BOWRS,† *n* Well sinewed arms —*Benders* the flexor muscles of the arms, so named because they serve to *bow* or bend the arms [*Spenser*]

BRAWS, *n* Braveries finery, ones best apparel [*Scotch*]

BRAYNED,† *pp* for BRAINED [*Spenser*]

BRAZIL-WOOD, *n* [add] The produce of the *Cæsalpinia crista* and *C braziliensis*

BREACH, *n* [add] In *marine law*, the sea is said to make a *breach* over a vessel when a wave breaks over her —*Breach of close*, in *law*, an unwarrantable entry on another's land —*Breach of covenant* a violation of a covenant contained in a deed either to do a direct act or to omit it —*Breach of duty*, the not executing any office employment trust &c in a proper manner —*Breach of trust* a violation of duty by a trustee, executor or other person in a fiduciary position

BREACH BATTERY, *n* A battery used against a face or salient angle of a bastion or ravelin for the purpose of making an accessible breach

BREAD ROOT, *n* A plant of the genus Psoralea the *P esculenta* [See PSORALEA]

BREAD STUFF, *n* In the *United States* bread-corn meal or flour bread

BREADTH, *n* [add] In the *language of art* a term employed to express that kind of grandeur which results from the arrangement of objects, and the mode of proceeding in delineating them —In *painting*, it is applied both to design and to colouring It conveys the idea of simple arrangement, free from a great multiplicity of details, following which, the lights and shades spread themselves over the prominent parts without dazzling or interfering with each other so that there is *breadth of effect* the result of judicious colouring and *chiaro oscuro* When a work offers these results, we say it has *breadth*, and *broad touch broad pencil* are terms applicable to this manner of working, when the touches and strokes of the pencil produce *breadth of effect* —In a similar sense, in *engraving* we say, a *broad burin*

BREAK, *v t* [add] *To break cover*, to come forth from a lurking place, as game when hunted —*To break in*, to train or accustom to make tractable, as a horse —*To break the parle*, to begin the parley [*Shak*]—*To break ground*, in *marine law*, to lift the anchor from the bottom —*To break shear*, is when a vessel at anchor, in tending, is forced the wrong way by the wind or current, so that she does not lie so well for keeping herself clear of her anchor

BREAK, *v i* [add] To break up, to separate, to dissolve itself, as, the council *breaks* [*Pope*]

BREAK ABLE, *a* Capable of being broken

BREAK'AGE, *n* [add.] The act of breaking; damage occurring to goods during carriage by railway, carrier, steamer, ship, &c.; allowance for what is accidentally broken.

BREAK'ERS, *n* In *seamen's lan*., small flat casks used in boats, filled with water, for ballast and for emergency. [*See* BREAKER.]

BREAK-IN, *n* In *carpentry*, to make a *break-in*, is to cut or break a hole in brick-work with the ripping chisel, for the purpose of inserting timber, or to receive plugs, the end of a beam, or the like

BREAK'ING, *n*. Bankruptcy; irruption

BREAK'ING-IN, *n* The act of subduing and training to labour; the training of a young horse or colt; an inroad.

BREAK'-MAN, *n*. *See* BRAKEMAN.

BREAK'-NECK, *a* Endangering the neck

BREAK'-SHARE, *n*. A disease or diarrhœa in sheep.

BREAM, *n*. [add.] The *Cyprinus brama* of Linn., and the *Abramis brama* of modern naturalists. By anglers it is often called the carp-bream The sea-bream is the *Pagrus centrodontus*, the young of which is known by the name of chads; the white bream or bream-flat is the *Brama blicca*

BREAM'ING, *n*. In *sea lan*., the act of burning off the filth, such as grass, sea-weed, ooze, &c, from a ship's bottom.

BREAS KIT, } *n* The breast [*Scotch*.]
BRIS KIT. }

BREAST, *n*. [add.] A rank; a line on which persons or things are ranged side by side; as, the troops marched in close order, the foot by twenty-four in a *breast*, and the horse by sixteen. [*Swift*.]

BREAST'-BAND, *n* A band of canvas or a rope, passed round the body of a man who heaves the lead in sounding, and fastened to the rigging, to prevent his falling into the sea

BREAST -WHEEL, *n* [add.] It is only when the water is laid on about the level of the axis that this name is applied When the water is laid on considerably above the axis, the wheel becomes a *pitch-back*, and when laid on very much below the axis, the wheel is *undershot*

BREATH ING, *n* [add.] Air in gentle motion; applied also, *figuratively*, to a gentle influence or operation; as, the *breathings* of the Spirit.

BRECH,† *n* Breeches. [*Chaucer*.]

BRECH'AM, *n*. A work-horse's collar. [*Scotch*.]

BRECH'AN, } *n*. Fern. [*Scotch*.]
BRECK'AN, }

BREDE,† *n*. Breadth. [*Chaucer*.]

BRED'-SORE, } *n*. A whitlow, or a
BREED ER, } sore coming without a wound or visible cause.

BREECH, *v. i*. To suffer whipping on the breech. [*Shak*.]

BREECH -BAND, *n*. *See* BREECHING, second noun.

BREECH'ED, *pp*. or *a*. (breecht) Put into breeches; having on breeches; whipped on the breech.

BREED, *v i*. [add.] *To breed in and in*, in *agri*., to breed from animals of the same stock that are closely related. [*See* BREEDING.]

BREEKS, *n* Breeches. [*Scotch*.]

BREEME,† } *a*. [Sax. *bremman*.]
BREME,† } Furious; fierce; outrageous [*Spenser, Chaucer*.]

BREER, } *v. i*. To germinate; to
BREARD, } shoot forth from the earth, as grain [*Scotch*.]

BREER, } *n*. The first appearance of
BRAIRD, } grain crops above ground after they are sown. [*Scotch*.]

BREEZE, } *n*. [add.] The name
BREEZE'-FLY, } *breeze* is also given to different species of the genus Œstrus.

BREEZE, *n*. Small ashes and cinders used instead of coal, for burning bricks.

BREG MA, *n*. [Gr. βρέχω, to moisten] In *anat*., the fontanel; the two spaces left in the head of the infant, where the frontal and occipital bones join the parietal It was so named because in infants it is tender and moist.

BRENNE,† *v. t* (bren) [Sax] To burn [*Chaucer*.]

BREN'NINGLY,† *adv*. Hotly. [*Chaucer*.]

BRENT -BROW, *n*. A high forehead. [*Scotch*.]

BRENT -GOOSE, } *n*. A bird of the
BRANT -GOOSE, } genus Anser, the *A bernicla*. It is much smaller than the common goose, but has much larger wings, and it traverses greater distances in its migrations. Its breeding places are in the far north, but it migrates for the winter as low down as the middle of France

BRERES,† *n* Briars. [*Chaucer*.]

BRES SOMER, *n*. A term used in *architecture* for a beam, or brest-summer.

BRESTE,† *v t* [Sax.] To burst. [*Chaucer*.]

BRET EXED, *a*. In *arch*., embattled.

> Every tower *bretexed* was so clene
> Of chose stone, that were fa asunder
> *Lydgate's Troy*

BREVE, *n* A name of Indian birds of the genus Pitta, with short tails and bright plumage, are so called They are allied to our thrushes.

BREVET, } *n* [add.] In *France*,
BREVET, } formerly, any warrant granted by the sovereign to an individual in order to entitle him to perform the duty to which it refers In the *British service*, a commission conferring on an officer a degree of rank in the army, above that which he holds in his particular regiment, without, however, conveying a power to receive the corresponding pay. It does not descend lower than the rank of captain, nor ascend higher than that of lieutenant-colonel. It is given as the reward of some particular service, and qualifies the officer to succeed to the full rank on a vacancy occurring, in preference to one not holding such *brevet*, and whose regimental rank is the same as his own. It does not exist in the royal navy.

BREV'ET, } *a* For the words, "a bre-
BREVET, } vet-colonel is a colonel in rank, with the pay of a lieutenant-colonel," read, a brevet-lieutenant-colonel is a lieutenant-colonel in rank, but without the pay of a lieutenant-colonel.

BREV ET CY, *n*. The rank or condition of a brevet. [*Rar. us*.]

BRE'VIAT, } *n*. [add.] A lawyer's
BRE VIATE, } brief. [*Hudibras*.]

BREVIPEN'NATE, *a*. Having short wings. [*See* BREVIPENNES.]

BREVIPEN'NATES, *n*. Same as BREVIPENNES.

BREW ING, *n*. [add.] The process of extracting a saccharine solution from malted grain, and converting that solution into a fermented and sound spirituous beverage called *ale* or *beer*. The process usually followed by the brewer may be divided into eight distinct parts, viz., the grinding of the malt, mashing, boiling, cooling, the fermentation, the cleansing, the racking or vatting, and the fineing or cleaning. The art of brewing is a perfectly chemical one in nearly all its stages.

BRIA'REAN, *a*. Hundred-handed; from *Briareus*, a fabled giant with a hundred hands.

BRIBE,† *n*. What is given to a beggar; what is given to an extortioner or cheat. [*Chaucer*.]

BRIB EN,† *v t*. or *i*. To beg or steal. [*Chaucer*.]

BRIBE-PAN'DER, *n*. One who procures bribes.

BRI BERY, *n*. [add.] In *English law*, this term has a threefold signification; first, *judicial bribery*, or the offence of a judge, magistrate, or any person concerned judicially in the administration of justice, receiving a reward or consideration from parties interested, for the purpose of procuring a partial and favourable decision; secondly, the receipt or payment of money to a public ministerial officer, as an inducement to him to act contrary to his duty; and thirdly, the giving or receiving of money to procure votes at parliamentary elections, or elections to public offices of trust. The first kind of bribery, since the Revolution in 1688, has been altogether unknown in England.

BRIB OUR,† *n* A beggar; a thief, a robber [*Chaucer*.]

BRICK, *n* [add.] The materials of which bricks are made may consist of clay mixed with sand or fine coal-ashes, and particles of small coal sifted, called breeze; or of clay and sand, or of clay mixed with chalk and other substances; or of clay alone The ancients both baked their bricks and also dried them in the sun The Egyptians used sun-dried bricks in the constructions about their tombs, and in the large walls which inclosed their temples.

BRICK'LAYER'S ITCH, *n* A species of local tetter produced on the hands of bricklayers by the contact of lime.

BRICK'LE, *a*. Brittle, ticklish. [*Scotch*.]

BRICK LE,† *a* [add.] Fit for bricks; as, *brickle* clay. [*Spenser*.]

BRICK'-MASON, *n*. A bricklayer.

BRICK'-YARD, *n*. A place where bricks are made.

BRIDDE, for BIRD. [*Chaucer*.]

BRIDE, *v t*. To make a bride of; to marry. [*Rar us*.]

BRIDE'WELL, *n*. [add.] A house in which offenders are subjected to solitary confinement and hard labour.

BRIDGE, *n*. [add.] *Military bridge*. [*See* PONTOON.]

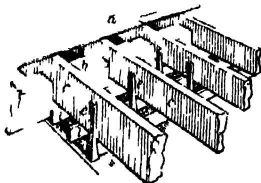
BRIDGE, or **BRIDGE'-BOARD**, *n*. A range of planks which forms a communication between the paddle-boxes of a steam-vessel, and which being bolted and fastened with knees to the paddle-boxes, serves to lessen their vibration.

BRIDG'ED-GUTTERS, *n*. *See* BRIDGE-GUTTERS.

BRIDG'ING-FLOORS, *n*. In *arch*., floors in which bridging-joists are employed.

BRIDG'ING-JOISTS, *n*. In *arch*., joists which are sustained by transverse beams below, called *binding-joists*; also those joists which are nailed or

fixed to the flooring boards In the figure, *a* is the flooring, *b* the girder,



c c, the *bridging joists*, *d d* the ceiling-joists and *e e* the strips

BRIDLE-MAKER, *n* One who makes bridles

BRIDLE PORTS, *n* Ports cut in a ship's counter for getting out hawsers, either to moor by in harbour or to clap springs upon

BRIDOON, *n* A light snaffle or bit of a bridle in addition to the principal bit, and having a distinct rein

BRIEF, *n* [add] In *law* an abridged relation of the facts of a litigated case, with a reference to the points of law supposed to be applicable to them, drawn up for the instruction of an advocate in conducting proceedings in a court of justice *Church brief* or *King's letter* an instrument which consisted of a kind of open letter issued out of Chancery in the king's name and sealed with the privy seal directed to the archbishops bishops clergymen, magistrates churchwardens and overseers of the poor, and authorizing them to collect money for the purposes therein specified and requiring the several persons to whom it was directed to assist in such collection This practice is now discontinued and the sovereign's letter is sent at certain intervals to the archbishops of Canterbury and York, authorizing collections within their provinces for the building enlarging, or repairing of churches generally throughout the country *Papal* or *apostolical brief* the name given to the letters which the pope addresses to individuals or religious communities upon matters of discipline Sometimes they are mere friendly and congratulatory letters to princes and other persons high in office

BRIEF *a* Common, rife, prevalent [*Local*]

BRIEF-MAN, *n* One who makes a brief, a copier of a manuscript

BRIERY, *n* A place where briers grow

BRIG, *n* A bridge [*Scotch*]

BRIGANTS † *n plur* [See BRIGAND] Brigands, robbers, vagabonds [*Spenser*]

BRIG-BOTE † *n* [Sax *bric*, and *bote*] The contribution to the repair of bridges, walls and castles

BRIGE,† *n* [Fr *brigue*] Contention [*Chaucer*]

BRIKE,† *n* A breach, ruin [*Chaucer*]

BRILL, *n* A malacopterygious fish, the *Pleuronectes rhombus* In its general form it resembles the turbot, but is inferior to it both in size and quality It is taken on many parts of our coasts, the principal part of the supply for the London market being from the southern coast, where it is most abundant

BRILLIANCE, *n* Same as BRILLIANCY

BRIM'FILL,† *v t* To fill to the top

BRIMME,† *a* (brim) Same as BREME, —*which see* [*Chaucer*]

BRIN'DLE-MOTHS, *n* Some British moths of the genus Xylophasia are so called by collectors

BRINE PUMPS, *n* Pumps employed in some steam-vessels to clear the boiler of the brine which collects at the bottom of it

BRINE-SHRIMP, } *n* A branchiopo-
BRINE-WORM, } dous mollusc, the *Artemia salina* It is a small crustacean, about half an inch in length commonly found in the salt-pans at Lymington when the evaporation of the water is considerably advanced

BRISTLE *v t* [add] To make bristly

BRISTLE FERN, *n* An elegant British fern of the genus Trichomanes, the *T brevisetum* or *speciosum* [See TRICHOMANES]

BRISTLE GRASS, *n* Setaria, a genus of grasses [See SETARIA]

BRISTLE HERRING *n* Chatoessus a genus of the herring family found in the tropical seas so called from the last ray of the dorsal fin prolonged into a whip like filament

BRISTLE MOSS *n* A species of moss

BRISTLE-TAIL, *n* A fly having the tail terminated by hairs

BRISTLINESS, *n* The quality of being bristly

BRISTOL DIAMOND *n* Same as BRISTOL STONE *which see*

BRIT, *n* A fish of the herring kind from one to four inches long, found at some seasons in immense numbers on the eastern coast of New England

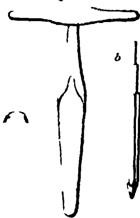
BRITANNIA METAL *n* A metallic compound or alloy of tin with a little copper and antimony used chiefly for teapots spoons &c

BRITHER, *n* Brother [*Scotch*]

BRIZA, *n* [add] See QUAKING GRASS

BROACH *n* [add] A taper a torch or candle rod [*Provincial*] A narrow pointed chisel used by masons for hewing stones [See the *Verb*]

BROACH *n* In *mech* a general name for all tapered boring bits or drills



Those for wool are fluted like the shell bit but taper to a point, but those for metal are solid and usually three four or six sided Their usual forms are shown in the annexed figures Broaches are also known as *widen ers* and *rimers* Fig *a* is an example of the broach or rimer for wood and fig *b* of those for metal

BROACH, *v t* [add] In *Scotland*, a term among *masons*, signifying to rough hew

BROACHED-WORK, *n* In *Scotland*, a term among *masons*, signifying work or stones that are rough-hewn, and thus distinguished from ashlar or polished work

BROACHING-THURMAL, } Names
BROACHING THURMER, } given
BROACHING TURNER, } to the chisels by which broached work is executed

BROAD AWAKE', *a* Wide awake, fully awake

BROAD-BILL, *n* The common name in America of a wild duck (*Anas marila*) which appears on the North American coast in large numbers in October In this country it is called the scaup-duck

BROAD'EN, *v t* To make broad, to increase in breadth, to render more broad or comprehensive

BROAD-LEAVED, *a* Having broad leaves

BROAD'-SIGHTED, *a* Having a wide view seeing far

BROCAT, *n* The original term for *brocade*

BROCCATELLO, *n* [Fr *brocatelle*] Among *drapers*, a kind of light thin woollen cloth, of silky surface, used for linings, &c

BROCHE,† *n* The tongue of a buckle or clasp, the buckle or clasp itself [See BROACH, BROOCH] [*Chaucer*]

BROCHETTE, *n* [Fr] A skewer to stick meat on, a mode of frying chickens

BROCHURE, *n* [Fr] A pamphlet

BROCK, *n* A badger

BROCKIT COW, *n* A white faced cow [*Scotch*]

BRODIUM, *n* A term in *pharmacy*, synonymous with broth, or the liquor in which anything is boiled *Brodium salis* a decoction of salt

BROFELLA, *n* A coarse kind of cloth used for the ordinary dresses of countrymen and the monastic clergy in the middle ages

BROG *n* A pointed instrument, as a shoemaker's awl

BROG *v t* To prick with a sharp-pointed instrument [*Scotch*]

BROKAGE *See* BROCAGE

BROKEN *pp* or *a* [add] Separated into fragments, crushed, subdued — *Broken number* a fraction

BROKEN COLOURS *n* Colours produced by the mixture of one or more pigments

BROKENLY, *adv* [add] *To speak brokenly* to speak in broken or imperfect language [*Shak*]

BROKEN MAN *n* An outlaw, a bankrupt [*Scotch*]

BROKEN MEAT, *n* Fragments of meat meat that has been cut up

BROKEN-WIND *n* [add] In this disease the expiration of the air from the lungs occupies double the time that the inspiration of it does, it requires also two efforts rapidly succeeding each other, attended by a slight spasmodic action in order fully to accomplish it It is caused by rupture of the air cells and there is no cure for it

BROKERAGE *n* [add] The business or employment of a broker

BROKKING,† *ppr* [From *Breok*, *Broke*] Throbbing, quivering [*Chaucer*]

BROMATOLOGY, *n* instead of **BROMATOLOGY**

BROME, *n* *See* BROMINE

BROMELIACEÆ *n* [add] The plants of this order are all capable of existing in a dry hot air without contact with the earth They are all natives of the continent or islands of America

BROMISATINE, *n* A compound of bromine and isatine, analogous to chloroisatine

BROMISATINIC ACID, *n* An acid obtained from bromisatine

BROMO ARGENTOTYPE, *n* [*Bromide*, L *argentum*, and Gr τύπος, type] A very delicate photographic agent, prepared by brushing over paper a solution of 100 grains of nitrate of silver in an ounce of water, and when dry a solution of forty grains of bromide of potassium in an ounce of water, and again drying it, and then applying one more wash of the silver solution

BRO'MURET, *n.* A compound of bromic acid with iodine, phosphorus, sulphur, &c.

BRO'MUS, *n.* [Gr βρωμος.] Brome-grass, a genus of grasses. Thirteen species are enumerated by British botanists; they are known by having their spikelets many-flowered; two awnless glumes to each floret; two paleæ or valves, the lowermost of which has a rough, straight, rigid awn proceeding from below the tip of the valve. None are of any value to the farmer.

BRONCH'IÆ, } *n.* [*See* BRONCHIAL.] The subdivisions, or ramifications of the trachea in the lungs.
BRONCH'IA, }
BRONCH'I, }

BRONCH'IAL, *a.* [add.] *Bronchial tubes*, the minute ramifications of the bronchi, terminating in the bronchial cells, or air-cells of the lungs.—*Bronchial membrane*, the mucous membrane lining the bronchiæ. The term *bronchial* has been applied also to the whole extent of the air-tube of animals, including the trachea and its ramifications.

BRONCH'OCELE, instead of BRONCHOCELE.

BRON'CHUS, *n.* [Gr βρογχος, the windpipe.] [add.] A ramification of the trachea. [*See* TRACHEA.]

BROND,† *n.* A torch; a brand. [*Chaucer.*]

BRON'ZED, *pp.* or *a.* Made to resemble bronze; browned.

BRONZE'-LIQUOR, *n.* A solution of chloride of antimony and sulphate of copper, used for bronzing gun-barrels, &c.

BRONZE'-POWDER, *n.* A metallic powder, mixed with oil-paint, for imitating bronze. The yellow is composed of pulverized brass, and the red of pulverized copper.

BRONZ'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Turning to the colour of bronze.

BROO, } *n.* Broth; juice; water; moisture of any kind.—Also, opinion founded upon bruit or report. [*Scotch.*]
BREE, }

BROOCH'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Adorned, ornamented with brooches or jewels.

BROOD, *v. i.* [add.] To remain fixed in the thoughts, as a subject of meditation; as, this subject had long been *brooding* in his mind.

BROOD'-MARE, *n.* A mare kept for breeding.

BROS'TEN,† *pp.* Bursten, or burst. [*Chaucer.*]

BROT'EL,† *a.* Brittle. [*Chaucer.*]

BROTH'ER-IN-LAW, *n.* The husband of a sister, or a wife's brother.

BROUD'ED,† *pp.* [Fr *brodé.*] Embroidered. [*Chaucer.*]

BROUETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A small two-wheeled carriage.

BROUGHAM, *n.* (brom.) A modern species of wheel-carriage.

BROUK'EN,† *v. t. infin.* To brook; to enjoy; to use. [*Chaucer.*]

BROWN, *v. t.* [add.] To give a bright brown colour to articles of iron, as gun-barrels, by forming a thin, uniform coat of oxide on their surface.

BROWN'-COAL, *n.* Wood-coal, or lignite.

BROWN'-GULL, *n.* The brown gannet, or booby of the south seas.

BROWN'ING, *n.* The act or operation of giving a shining brown lustre to articles of iron. It is chiefly applied to the barrels of fowling-pieces, and soldiers' rifles, to conceal the firearms from the game and the enemy. It is effected by means of chloride of antimony, called, from its use in processes of this kind, *bronzing-salt.*—Also, a preparation of sugar, port-wine, spices, &c., for colouring and flavouring meat, and made dishes.

BROWN MAN OF THE MOORS, *n.* A dwarf, or subterranean elf. [*Scotch.*]

BROWN'-OCHRE, *n.* A strong, dark-yellow opaque pigment, found native in various countries.

BROWN'-PINK, *n.* A vegetable yellow pigment, forming one of the yellow lakes.

BROWN'-RED, *n.* A native pigment; but that used in painting is chiefly prepared from yellow ochre calcined.

BROWN'-RUST, *n.* A disease of wheat in which a dry brown powder is substituted for the farina of the grain.

BROWN'-STOUT, *n.* A superior kind of porter.

BROWS'ER, *n.* One that browses.

BROWSE'-WOOD, *n.* Brushwood, or twigs on which animals feed.

BROWST, *n.* That which is brewed; as much of malt liquor as is brewed at one time. [*Scotch.*]

BROW'SY, for BOWSY, *a.* [*Dryden.*]

BRU'ANG, *n.* The Malay name for a species of sun-bear, *Helarctos Malayanus*. It has short hair, a white or yellow mark on its breast, and a long tongue.

BRU'CHUS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects of the group Rhynchophora, the females of which deposit their eggs in the germ of the bean, pea, and other leguminous plants. The seed becoming matured is devoured by the larva, and the holes so often observed in pease, are those made by the perfect insect to effect its escape.



Bruchus pisi, natural size and magnified.

The genus is divided into several subgenera, constituting a family named Bruchidæ; they have all a short, broad flattened beak, and exposed filiform palpi. A species found by Humboldt and Bonpland feeds on palm-nuts, the useful cocoa-nut is liable to the attack of another species (*B. ruficornis*).

BRU'CIA, *n.* *See* BRUCINA.

BRUCK'LE, } *a.* Brittle; ticklish. [*Scotch.*]
BRICK'LE, }

BRUICK, *v. t.* *See* BRUIK.

BRUIL'ZIE, *n.* *See* BRULYIE.

BRUN'NER'S GLANDS, *n.* In *anat.*, small flattened granular bodies in the mucous membrane of the small intestine.

BRUNOL'IC ACID, *n.* One of the acids found by Runge in coal-tar. Little is known respecting it.

BRUNO'NIAN THEORY, *n.* In *phys.*, a theory founded by John Brown, according to which no change can take place in the state of the excitable powers, without previous excitement; and it is only by over-excitement that the excitability, with life, can be exhausted.

BRUN'STANE, *n.* Brimstone [*Scotch.*]

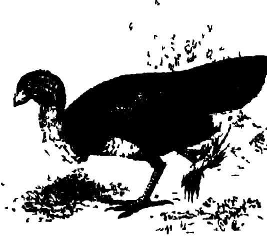
BRUNS'WICK-GREEN, *n.* A pigment formed of carbonate of copper, mixed with chalk or lime.

BRU'NY,† *n.* [Teut. *brunia.*] A breastplate; a cuirass.

BRUSH'INESS, *n.* The quality of being brushy.

BRUSH'-MAKER, *n.* One who makes brushes.

BRUSH'-TURKEY, *n.* The name given by the colonists to a large gregarious rasorial bird of Australia, the *Tallegalla Lathami*.



Brush turkey, *Tallegalla Lathami.*

This curious bird was at one time regarded as a vulture. It collects great quantities of sticks and leaves, with which it raises mounds, in which the female deposits her eggs.

BRUSH UP, *v. i.* To prepare one's self, to take courage. [*Colloq.*]

BRUST'EN, *pp.* or *a.* Bursted.

BRUS'TLE, *v. i.* [add.] To erect the hair or bristles, as a lion. [*Cowley.*]

BRU'TALISM, *n.* Quality of a brute; brutality.

BRUTAL'ITY, *n.* [add.] A savage, shameless, or inhuman act.

BRUTALIZA'TION, *n.* Act of brutalizing.

BRU'TELY, *adv.* [add.] *Obsolete*; occurs in *Milton*.

BRU'TISM, *n.* [add.] A term used by *Dwight*.

BRYO'NIA, *n.* Bryony, a genus of plants, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. The *B. dioica* is the wild bryony of our hedges, the root of which was formerly much employed in rural pharmacy as a drastic, but it is now disused. On account of the powerful drastic properties of the root, the French call it devil's-turnip. [*See* BRYONY.]

BRY'ZES,† *n.* The breezes, or gadflies. [*Spenser.*]

BU'BO, *n.* A subgenus of owls, separated by Cuvier, and characterized by a small *concha*, or ear aperture, and a facial disk, less perfect than in the subgenus Syrnium. To this subgenus belong the great owl or eagle-owl (*B. maximus*), the largest of the nocturnal birds; and the Virginian horned owl (*B. Virginianus*).

BUCANEER', } *v. i.* To act the part of a pirate or sea-robber.
BUCCANEER', }

BUCANEER'ING, } *n.* The employment of buccaneers.
BUCCANEER'ING, }

BUCANIER', **BUCANEER'**, or **BUCCANEER'**.

BUC'CINAL, *a.* Shaped like a trumpet; sounding like a horn or trumpet.

BUCENT'AUR, *n.* [Gr. βους, an ox, and κενταυρος, a centaur.] A mythological monster, half man and half ox.

BUCK'A. *See* BUCKLER.

BUCK'ETFUL, instead of BUCK'ETFULL.

BUCK'ET-VALVE, *n.* A round valve employed in the air-pump of a steam-engine.

BUCK'IE, *n.* A general name in Scotland for univalve marine shells; the name is more particularly applied to the *Fusus antiquus*, which is collected, boiled, and eaten; the shell is the "roaring buckie" in which children hear the sound of the sea. In Shetland this shell is suspended horizontally and used instead of a lamp, the cavity holding the oil and the canal the wick. —*Deevil's buckie*, a perverse refractory youngster; a mischievous madcap, that has an evil twist in his character. [*Scotch.*]

BUCK'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to a buck or gay young fellow; foppish.

BUCK'ISM, *n.* The quality of a buck; foppery.

BUCK'LERS, *n.* Pieces of wood used instead of hawse-plugs in war ships and large merchant vessels.

BUCK'RA, *n.* [In the *language of the Calabar coast*, a demon, a powerful and superior being.] A white man; a term universally applied to white men by the blacks of the African coast, the West Indies, and the southern states of America.—*Swanga buckra*, an elegantly dressed white man or dandy. It appears originally to signify merely *white*; thus, *buckra-yam* is a white kind of yam in favour with the negroes in the West Indies.

BUCK'RAM, *v. t.* To make stiff; to distend to an apparent bulk or magnitude by adscititious means, analogous to the buckram used by tailors. [*Cowper.*]

BUCK'SHISH, or **BUCK'SHEISH.** *See* BAKSHISH in this *Supp.*

BUCK'S-HORN PLANTAIN, *n.* A British plant of the genus Plantago, the *P. coronopus.* It is a common plant, growing in sandy and gravelly ground, chiefly near the sea. [*See* PLANTAIN.]

BUCK'SKIN, *a.* Made of the skin of a buck; a species of leather.

BUCK'UM-WOOD, *n.* A name for sappan-wood, —*which see.*

BUCRA'NIA, *n. plur.* [L. ox-skulls.] Sculptured ornaments representing ox-skulls adorned with wreaths or other



Bucrania.

ornaments, which were employed to decorate the frieze of the entablature, in the Ionic and Corinthian orders of architecture.

BUD, *n.* [add.] An unexpanded flower; as, the *bud* of a rose.

BUDDH'A, BUDDH, BOODH, *n.* In *Indian myth.*, the generic name of several deified sages of the Buddhist sect; the most celebrated of whom is generally understood to have lived about 1000 years B.C. It also signifies, 1. The supreme being, the creator, identical with Brahma, and named Ade-Buddha. 2. A deity emanated from the trimurti or Indian trinity. 3. The priests of that deity and his religion. 4. The genius of the planet Mercury. Buddha likewise signifies the souls that have arrived at a state of bliss, that are disengaged from the bonds of matter, and inhabit the immaterial



Buddha, from Moore's Hindoo Pantheon.

world. And lastly, it is applied to different incarnations of the divine intelligence.

BUDDH'ISM, BUDDH'AISM, BOODH'ISM, *n.* The religion of Buddha, the religious doctrine founded by Sakia in the East Indies. It admits of no distinctions of caste in respect of religion, no bloody sacrifices, and no salvation without an ascetic and contemplative life. It denies the existence of spirits, and does not admit the real absolute existence of anything but matter. Buddhism struggled for a long time against Brahminism, but was ultimately expelled from India. It now prevails in China, Mongolia, Tibet, Burmah, Siam, Ceylon, &c.

BUDDH'IST, *n.* A worshipper of Buddha or Boodh.

BUDDH'IST, BUDDHIS'TIC, *a.* Relating to Buddha or to Buddhism, the religion of Buddha.

BUD'DING, *n.* The putting forth or producing of buds or germs.—In *horticulture*, an operation by means of which the branches of one kind of tree are often made to grow upon the stem of another kind. It is performed by introducing the leaf-bud of one kind into the branch of another, when the bud thus introduced sends forth roots, forms a stem, and becomes in all respects similar to its parent, retaining all the special peculiarities of the latter. Roses, plums, peaches, nectarines, cherries, and many other kinds of fruit, are propagated in this way.

BUDDLE'A, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. The species, which are numerous, are shrubs with mostly quadrangular branches, opposite leaves, and usually orange-coloured flowers. They inhabit South America and the East and West Indies; some are cultivated in our gardens, as *B. globosa*, and all are worth cultivating on account of their showy blossoms.

BUDE'-LIGHT, *n.* A name which has been employed to denote various contrivances for increasing the brilliancy of artificial lights, proposed by Mr. Gurney, of Bude, in Cornwall. The original proposal consisted in supplying a small stream of oxygen gas to the flame; but latterly the author has confined himself to endeavours to augment the intensity of the light by reflectors and refractors of various sorts, but with very little success; and although the name has been retained, these schemes have nothing in common with the original purpose.

BUDGE, *n.* Lamb-skin with the wool dressed outwards.

BUDG'ERO, *n.* A large Bengal pleasure-boat.

BUDG'ET, *n.* [add.] The *familiar* name given to the annual financial statement which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or sometimes the First Lord of the Treasury makes in the House of Commons, in a committee of ways and means. In making this statement the minister gives a view of the general financial policy of the Government, and shows the condition of the country in respect to its industrial interests. At this time also an estimate is presented of the probable income and expenditure for the following twelve months, and a statement is made of what taxes it is intended to reduce or abolish, or what new ones it may be necessary to impose. If the revenue exhibits a surplus, a reduction of taxes is proposed; and if there be a deficiency, additional taxes become necessary.

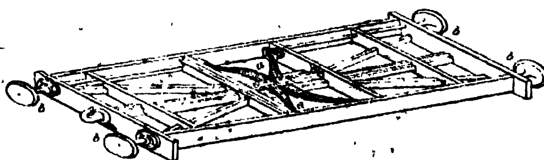
BUDY'TES, *n.* A genus of birds allied to Motacilla, and containing the yellow wagtail.

BUFF, *a.* Of the colour of buff leather; light yellow; made of buff; as, a *buff* jerkin.

BUF'FALO-GRASS, *n.* *Trifolium pensylvanicum*, an American species of short grass which covers the vast prairies on which buffaloes feed.

BUFF'-COAT, *n.* A close military outer garment, with short sleeves, and laced tightly over the chest, made of buffalo-skin, or other thick and elastic material, much worn by soldiers in the 17th century as a defensive covering.

BUF'FER, *n.* [add.] This apparatus consists of powerful springs and framing, attached to railway carriages and waggons to deaden the *buff* or concussion between them when they come into



Under-frame of railway carriage. *a*, Buffing-springs acted on at the ends by rods from the buffing-blocks *b b*.

collision. It is sometimes called a *buffing apparatus.* Any apparatus for deadening the concussion between a moving body and one on which it strikes may be called a *buffer.*

BUF'FET, *n.* [Fr.] In *music*, that part of the cabinet-work of an organ which incloses the pipes.

BUF'FO, *n.* [It.] The comic actor in an opera.

BUFFO'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ. The species are insignificant slender herbs. *B. annua*, toad-grass, is a native of France, and is said to have been found in England.

BUF'FONT, *n.* A projecting covering of gauze or linen for a lady's breast,



Buffont

which stuck out from beneath the chin like the breast of a pigeon, much worn about 1750.

BUFFOON', *v. i.* To act the part of a buffoon; to excite merriment without regard to dignity or decorum.

BUF'FY, *a.* Resembling the buff-coloured fibrin which appears on the surface of the crassamentum of blood drawn in certain states of disease.—2 Pertaining to buff on the blood.

BUF'FY-COAT, *n.* The buff-coloured fibrin on the surface of the crassamentum of blood. [*See* BUFFY *in this Supp.*]

BU'FO, *n.* A genus of batrachian reptiles, comprehending the different species of toads, at once distinguished from the frogs by their thick squat body, covered with tubercles; two species are found in the British Islands. [*See* TOAD.]

BUGGEROW-BOAT, *n.* *See* BUDGERO.

BUG'GY, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a gig with a large head, or top to screen those who travel in it from the sun's rays.

BU'GLE, *n.* [add.] Bugles are elongated beads, commonly black, but sometimes of various colours, used in decorating female apparel, and also in trafficking with savage tribes.

BU'GLE, *n.* [add.] *See* AJUGA.

BU'GLE-HORN, *n.* [add.] A musical brass wind-instrument; latterly improved by keys, so as to be capable of all the inflections of the scale.

BU'GLE-HORN,† *n.* A drinking vessel made of horn. [*Chaucer.*]

BUHR'-STONE, *n.* [add.] This is a quartzose sandstone, very much used for millstones. The French *buhr-stone* is the best.

BUIK, BEUK, } *n.* A book. [*Scotch.*]

BUILD, *n.* (bild.) Construction; make; form.

BUILD'ING, *n.* [add.] The art of constructing edifices; the mass of materials shaped into an edifice.—*Building of beams*, the same as scarfing,—*which see.*

BUILD UP, *v. t.* To establish; to found; to raise; as, to *build up* a settlement; to *build up* a character, &c. [*American.*]

BUILT, *pp.* [add.] In *marine lan.*, this term is used as a compound with others, to signify the peculiar form or construction of a vessel; as, frigate-*built*, clipper-*built*, &c.—*A built mast* or *block*, is one composed of several pieces.

BUIST, BOOST, } *n.* The mark set upon cattle by their owners. [*Scotch.*]

BULB, *n.* [add.] A spherical protuberance on a stalk; as, the *bulb* of a thermometer.

BULBA'CEOUS, *a.* Bulbous.

BULB'LET, *n.* [Fr *bulbille.*] A bulb which separates spontaneously from the stem of a plant, as in *Lilium bulbiferum.*

BUL'BOSE, *a.* Same as BULBOUS.

BUL BUL, *n.* A Persian bird, the Eastern rival of the nightingale, but belonging to the shrikes, a different family of its class; represented by the poets as enamoured of the opening rosebud, and, perched on some neighbouring stem, as pouring out his song in her ear, while she, proud of her youth and beauty, laughs at his plaints.

BUL'BULE, *n.* [L. *bulbulus.*] A little bulb.

BUL'BUS, *n.* [L.] A bulb; a scaly leaf-bud.

BULIM'IA, *n.* Voracious appetite. [*See* BULIMY.]

BULI'MUS, *n.* A very extensive genus of terrestrial molluscs, allied to the genus Helix. In the tropical forests some of the species are of large size, and their eggs might almost be taken for those of small birds.

BULK'ER, *n.* In *shipping concerns*, a person employed to ascertain the capacity of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight or shore-dues to which they are liable.

BULL, *n.* [add.] *Bulls and bears.* [*See* under BEAR.]

BULL, *n.* A blunder or contradiction; more exactly, an apparent congruity, but real incongruity of ideas, suddenly discovered.

BULL'ACE, *n.* [add.] The *Prunus insititia*, called also bullace-plum, and bullace-tree. It is a British plant. [*See* PRUNUS.]

BULL'-BAT, *n.* The American goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus Americanus*) is often so called in the United States, partly from its resemblance to a bat, and partly from a booming sound it sometimes makes in the air, like the bellowing of a bull.

BULL'-COMBER, *n.* The local name of several species of beetles of the family Scarabæidæ; the *Typhœus vulgaris* is commonly so called.

BUL'LET, *n.* [add.] *Long-bullets*, a kind of play.

BUL'LET-PROOF, *n.* Capable of resisting the force of a bullet.

BUL'LET-WOOD, *n.* A wood of a greenish-hazel colour, close and hard, resembling Green-heart, the produce of the Virgin Isles, West Indies. It is probably the *Achras sapota* of botanists, which is called bully-tree, and also Naseberry bullet-tree.

BULL'-FINCH, *n.* [add.] The name of a genus of birds (Pyrrhula), separated by Brisson from the grosbeaks. The species chiefly inhabit cold and temperate climates. The common bullfinch is the *P vulgaris* (*Loxia pyrrhula* Linn.) It is a well-known and pretty bird, and when tamed may be taught to whistle musical airs. *P. synoica* is an Asiatic species, and *P. cineriola* an inhabitant of Brazil.

BULL'-FLY, or **BULL'-BEE**, *n.* [add.] The gadfly.

BULL'-FROG, *n.* [add.] The bull-frog of New England is the *Rana pipiens.*

BULL'-HEAD, *n.* [add.] The river bull-head, or miller's thumb, is the *Cottus gobio;* the armed bull-head is the *C. aspidophorus*, found in the Baltic and northern seas; the six-horned bull-head (*C. hexacornis*) is a North American species.

BULL'ION, *n.* [add.] In *political economy*, this word is frequently used to denote gold and silver, both coined and uncoined.

BULL'IONIST, *n.* An advocate for an exclusive metallic currency, or of a paper currency always convertible into gold.

BULL'IRAG, *v. t.* To insult in a bullying manner. [*Vulgar.*]

BULL'OCK'S-EYE, *n.* A small thick glass or skylight in a covering or roof.

BULL'-RUSH, *n.* [add.] The English name of two species of plants of the genus Typha, the *T. latifolia*, and *T. angustifolia.* [*See* REED-MACE.] The same name is also sometimes given to *Scirpus lacustris*, a tall rushy-like plant, from which the bottoms of chairs, mats, &c., are often manufactured. [*See* SCIRPUS.]

BULL'-SEGG, *n.* In *Scotland* and the *north of England*, a castrated bull.

BULL'S-EYE, *n.* [add.] In *arch.*, any small circular aperture for the admission of light or air. Called also *bullock's-eye.*

BULL'-STAG, *n.* In the *south of England*, a castrated bull.

BULSE, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a certain quantity of diamonds.

BUL'WARK, *n.* [add.] The bulwarks or berthing of a ship, are the boarding above the level of the decks, nailed on the outside of the stanchions and timber-heads.

BUM BARDS, *n.* Ale-barrels. [*Shak.*]

BUMBAZ'ED, *pp.* Amazed; confused, stupified. [*Scotch.*]

BUMBE LO, *n.* A glass flask used for subliming camphor.

BUM'BLE, *n.* A local name for the bittern.

BUM'BLE,† *v. i.* [From *Bum.*] To make a humming noise; to cry like a bittern. [*Chaucer.*]

BUM'PER, *n.* [add.] A crowded house at a theatre, &c., in honour of some favourite performer.

BUN, *n.* *See* BUNN.

BUND, *n.* In the *East Indies*, an embankment.

BUN'DLE, *v. t.* [add.] To sleep in the same bed with the clothes on, as a man and woman; a practice said to have been formerly resorted to in America, on a scarcity of beds, when husbands and parents permitted travellers to *bundle* with their wives and daughters. *Bundling* is also said to be practised in Wales.—*To bundle off*, to send a person off in a hurry or pet. [*Provincial.*]

BUN'DLE, *v. i.* To prepare for departure; to depart. [*Provincial.*]

BUN'DLING-PRESS, *n.* A machine for packing yarn into ten lb. bundles.

BUN'GALOW, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a thatched or tiled cottage of one story, used for temporary residence.

BUN'ION, *See* BUNYON in this *Supp.*

BUNK'ER, *n.* [Dan. *bunker;* Goth. *bæn k*, a bench.] A bench or sort of low chest, that serves for a seat; also,

a seat in a window, which also serves for a chest, opening with a hinged lid

A winnock *bunker* i' the east — *Burns*

BUNK'UM, or SPEAKING FOR BUNKUM, *n* A phrase used in the *United States of America,* and applied to members of Congress, when it is evident they are speaking chiefly with the view of gratifying their constituents, the majority of whom seem to value their representatives in proportion to the length of their speeches in Congress, and are very fond of seeing those speeches in the newspapers The following extract explains the origin of the phrase —

The honourable member for Buncombe addressed Congress in a long winded irrelevant speech The house became impatient some members tried to put down the speaker and many left the house He was not however to be so easily silenced so he told the honourable members that they might do as they pleased he cared little whether they listened to him or not as he was not speaking for them but for Buncombe—Buncombe in North Carolina being the place which he represented

BUNN, } *n* [add] The usual orthogra-
BUN } phy of this word is *bun*

BUNTING-CROW *n* The hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*)

BUNYON, } *n* An excrescence or bull
BUNION, } at the inside of the ball of the great toe arising from an inflammation of the *bursa mucosa*

BUOY, *n* [add] A float a floating mark on the sea to point out the position of objects beneath the water as anchors shoals rocks &c or to mark out the course a ship is to follow

BUOYAGE, *n* A series of buoys or floating beacons, for the guidance of vessels into or out of port &c

BUOYANCE *n* Same as BUOYANCY

BUOYANCY, *n* [add] The property which certain bodies have by which they are supported at the surface of a fluid, so as to sink in it as much only as a part of their depth or thickness Thus ice most kinds of wood and all bodies specifically lighter than water are said to have *buoyancy* in that fluid The term is frequently used to designate the weight necessary to make a solid piece of wood or a vessel of wood and metal sink in water till its upper surface is on a level with that of the water, or till a horizontal section of the body, at a given distance from its upper or lower surface, is on a level with the surface of the water The buoyancy of a body is the weight of the volume of water displaced by the floating body

BUPHAGA, *n* [add] Besides the *Buphaga Africana,* another species, *B erythrorhyncha,* has been discovered in Madagascar It is about one third less than the *B Africana* They are called ox peckers

BUPLEURUM, *n* [βοῦς, an ox, and πλευρον a rib] Hare's ear, a genus of plants [*See* HARE'S-EAR]

BUPRES'TIS, *n* A Linnæan genus of serricorn beetles distinguished by the toothed or serrated form of the antennæ, and the splendour of their colours The largest and most brilliant of these beetles are found chiefly in tropical climates, their larvæ are wood eaters or wood borers, and attack both fruit and forest trees About 500 species are known, which differ considerably in form among themselves Naturalists have divided them into several genera, constituting a family (Buprestidæ) Four or five small species are found in this country

BUR BOT, *n* [add] This fish (*Gadus lota*) is found in several of the English rivers and lakes of the northern counties, but it is said to arrive at its greatest perfection in the Lake of Geneva With the ling it forms, in modern systems of ichthyology, a genus to which the name Lota is given

BURDEN OF PROOF *See* ONUS PROBANDI

BURDOUN,† *n* [Fr *bourdon*] A humming noise, the bass in music [*Chaucer*]

BURLAU', *n* [add] A department for the transaction of public business On the *Continent* the highest departments of government in most countries have the name of *bureau* as, the *bureau* of the minister for foreign affairs In *England* the term is confined to inferior and subordinate departments

BUREAUCRATIC, *a* Relating to bureaucracy

BUREAUCRATIST *n* An advocate for or a supporter of bureaucracy

BURETTE, *n* [add] This instrument which was contrived by Gay Lussac consists of a graduated glass tube, and a smaller tube parallel to it, connected with it at the base, and recurved at the top

BURGEIN,† *v i* To bourgeon to blossom or bud [*Spenser*]

BURG GRAVE *n* *See* BURGRAVE

BURGHAL *a* (burg al) Belonging to a burgh

BURG HOLDER, } *n* A tithing man
BORSHOLDER, }

BURGLARER,† *n* A burglar

BURG MASTER *See* BURGOMASTER

BURG MOTE *n* A borough court

BURGOMASTER, *n* [add] An aquatic bird the glaucous gull (*Larus glaucus*), common in arctic regions, which lays its eggs in the holes of rocks It is so called from its domineering over the smaller species of gull and other aquatic birds

BURG WARD *n* [*Burg* and *ward*] An *entity,* the custody or keeping of a castle

BURIAL SERVICE *n* The religious service performed at the interment of the dead

BURIELS† *n plur* Burying places [*Chaucer*]

BURKE, *v t* [add] To smother, to shelve to get rid of by a side wind as to *burke* a parliamentary question [*Not elegant*]

BURL *n* A small knot or lump in thread

BUR MARIGOLD, *n* A genus of plants (Bidens), of which there are two British species, viz nodding bur marigold (*Bidens cernua*) and three-cleft bur marigold (*B tripartita*), both annuals, growing by the sides of ponds and ditches Nat order Compositæ

BURN, *n* [add] *Burns* are produced by heated solids, and *scalds* by heated fluids

BURN, *v t* [add] In *surg* , to apply an actual cautery, to cauterize —*To burn daylight,* to waste time [*Shak*]—*To burn one s fingers,* to suffer loss by a speculation [*Colloquial*]—In the game of bowls, to *burn a bowl,* is to displace it accidentally, and the bowl so displaced is said to be *burned*

BURN, *v i* [add] *To burn with labour,* to be full of busy stir and activity [*Thomson*]

BURN'ED,† *pp* [Fr *brunir*] Burnished [*Chaucer*]

BURN'ET, *n* [add.] The great burnet is the *Sanguisorba officinalis,* and the salad burnet, the *Poterium sanguisorba* [*See* SANGUISORBA and POTERIUM]

BURNET MOTH, *n* Beautiful red and black hawk-moths, of the genus Anthrocera Two or more species are found in this country

BURNET-SAXIFRAGE, *n* [add] The common name of three different species of British plants of the genus Pimpinella [*See* PIMPINELLA]

BURNETTE',† *n* (burnet) [Fr *brunette*] Cloth dyed of a brown colour

BURNT-SPONGE *See* under SPONGE

BUR-PARSLEY, *n* Caucalis, a genus of plants, nat order Umbelliferæ Two species are British, of which one, small bur parsley (*C daucoides*), is frequently found in corn fields, in chalky soils, in England

BURR, *n* A partially vitrified brick, a clinker

BURRA, *n* In the *East Indies,* great, large, powerful, as, *Burra Beebee,* or *Baba* that is, Great Lady the common native name of the East India Company

BUR REED *n* The common name of three British plants of the genus Sparganium which grow by the sides of lakes and pools [*See* SPARGANIUM]

BURROW, *v i* [add] To excavate a hole in the earth

BURROW-DUCK, *n* The sheldrake, —which see

BURROWING-OWL *n* An American species of owl, the *Noctua cunicularia* In Buenos Ayres it inhabits the holes of the *bizcacha* or *viscacha* but in Banda Oriental it excavates holes for itself

BURR STONE *See* BUHR STONE in *Dict*

BURRY, *a* Full of burs, resembling burs

BURSALOGY *n* [Gr βυρσα a sac and λογος an account] A description of the *bursa mucosæ*

BURSA MUCOSA, *n* [add] The *bursæ mucosæ* are of different sizes and are situated near the joints, particularly the large joints of the extremities

BURSATELLA, *n* A genus of marine molluscs without shells, found in the Indian seas

BURSCH, (boorsh) *n plur* *Burschen* [Ger] In *Germany* a youth, a student at a university

BURSERA *n* [Named after Joachim Burser] A genus of tropical plants, the type of the nat order Burseraceæ *B acuminata* yields a yellow concrete essential oil, and *B gummulata* called *Bois de colophane* in the Isle of France, gives out from the slightest wound in the bark, a copious flow of limpid oil, of a pungent turpentine odour which soon acquires the consistence of butter, having the appearance of camphor

BURST, *v i* [add] To open spontaneously, as an abscess

BURTON, *n* [add] *A single Spanish burton* has three single blocks, or two single blocks, and a hook fixed to one of the bights of the standing part of the tackle —*A double Spanish burton* has one double and two single blocks, and is more powerful than the former

BURTONIA, *n* A pretty genus of New Holland plants, nat order Leguminosæ

BUR'-WEED, *n* Xanthium, a genus of plants [*See* XANTHIUM]

BU'RY, *n.* [Fr. *beurré*] A delicate pear of several varieties.

BUR'YING-BEETLES, *n.* Species of coleoptera, of the genus Necrophorus, which actually bury dead moles, mice, and other small animals and birds, before feeding on the carcasses. [*See cut* NECROPHORUS.]

BUR'YING-GROUND, *n.* Same as BURYING-PLACE, —*which see.*

BUSH, *n.* [add.] A thicket or place abounding in trees or bushes. [This was the original sense of the word, as in the Dutch *bosh*, a wood, and was so used by Chaucer. It also bears this signification in our English translation of Exod. iii. 2, where it is said, "The angel of the Lord appeared unto Moses in a flame of fire out of the midst of a *bush*."]

BUSH-CHAT, *n.* The whin-chat and stone-chat are so called, from these birds being often seen about bushes.

BUSH'ING, *n.* The operation of fitting a circle of metal into the sheaves of blocks with iron pins, or axles, to reduce friction, and prevent the wearing of the blocks; the operation of fitting a circular piece of metal into any other circular orifice in which an axis or journal turns, or any orifice which is liable to wear and become too large, as the vent of a gun.

BUSH-METAL, *n.* Hard-brass, gun-metal; a composition of copper and tin used for journals, bearings of shafts, &c. This is the *brass* commonly employed for engineering purposes.

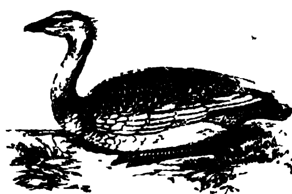
BUSH-SHRIKES, *n.* A subfamily (Thamnophilinæ) of the Laniadæ, or butcher-birds. These birds live among thick trees, bushes, and underwood, where they are perpetually prowling about after insects, and young and sickly birds, and are great destroyers of eggs. They seize their prey with their bill, which is very powerful, and very abruptly hooked at the end. Numerous species of bush-shrikes are found in the hotter latitudes of America. [*See* SHRIKES.]

BUSK'ING, *ppr.* Dressing. [*See* BUSK.]

BUSS, *n.* Contraction and diminutive of *omnibus*, for which the word is sometimes used.—Also, a cab. [*Provincial.*]

BUST, *n.* [add.] The chest or thorax; the trunk of the human body.

BUS'TARD, *n.* [add.] The English name of a genus (Otis) of land-birds, belonging to the family Struthionidæ of Vigors. The great bustard (*Otis tarda*) is an European species. *O. nigriceps* is an Asiatic species; and *O. cærulescens*, an African species.



Great Bustard, *Otis tarda.*

BUS'TLE, *n.* [add.] A pad stuffed with cotton, feathers, &c., worn by ladies for the double purpose of giving a greater rotundity or prominence to the back part of the body immediately below the waist, and of setting off the smallness of the waist; but more especially to relieve the weight of the clothes.

BUT, *n.* The outer apartment of a house, consisting of only two apartments. [*Scotch.*]

BUT-AND-BEN. [*Be-out* and *be-in.*] The outer and inner side of a partition-wall, in a house consisting of two apartments. [*Scotch.*]

BUTCH'ER-BIRDS, *n.* A subfamily (Lanianæ) of the Laniadæ or shrikes, including the genus Lanius of Linnæus. They are characterized by having a short toothed bill, and by seizing their prey with the foot, the claws being slender and acute. They have received the name of butcher-birds from their habit of suspending their prey, after depriving it of life, upon thorns, as a butcher does his meat, and then pulling it to pieces, and devouring it at their leisure. One species (*Lanius excubitor*) inhabits Europe, and is occasionally seen in England. [*See cut in Dict.* SHRIKE.]

BUTCH'ER'S-BROOM. [add.] *See* RUSCUS.

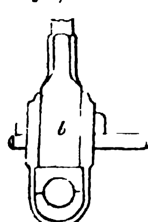
BUTCH'ER'S-MEAT, or **BUTCH'ER-MEAT**, *n.* The flesh of animals slaughtered for the table.

BU'TEA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, tribe Papilionaceæ, named after the Earl of Bute, a distinguished patron of botanical science. The species are natives of the East Indies; they are trees having pinnately trifoliate leaves, with racemes of deep scarlet flowers. *B. frondosa* yields a red juice, which is brought into the market under the name of East India kino.

BU'TEO, *n.* A genus of accipitrine birds, containing the buzzards. They have long wings and an even tail.

BU'TOMUS, *n.* [Gr. βοῦς, an ox, and τέμνω, to cut.] Flowering-rush, a genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Butomaceæ. [*See* FLOWERING-RUSH.]

BUTT, *n.* [add.] In *ship-building*, the end of a plank or piece of timber which unites with another endways; also, the joining of two such pieces. Planks which unite endways *butt* against each other.—In *carpentry* and *cabinet-work*, this junction is styled a *butt-joint*.—The *butt-end of a piece of timber* is that end which was nearest the root of the tree.—*Butt-end of a musket* or *fowling-piece*, that end which *butts* against the shoulder when the gun is being discharged. [*See* BUTT-END.]—*A butt's-length*, the ordinary distance from the place of shooting to the *butt* or mark; as, not two pair of *butt's-length* from the town.—*Butts and bounds.* [*See* BUTTS.]—In *mech.*, the square end of a connecting-rod or other link, to which the bush-bearing is attached by a strap, fastened to the *butt* by a cutter and gib. In the annexed figure *b* marks the *butt*.



BUT'TED, *pp.* [add.] 2. *a.* Having abuttals; as, the land is *butted* and bounded as follows.

BUT'TER, *n.* [add.] The substances to which the old chemists gave the name of *butter* are certain chlorides, and they were so named from their soft butyraceous consistence, when recently prepared. Thus, the sesquichloride of arsenic was called *butter of arsenic*; the chloride of bismuth, *butter of bismuth*; the chloride of zinc, *butter of zinc*, &c.—*Vegetable butters*, a name given in *vegetable chemistry* to certain concrete fixed vegetable oils, from their resemblance to butter produced from the milk of animals; such as those of the cacao, and cocoa-nut, of the nutmeg, &c., which are solid at common temperatures.—*Run-butter*, clarified butter; butter melted and potted for culinary use.—*Butter and eggs*, a plant, the *Narcissus incomparabilis*.—*Butter and tallow tree*, a name given to a tree of the genus Pentadesma, the *P. butyracea*. [*See* PENTADESMA.]

BUT'TER-BIRD, *n.* In *Jamaica*, the rice-bunting (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) is so called. It is in great request there for the table.

BUT'TER-BUR, *n.* [add.] *See* PETASITES.

BUT'TER-CUP, or **BUT'TER-CUPS**.

BUT'TER-FISH, *n.* A small acanthopterygious fish, allied to the blennies, and so called from the copious mucous secretion of the skin. It is the *Muræноides guttatus*, or spotted gunnel.

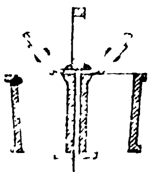
BUT'TER-FLOWER, *n.* [add.] Same as BUTTER-CUP.

BUT'TERFLY-FISH, *n.* A fish found on our coast, the *Blennius ocellaris*.

BUT'TERFLY-ORCHIS, *n.* Two British plants, of the genus Habenaria of Brown, the *H. chlorantha* and *H. bifolia* (*Orchis bifolia*, Linn.) It grows in woods and open heaths.

BUT'TERFLY-PLANT, *n.* A West Indian plant of the genus Oncidium, the *O. papilio*. [*See* ONCIDIUM.]

BUT'TERFLY-VALVE, *n.* In *mech.*, a species of double clack-valve, consisting essentially of two semicircular clappers, clacks, or wings hinged to a cross-rib cast in the pump-bucket, and so named from its butterfly appearance when open, as represented in section in the annexed cut.



This form of valve is employed in the lift-buckets of large water-pumps, and for the air-pump buckets of condensing steam-engines. The ordinary construction of the clappers is described under CLACK-VALVE in the *Dict.*, but the introduction of vulcanized caoutchouc into the arts has led to a considerable modification of this kind of valve, especially as employed in the air-pumps of marine engines. The bucket is provided with a metal-grating extending over its whole area, and on this a circular plate of the vulcanized caoutchouc is laid, rendering it quite water-tight when the pump is on the lift, but which, when the bucket is descending, as in the figure, rises from the grating, and allows the water to pass. To prevent the undue displacement of this flexible cover, or continuous clapper, a metal guard, of the form of a basin, is placed over it, and fixed by the spear, which, passing through the centre, binds the flexible plate between it and the eye for receiving the end of the pump-rod. Being thus confined only at the centre, when the bucket is descending, the



flexible cover is raised by the pressure of the water off the grating and thrown against the surface of the guard, which, rising gradually towards the circumference, permits the water to pass freely. When the bucket begins to rise, the flexible plate, of course, falls, and applies itself over the grating.

BUT'TER-WORT, *n.* [add.] The *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

BUTT'-HINGES, } *n.* Hinges employed **BUT'-HINGES**, } in the hanging of doors, shutters, casements, &c. They are placed on the edges, with the knuckle projecting on the side in which the closure is to open, and the other edges stopping against a small piece of wood left in the thickness of the closure, so as to keep the arris entire. There are several kinds of these hinges.

BUT'TING-JOINT, *n.* A joint formed by the surfaces of two pieces of wood, of which one surface is perpendicular to the fibres, and the other in the direction of the fibres, or making an oblique angle with them: as the joints made by the struts and braces with the trussposts.

BUT'TON-TOOL, *n.* An instrument used chiefly for cutting out the disks or *buttons* of leather, which serve as nuts for the screwed wires in the mechanism connected with the keys of the organ and pianoforte. It is a modification of the ordinary centre-bit. [*See* BIT.]

BUTTS, *n* [add.] *Butts and bounds*, the abuttals and boundaries of land.

BUTYR'IC ETHER, *n* Butyrate of oxide of ethyle. It is a very mobile liquid, of an odour somewhat similar to that of pine-apples. It is very soluble in alcohol, and is employed to flavour spirits. It may be formed by distilling a mixture of alcohol and butyric acid, with the addition of a little sulphuric ether.

BUTY'RONE, *n.* A substance formed along with carbonate of lime when butyrate of lime is distilled. It is analogous to acetone.

BUXBAU'MIA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order of Mosses. The *B. aphylla* is almost destitute of leaves, and resembles a fungus more than a moss. It is a British plant, but is very rare.

BUX'OM, *a.* [add.] Yielding; compressible; as, the *buxom* air; the *buxom* sea.

BUX'OME,† *a.* Buxom.—*Buxome and bent*, meek and obedient. [*Spenser.*]

BUX'US, *n.* [Gr. πύξος.] [add.] [*See* BOX-TREE, BOX-WOOD.]

BUZ. An interjection of ridicule. [*Shak.*]

BUZ'ZARD, *n.* [add.] The common buzzard is the *Falco buteo*, Linn., and the *Buteo vulgaris* of modern naturalists; the moor-buzzard is the *Circus æruginosus*; the bald buzzard is the *Pandion haliætus*, or osprey; and the honey-buzzard is the *Pernis apivorus*. The rough-legged buzzard is the *Buteo lagopus*. All these species are British.

BY, or **BYE**, *n.* Something not the immediate object of regard; as, *by the by*, or *by the bye*; that is, by the way, in passing. [*See* the prep. BY.]

BY, as a *prefix*, in compound words, signifies peculiar and especial; private, adapted or intended for private and partial ends or purposes; within our especial privity, knowledge, or possession; accessary or collateral.

BY, *prep.* Beyond; besides; over and above. [*Scotch.*]

BY'ARD, *n.* A piece of leather crossing the breast, used by the men who drag sledges in coal-mines.

BY-BID'DER, *n.* In the *United States*, a person employed at public auctions to bid on articles put up for sale, in order to obtain higher prices.

BY'-BLOW, *n* A side or accidental blow; an illegitimate child.

BYE, *adv.* *Down-bye*, downwards; down yonder; not far off. [*Scotch.*]

BY'GANES, } *n. plur.* What is gone by **BY'GONES**, } and past. [*Scotch.*]

BYLEVE',† *v. i.* [Sax. *belifan*] To remain; to stay [*Chaucer.*]

BYNEMPT',† *pp.* [*Be* and *nempne.*] Dictated or named; bequeathed. [*Spenser.*]

BY-ORD'INAR, *adv.* More than ordinary. [*Scotch.*]

BY'-PASSAGE, *n.* A private or retired passage.

BY'-PLACE, *n.* A retired place, spot, or situation.

BY'-PLAY, *n.* On the *stage*, a scene which is carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds, with a view ordinarily to enhance the sport.

BY'-PURPOSE, *n.* An indirect or concealed purpose or design.

BYRAFT',† *pp.* Bereft; taken away [*Chaucer*]

BYRE, *n* A cow-house. [*Scotch.*]

BYR'RHUS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects *B. pilula*, or *pill-beetle*, is found on various plants in gardens.

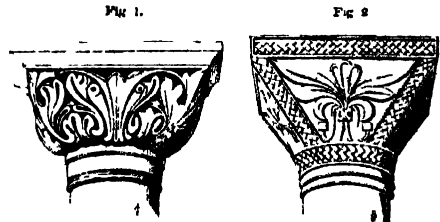
BYS'SINE, *a.* Made of silk; having a silky or flax-like appearance.

BYSSO'MYA, *n.* A genus of acephalous molluscs, which live in the fissures of rocks, attached by a byssus.

BYS'SUS, *n* [add.] In *conchology*, a long, delicate, lustrous, and silky bunch of filaments, by which the Mytilus, Pinna, and other shells, are attached to contiguous bodies.—In *bot.*, a genus of filamentous fungi. The species inhabit cellars and subterranean abodes, but are now ascertained to consist of fungaceous plants in an early state of growth, and referable to various genera. —*Byssus*, among the *ancients*, was the name of a cloth of exceedingly fine texture, but whether of linen, cotton, or silk, is not certain.

BY'-TIME, *n.* Odd time; interval of leisure. As an *adv.*, now and then. [*Scotch.*]

BYZ'ANTINE ARCHITECTURE, *n.* A style of architecture developed in the Byzantine Empire about A.D. 300, and which, under various modifications, continued in use till the final conquest of that empire by the Turks in A.D. 1453. It spread so widely, and was so thoroughly identified with all middle-age art, that its influence even in Italy did not wholly decline before the 15th century. Its ruling principle is incrustation, the incrustation of brick with more precious materials; large spaces are left void of bold architectural features, to be rendered interesting merely by surface ornament or sculpture. It depended much on colour for its effect, and with this intent, mosaics wrought on grounds of gold, or of positive colour are profusely introduced. The leading forms which pervade the Byzantine are the round-arch, the dome, the circle, and the cross. The capitals of the pillars are of endless variety, and full of invention; while some are founded on the Greek-Corinthian, many approach in character to those of the Norman; and so varied are their decorations, that frequently no two sides of the same capital are alike. Both the Norman and the Lombardic styles may be considered as varieties of the Byzantine, and all of these are comprised under the term *Romanesque*, which comprehends the round-arch style of middle-age art, as distinguished from the Saracenic and the Gothic, which are pointed-arch species. The mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople, and the church of St. Mark's, Venice, are prominent examples of Byzantine architecture.



BYZANTINE CAPITALS. Fig 1, from the Apse of Murano. Fig. 2, from the Casa Loredan, Venice. From Ruskin's Stones of Venice.

C.

C. [add.] In *music*, C after the clef is the mark of common time, in which each measure is a semibreve, corresponding to 4/4. C is also the name of a note in the scale; the key-note major and the third minor of the natural scale.

CA', *v. t.* To call; to drive; as, *to ca' oxen*, to drive oxen. [*Scotch.*]

CAA'BA, *n.* A square stone in the temple at Mecca, regarded with adoration by Mahometans, as having been presented by the angel Gabriel to Abraham, on the occasion of building the temple. The entire temple is sometimes called by this name.

CAB, *n.* A carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse. It is an abridgment of *cabriolet*, the French expression for a similar vehicle.

CABAS'SOU, *n.* A large species of ar-

madillo, a native of South America (*Dasypus unicinctus*).
CAB'BAGE, *n.* [add.] A *cant* name for pieces of cloth purloined by tailors in cutting out garments.
CAB'BAGE-BARK, *n.* The Surinam bark; the bark of the *Andira inermis*, a leguminous plant of the West Indies, an anthelmintic.
CAB'BAGE-DAISY, *n.* The globe-flower,—*which see.*
CAB'BAGE-PALM, *n.* The cabbage-tree,—*which see.*
CAB'BAGE-ROSE, *n.* A species of rose, the *Rosa centifolia*, of many varieties.
CAB'BAGE-WOOD, *n.* Another name for partridge-wood, the timber of the *Keisteria coccinea.*
CAB'BALA, *n.* *See* CABAL, CABALA.
CAB'IAI, *n.* [add.] The cabiai is now ranked in a distinct genus, of which it is the only species (*Hydrochœrus capybara*).
CAB'INET, *n.* [add.] The collective body of ministers who direct the government of a nation or country; a government council.—In *Great Britain*, the cabinet consists essentially of the prime-minister, who is the head of it, the lord-chancellor, the three secretaries of state for home, colonial, and foreign affairs, and the chancellor of the exchequer. These, in their collective capacity, are called also the administration, the ministry, his (her) majesty's ministers, or the government. They are styled by way of eminence, *cabinet* ministers, and are more immediately responsible for the acts of the sovereign, as well as for public measures. Other heads of public departments may also be called upon to take a seat in the cabinet, as the first lord of the admiralty, the postmaster-general, the president of the board of control, the president of the board of trade, the paymaster-general, the lord privy-seal, the master of the mint.
CAB'INET-COUNCIL, *n.* [add.] A council of cabinet-ministers held with privacy to deliberate upon public affairs.
CA'BLE, *n.* [add.] In vessels of this country chain-cables have now greatly superseded rope-cables.—*Cable-bends*, small ropes for fastening the ends of a rope-cable, so as to secure the knot by which it is attached to the anchor-ring.
CA'BLE, *v. t.* To fasten with a cable.—In *arch.*, to fill the flutes of columns with cables, or cylindrical pieces.
CA'BLED, *a.* [add.] Having the architectural ornament called a cable.
CABOCEER', *n.* In *Western Africa*, the name given to local governors appointed by the king over towns or districts.
CAB'RIT, *n.* The prong-horned antelope of North America (*Antilocapra furcifera*) is so named by the hunters.
CACA'O, *n.* [add.] This name is generally applied to the bruised seeds of the *Theobroma cacao*, which, when reduced to a paste, mixed with sugar and flavoured with vanilla, form chocolate. It is usually corrupted into *cocoa*, on account of which it is frequently supposed to be obtained from the cocoa-nut palm.
CACA'O-NUTS, *n.* The fruit of the *Theobroma cacao.* [*See* THEOBROMA.]
CACA'O-TREE, } *n.* A tree of the CACA'O, } genus Theobroma, the *T. cacao.* [*See* THEOBROMA.]
CACCHE,† *v. t.* To catch. [*Chaucer.*]
CACHÆ'MIA, *n.* [Gr. κακος, bad, and αἷμα, blood.] A vitiated state of the blood.
CACHET', *n.* (cashay'.) [add.] *Lettres de cachet* were letters proceeding from, and signed by the kings of France, and countersigned by a secretary of state. They were at first made use of occasionally as a means of delaying the course of justice, but as warrants for the detention of private citizens, and for depriving them of their personal liberty, they appear to have been rarely employed before the 17th century. During the reign of Louis XIV. their use became frightfully common, and by means of them persons were imprisoned for life, or for a long period, on the most frivolous pretexts. In the reign of Louis XV. they were openly sold by the mistress of one of the ministers. They were abolished at the Revolution.
CACHEX'IA, *n.* *See* CACHEXY.
CACHEX'Y, *n.* [add.] Any chronic morbid affection of the functions dependent on the great sympathetic nerve, not including fever or inflammation.
CACIQUE', *n* (caseek'.) The Mexican word from which *cazique* is derived [*See* CAZIQUE.]
CACOCHYM'IA, *n* *See* CACOCHYMY.
CAC'ODYLE, *n.* *See* KAKODULE in *Dict.*, now generally written *Kakodyle.*
CACOE'THES, *n.* [add.] A bad quality or disposition in disease.
CACOE'THES SCRIBEN'DI. [L.] A diseased propensity for writing; an itch for authorship.
CACOPHO'NIOUS, *a* [*See* CACOPHONY.] Sounding harshly; cacophonous.
CACOPH'ONOUS, *a.* Harsh sounding; relating to cacophony.
CACOTH ELINE, *n.* A compound formed by the action of nitric acid upon brucine.
CACOX'ENE, } *n.* [Gr. κακος, and CACOX'ENITE, } ξενος] A mineral occurring in yellowish, radiating tufts, and consisting of phosphoric acid, with alumina, fluoric acid, and water.
CACTA'CEÆ, *n* The Indian fig tribe, a nat. order of dicotyledonous plants. The species are succulent shrubs, usually without leaves, and with spinous buds; the fruit is succulent, and very similar in its properties to that of Grossulaceæ, but destitute of the excessive acridity of some gooseberries and currants. All the species are American, and are abundant in the tropical regions of that country The principal genera are Melocactus, Echinocactus, Opuntia, and Mammillaria.
CACTA'CEOUS, *a.* Relating to or resembling the cactus.
CAC'TUS, *n.* [add.] The old name of a group of plants once considered to form a single genus, but now divided into several, and elevated to the rank of a natural order, Cactaceæ,—*which see.*
CAD, *n.* [From Scotch, *cadie*, a boy; a boy or person who may be employed in running of errands, or in any inferior sort of work.] A boy or person who attends at the door of an omnibus; an assistant to a coachman; a runner or messenger.
CAD, *n.* Cadger; a vulgar fellow.
CADAS'TER, *n.* [Fr. *cadastre;* a word of uncertain etymology. Some derive it from the Greek, *i.e.*, κατα, relating to, and στιχος, to deprive; bereave (*which see*); take from those who cannot show a title. Bescherelle derives the term from the low Lat. *capitas*, containing, or contents.] In *Louisiana law*, a detailed survey of the lands of a country, their extent, divisions, and subdivisions, nature of culture, &c. The Domesday-book is a kind of *cadaster*, and the only one England has ever had.
CADAV'ERIC, *a.* Relating to a dead body; relating to the changes induced in a corpse by putrefaction; as, *cadaveric* phenomena.
CAD'DIS-GARTER, *n.* A garter of ferret. [*Shak.*]
CA'DENCE, } *n.* [add.] In *music*, the CA'DENCY, } close of a musical passage or phrase, or the resolution of a dissonant chord into a consonant one. Also, an extemporaneous addition made by the performer at the end of a piece of music.—A *perfect cadence* is composed of the chord of the dominant, followed by that of the tonic, likewise of the chord of the dominant seventh, followed by that of the tonic.—An *imperfect cadence* consists of the chord of the tonic, followed by that of the dominant, but rarely occurs as a final close.—The *interrupted* or *deceptive cadence*, is formed by a chord quite foreign to that which was expected, thus evading the close, and deceiving expectation.—The *plagal cadence* consists of the chord of the subdominant, followed by that of the tonic, occasionally used in sacred music.
CADEN'ZA, *n.* [add.] A musical cadence; an addition made by the performer at the end of an air or concerto.
CADET', *n.* [add.] One who is trained up for the army by a course of military discipline, at Woolwich, Addiscombe, &c., previous to obtaining a commission in the East India Company's service.
CADG'Y, *a.* Lively; frisky; wanton. [*Scotch.*]
CAD'MIUM, *n.* [add] This metal occurs in the form of carbonate, as an ingredient in various kinds of calamine, or carbonate of zinc. It is also found in the form of sulphuret, as the rare mineral greenockite, and to the extent of 5 per cent. in some kinds of sulphuret of zinc. In all its relations it is very analogous to zinc, and is almost invariably associated with it. When strongly heated in the air, it burns, forming oxide. Like zinc, it forms only one oxide, chloride, sulphuret, &c
CAD'MIUM-YELLOW, *n.* A pigment prepared from the sulphuret of cadmium. It is of an intense yellow colour, and possesses much body.
CÆCIL'IA, } *n.* A genus of ophidian CŒCIL'IA, } reptiles, in which the eyes are either very small or entirely absent. At first sight the species seem to have a naked skin, but minute scales have been discovered by Cuvier on dissecting the skin.
CÆ'CUM, *n.* [L. *cæcus*, blind.] In *anat.*, the blind intestine (*caput coli*), so named from its being prolonged inferiorly under the form of a *cul-de-sac*, or closed tube.
CAER. *See* CAR.
CÆSA'RIAN SECTION, } *n.* In CÆSARE'AN OPERATION, } *surgery*, the operation by which the fetus is taken out of the uterus by an incision through the parietes of the abdomen, when the obstacles to delivery are so great as to leave no other alternative.
CÆS'PITOSE, *a.* *See* CESPITOSE.

CÆSU'RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the *cæsura* or *cesura.*

CÆT'ERIS-PAR'IBUS. [L.] Other things being equal in like circumstances.

CAF'FRE, } *n.* [Arabic, whence *Caf-*
KAF'FRE, } *fraria* in Africa.] An unbeliever; a name given to a people in South Africa, who reject the Mahometan faith.

CAHIER', *n.* [Fr.] *Literally,* a number of sheets of paper put loosely together; but now applied to the successive portions of a work, when printed in parts or numbers.

CA'IC, } *n.* [Fr. *caique.*] A skiff be-
CA'IQUE, } longing to a galley; a galley-boat.

CAICK'LING, *ppr.* Cackling. [*Scotch.*]

CAILL'IACHS, *n. plur.* [Gael.] Old women.

CAIMACAN', *n.* A Turkish word for a lieutenant or a lieutenant-governor.

CAIMED, *pp.* or *a.* (kāimed.) Combed. [*Scotch.*]

CA'ING-WHALE, *n* [*Calling-whale.*] A small species of whale, not uncommon among the Orkney and Shetland islands, where it often proves a great prize, as the species goes in herds, and when it gets into shallow water, its companions follow it; whence the name. It is the *Delphinus melas,* or *D. deductor* of naturalists.

CA-IRA. (sa'-era'.) [Fr. "It (the revolution) shall go on".] The burden of a French revolutionary song, made by the revolutionists about 1789 or 1790.

CAISSON', } *n.* [add.] 1. A vessel in
CAISSOON', } the form of a boat, used as a flood-gate in docks.—2. An apparatus used for docking vessels while at their moorings, without removing stores or masts. It consists of a large tank, surrounded by an air-receptacle capable of sustaining its whole weight. By filling it with water, and allowing a small quantity to enter the air-receptacle, the caisson is sunk to the depth of the vessel's keel, under which it is then drawn and the water being pumped out, the ship is entirely raised out of the water.

CAI'TIFF, *a* Belonging to a caitiff; servile; base.

CAI'TIFFLY, *adv.* Knavishly; servilely; basely.

CAI'TIVE,† *a.* Servile; base; caitiff.

CAJ'EPUT, *n* [add.] This oil is obtained from the *Melaleuca cajeputi,* or cajeput-tree of Roxburgh. It is antispasmodic, stimulant, and sudorific, and is said to be a remedy in Asiatic cholera. The word is from the Malay, and should be written *kāyū pūtih.*

CAJOLE'MENT, *n.* Cajolery. [*Rarely.*]

CAKE, *n.* [add.] A silly, soft, coaxing person; a spoiled child.

CAKED, *pp.* Formed into a hard flat mass.

CAKI'LE, *n.* (kaki'ley.) A genus of cruciferous plants. The species are smooth, fleshy, glaucous, annual branched herbs, with pinnatifid or toothed leaves. *C. maritima,* purple sea-rocket, is a native of Britain. [*See* SEA-ROCKET.] There are two other species, *C. Americana,* and *C æqualis,* all pretty annuals.

CAK'ING, *ppr.* Forming into a hard flat mass.

CAK'ING, *n.* The act of forming into concretions.

CAK'ODYLE. *See* KAKODULE.

CAKODYL'IC. *See* KAKODYLIC.

CALAMAGROS'TIS, *n.* [Gr. καλαμος, and αγρωστις.] Small-reed, a genus of grasses, separated from the genus Arundo, Linn. The species are mere weeds. Three species are enumerated by British botanists.

CAL'AMINE, *n.* [add.] An impure carbonate of zinc.

CALAMIN'THA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Lamiaceæ. Five species are British, viz., *C. nepota,* lesser calamint; *C. officinalis,* common calamint; *C. sylvatica,* wood-calamint; *C. acinos,* common basil-thyme; and *C. clinopodium,* common wild-basil. They all contain a volatile oil.

CAL'AMIST,† *n.* A piper; one who plays on a reed or pipe.

CAL'AMITE, instead of CAL'AMIT, *n.* [add.] A genus of fossil plants, striated and jointed. It is one of the most frequent and characteristic genera of fossil plants, and occurs abundantly in the carboniferous system of strata, and generally in the sandstones and shales which alternate with coal. These plants are considered to have been allied to the Equisetaceæ.

CALAMOPH'ILUS, *n.* [Gr καλαμος, a reed, and φιλος, a friend.] A subgenus of birds, separated from the titmice. One species (*C. biarmicus*), the bearded titmouse, is a native of Britain, frequenting reedy districts.

CAL'AMUS, *n.* [add.] In *bot*, a genus of palms, the different species of which constitute the rattan-canes of commerce. This genus holds a middle station between the grasses and palms, with the habit of the former and the inflorescence of the latter. The species are principally found in the hotter parts of the East Indies; the stems of *C. verus, C oblongus, C. rudentum,* and *C extensus,* grow to the length of from 100 to 600 feet; they are extensively used for the sake of their hard flinty coating, being readily split into strips, from which the bottoms of chairs and similar articles are manufactured. The resin called dragon's blood is chiefly yielded by *C petræus, C. rudentum, C. verus,* and *C. Blumeana. C zalacca* (now called *Zalacca Wallichiana*) is cultivated for its fruit, which is about the size of a walnut.

CAL'AMUS SCRIPTO'RIUS, *n.* [L.] In *anat.,* a groove of a pen-like appearance upon the anterior wall or floor of the fourth ventricle. Its pen-like appearance is produced by the divergence of the posterior median columns, the feather by the *lineæ transversæ.*

CALAN'DRA, *n* A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Rhynchophora, and family Curculionidæ. Some of the minute species commit great havock in granaries, both in their larva and perfect state. They are very numerous, and among them is the well-known corn-weevil (*C. granaria*). The gru-gru worm, which destroys palm-trees in South America, is the larva of a large species of calandra; this grub is eagerly sought for by the natives, who eat it when cooked.



CORN-WEEVIL, *Calandra granaria.* Fig 1, natural size. Fig 2, magnified.

CALA'THIAN-VI'OLET, *n.* A perennial species of gentian, the *Gentiana pneumonanthe.*

CALCAIRE'-GROSSIER, *n.* [Fr.] The coarse calcareous building-stone of Paris. It forms an extensive stratum, or rather series of strata, in the Paris basin, and belongs to the eocene tertiary period.

CAL'CAR, *n.* [add.] In *bot.,* a spur; a hollow projection from the base of a petal having usually a conical figure. It is the *nectary* of Linn.

CALCA'REOUS EARTH, *n.* A term formerly applied to lime.

CALCA'REOUS GRIT, *n* In *geol.,* a subdivision of the middle oolitic formation.

CALCA'REOUS ROCK, *n.* Limestone.

CALCA'REOUS SOIL, *n.* Soil of which lime forms a principal component part.

CALCA'REOUS TUFA, *n.* An alluvial deposit of carbonate of lime, formed generally by springs, which, issuing through limestone-strata, hold in solution a portion of calcareous earth; this they deposit on coming in contact with air and light.

CAL'CES, or CALX'ES, *n.* [L. plur. of *calx.*] A name formerly applied to oxides, from their earthy character, resembling lime. [*See* CALX.]

CAL'CINATORY, or CALCIN'ATORY, *n.*

CALCINE', or CAL'CINE, *v t.*

CALCINE', or CAL'CINE.

CALCIN'ED, or CAL'CINED, *pp.*

CALCIN'ING, or CAL'CINING, *ppr.*

CALC'-TUFF, *n.* [add.] *See* CALCAREOUS TUFA in this *Supp.*

CAL'CULATING MACHINES. Machines or contrivances by which the results of arithmetical operations may be obtained by inspection, such as the Roman abacus, Napier's bones, the sliding rule, the machine invented by Mr Babbage. This latter machine has never yet been completed. It is intended not only to perform arithmetical operations with absolute certainty, but also to transfer the results immediately to copperplates, from which any number of copies may be printed without a possibility of error.

CAL'CULED,† *pp.* Calculated. [*Chaucer.*]

CAL'CULI, *n* [L. plur. of *calculus,*—which see.]

CAL'CULUS, *n.* [add.] In *pathol.,* a general term for inorganic concretions of various kinds, formed in various parts of the body, and bearing a general resemblance, or shape, or composition to stones. Those concretions formed in the gall-bladder are called *biliary calculi,* or gall-stones; those formed by a morbid deposition from the urine in the kidney or bladder, are called *urinary calculi;* those found in the substance of the lungs, or in the ramifications of the bronchi, are called *pulmonary calculi;* and those formed in the salivary glands, or their ducts, are called *salivary calculi.* There are also gouty concretions, called *arthritic calculi,* and others called *pancreatic calculi, lachrymal calculi, spermatic calculi,* &c.—*Calculus of functions,* that branch of mathematical analysis which investigates the form of a function, and not its value in any particular case, nor the conditions under which it may have a particular value. Thus, the *calculus of*

functions may be considered as similarly related to algebra as algebra is to arithmetic. [*See* FUNCTION.]—*Calculus of variations.* [*See* under VARIATION.]
CAL'EDONITE, *n.* A blue, or greenish-blue mineral, a cupreous sulphato-carbonate of lead. It is found in attached crystals, with other compounds of sulphate and carbonate of oxide of lead, at Leadhills in Scotland.
CALEFAC'TOR, *n.* A small cooking-stove.
CALEFAC'TORY, *n.* A warming-room in a monastery.
CALEMBERRE', *n.* A species of Coromandel wood, of a lighter colour than the calamander, and striped. It is a scarce wood, and is found only in Ceylon.
CAL'EMBOURG, *n.* [Fr., from a German, Count Kahlemberg, noted for his blunders in the French language.] A pun; a witticism.
CAL'ENDAR, *n.* [add.] In *criminal courts,* a list of criminal causes which stand for trial; as, a heavy *calendar;* a light *calendar.*
CALENDA'RIAL, *a.* Belonging to the calendar.
CALEN'DRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a calendar.
CALF'-WARD, *n.* A place where calves are kept in the field. [*Scotch.*]
CAL'IATOUR-WOOD, *n.* A kind of dye-wood which grows in India on the Coromandel coast. It is sometimes confounded with red sandal-wood.
CALIC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *calix,* a cup.] Formed like a cup.
CALI'GO, *n.* [L. darkness.] A disease of the eye, imparting dimness, cloudiness, obscurity.—In *entom.,* a genus of South American butterflies.
CALIPASH', } *n.* [add.] In *cookery,*
CALIPEE', } *calipash* is that part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shell; and *calipee,* that part which belongs to the lower shell.
CAL'IPER, *n.* Same as CALIBER, or CALIBRE.
CAL'IPERS, } *n.* Compasses
CAL'IPER COM'PASSES, } with curved legs, for measuring the caliber or diameter of round bodies. [*See* CALIBER.]
CAL'IPH, *n.* *See* CALIF.
CAL'IPHATE, *n.* *See* CALIFATE.
CAL'IPHSHIP, *n.* The office of a caliph; caliphate.
CALIP'PIC PERIOD, *n.* In *ancient chronology,* a correction of the metonic cycle of nineteen solar years, proposed by *Calippus.* At the end of four of these cycles, there is an excess of one day and six hours over the number of lunations. Calippus, therefore, proposed to quadruple the metonic cycle, and deduct a day from the end of it, by reducing the days of one of the months from thirty to twenty-nine.
CALL, *n* [add.] *Call of the House,* a parliamentary phrase implying an imperative summons sent to every member of the House, to be present at a stated time, for the consideration of some important measure, or for ascertaining what members are absent without leave or just cause.
CAL'LAN, } *n.* A young lad; a fine
CAL'LANT, } fellow. [*Scotch.*]
CALL'-BIRD, *n.* A bird taught to allure others into a snare, as the linnet, goldfinch, &c.
CALLE,† *n.* [Fr.] A sort of cap. [*Chaucer.*]
CAL'LER, *a.* 1. Cool; refreshing.—2. Fresh; in proper season; as opposed to what is beginning to corrupt, in consequence of being too long kept, or is actually in a state of putridity; as, *caller* herrings. [*Scotch.*]
CALLEVA, *n.* Roman name for Silchester.
CAL'LID, *a.* [L. *callidus.*] Hardened in craft; shrewd. [*Rar. us.*]
CAL'LIDNESS,† *n.* Shrewdness; callidity.
CALLIG'RAPHER, *n.* One skilled in calligraphy.
CALLIGRAPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to
CALLIGRAPH'ICAL, } calligraphy.
CALLIG'RAPHIST, *n.* One skilled in calligraphy.
CALLIG'RAPHY, *n.* [add.] The art of beautiful writing; polite literature.
CALLIMAN'CO, *n.* *See* CALAMANCO.
CAL'LING, *n.* [add.] Name. [*Shak.*]
CAL'LING-CRAB, *n* Gelasimus, a genus of crabs found in tropical countries. The males have one of the claws much larger than the other. This, when disturbed, they hold up before them, as if beckoning or calling upon some one. With the large claw they close up the mouth of their burrow.
CALL'IPASH, } *See* CALIPASH.
CALL'IPEE. }
CALLIS'THENICS, *n.* *See* CALISTHENICS.
CALLIS'TUS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Harpalidæ. Only one species is known, *C. lunatus,* found almost all over Europe, and conspicuous from its beauty, hence its name (καλλιστος).
CAL'LITRICHE, *n* A genus of plants. [*See* STAR-WORT.]
CALLOS'OMA, *n* *See* CALOSOMA.
CAL'LOT, *n.* A cap. [*See* CALOTTE.]
CALOCHOR'TUS, *n.* A beautiful genus of bulbous plants, nat. order Liliaceæ. Several species have been introduced into England from California.
CALOPHYL'LUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Guttiferæ. The species are trees, the leaves of which have numerous transverse parallel veins, which give them a very beautiful appearance, hence the name. *C. inophyllum,* an East Indian species, exudes a yellow viscid juice, used for medical purposes. The nuts afford a fixed oil which is used for burning in lamps, for making ointment, &c. *C. calaba,* calaba-tree, is a native of the Caribbee Islands, and yields one form of the resin called tacamahaca.
CALOR'IC, *n.* [add.] *Sensible* or *free caloric,* that which produces the sensation of heat, or affects the thermometer.—*Insensible caloric,* the same as *latent heat,*—*which see.*—*Specific caloric,* the relative proportion of caloric which any body retains, without the effects being sensible; or, it is the quantity of thermometric heat required to raise similar quantities of different bodies to the same temperature. That quality of bodies, by which they require different quantities of heat to raise them to the same temperature, is called their capacity for caloric; thus, water has a capacity for caloric three times greater than mercury.—*Absolute caloric,* the total amount of heat in bodies. [*See* HEAT.]
CALOR'IFER, *n.* [L. *calor,* heat, and *fero,* to bear.] An apparatus for conveying and distributing heat; a term particularly applied to an apparatus for heating conservatories, &c., by means of hot water circulating in tubes.
CALORIFICA'TION, *n.* The production of heat, especially animal heat.
CALORIFIC'IENT, *n.* [L. *calor,* heat, and *facio,* to make.] Heat-producing. A term applied by physiologists to materials of food, of which the basis is carbon, as fat, gum, sugar, starch, and which are believed to be expended in the production of heat in the system.
CALORIMO'TOR, instead of **CALORIM'OTOR.**
CAL'OR MOR'DICANS, *n.* [L. a biting heat.] A term applied to a dangerous symptom in typhus, in which there is a biting and pungent heat upon the skin.
CALQUE, *v. t.* To calk,—*which see.*
CALQ'UING, *n.* [It. *calcare.*] Copying a drawing, by rubbing over its back some dry colouring material in fine powder, such as red-lead, or black-chalk, laying this side on a sheet of paper, and then tracing over the lines of the drawing with a blunt pointed instrument.
CALUM'BINE, *n.* The bitter principle of *calumba.*
CALUM'BO, *n.* *See* CALUMBA.
CALVA'RIA, *n.* [L. *calvus,* bald.] The upper part of the cranium; the skull.
CALVI''TIES, *n.* [L. from *calvus,* bald.] Baldness.
CAL'YCES, *n.* [L. plur. of *calyx.*] In *anat.,* small membranous cup-like pouches, which invest the points of the papillæ of the kidney. Their union forms the *infundibula.*
CAL'YCLE, *n.* [add.] In *zool.,* a term applied to the small cup-like prominences, containing each a polype-shell, covering the surface of many corals.
CAL'YCULE, *n.* [L. *calyculus,* a little calyx.] The membranaceous border surrounding the apex of a seed; a little calyx exterior to another proper one.
CALYM'ENE, *n.* A genus of fossil trilobites, found in the Silurian rocks.
CALYP'SO, *n.* A genus of North American plants, nat. order Orchidaceæ.
CALYP''TER, *n.* In *bot.* [*See* CALYPTRA.]
CALYPTORHYN'CHUS, *n.* [Gr. καλυπτω, to conceal, and ῥυγχος, a snout or bill.] A genus of New Holland birds, belonging to the parrot family. One of the best-known species is Banks' cockatoo, *C. Banksii.* The species are chiefly dark-coloured, with some red or yellow marks on the wings and tail.
CALYP'TRA, *n.* [add.] According to Lindley, the *calyptra* of mosses is that part of the membranous covering inclosing the sporangium or theca (capsule), which, when the membrane bursts around, as the theca approaches maturity, is carried up and sustained on the summit of the latter. The same name is given to a hood-like body connected in some other plants with the organs of fructification. In the genus Pileanthus it covers over the flower, and is formed of united bracts; in Eucalyptus and Eudesmia it is simply a lid or operculum to the stamens; in Jungermannia it exists in the form of a cup or wrapper at the base of the fruit-stalk, which, instead of carrying it up upon its point, pierces through its apex, and leaves it behind.
CALYSTE'GIA, *n.* A genus of plants, composed of species formerly included under Convolvulus. The species are lactescent, glabrous, twining, or pros-

trate herbs, with solitary one-flowered peduncles. Two British species, *C. sepium*, and *C. soldanella*, are known by the name of bindweed.

CAL'YX, *n.* [add.] The calyx is the most exterior integument of a flower, consisting of several verticillate leaves, called *sepals*, united by their margins, or distinct, usually of a green colour, and of a less delicate texture than the corol. In some plants the calyx grows to the sides of the ovary, except, perhaps, a small portion at the extremity, in which case it is termed *superior*, but when it is quite separate from the ovary it is called *inferior*.—In *anat.* [*See* CALYCES.]


c, c, c, c, Calyx

CAM, *n* Misplaced: *see* after CAMPYLUS.

CAMAIL', *n.* [Fr.] In ancient armour, a guard for the throat of chain-mail, worn by knights in the 14th century, so called from its resemblance to the tippets of camel's-hair then much in fashion.


Camail

CAMAY'EU, } *n* [Fr *camaieu*] Mono-
CAMAI'EU, } chrome painting, or painting with a single colour, varied only by the effect of chiaro-oscuro. Pictures in two or three tints, where the natural hues of the objects are not copied, may also be called *en camaieu* We speak of brown, red, yellow, green, and blue *camaieus*, according to their principal colours.

CAM'BER, *n.* [add.] In *arch.*, an arch on the top of an aperture, or on the top of a beam.—*Camber-window*, a window arched at the top.

CAM'BIAL, *a.* Belonging to exchanges in commerce

CAM'BISTRY, *n.* The science of exchange, weights, measures, &c.

CAM'BIUM, *n.* In *bot.* [*See* CAMB]

CAM'BRIAN GROUP, *n.* In *geol.*, a Welsh group of rocks, constituting the upper of the clay-slate series, and comprising the Snowdon rock, the Bala limestone, and the Plinlimmon rocks.

CAM'BRIC, *n.* [add.] Cambric is also made of fine cotton-yarn, hard twisted.

CAM'EL-BIRD, *n.* A name applied to the ostrich.

CAMELI'NA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferæ. *C. sativa*, gold of pleasure, has pear-shaped pouches and small yellow flowers. It is found in Britain, growing in cultivated fields, chiefly among flax.

CAM'ELINE,† *n.* [Fr. *camelot*.] Camlet; a stuff made of camel's-hair. [*Chaucer.*]

CAM'EL-INSECT, } *n.* Names given
CAM'EL-LOCUST, } to orthopterous insects of the genus Mantis, from the long thorax resembling the elongated neck of the quadruped.

CAMEL'OPARD, or CAM'ELOPARD.

CAMELOPAR'DALUS, *n.* The Camelopard or Giraffe, a northern constellation formed by Hevelius. It is situated between Cepheus, Perseus, Ursa Major and Minor, and Draco, and contains thirty-two stars.

CAM'EL'S-HAIR, *n.* The hair of the camel, imported into this country chiefly for the manufacture of fine pencils for drawing and painting.

CAME'LUS, *n.* The generic name of the camel, including two species, *C. bactrianus* and *C. dromedarius*.

CAM'EO, *n.* [add.] Instead of *bivalve* shells read *univalve*. The inner strata of porcellanous shells are sometimes differently coloured from the outer; the makers of shell-cameos in this way get white or rose-coloured figures on a dark ground. Two or three species of cassis and strombus are employed. As many as 300,000 specimens of the *Strombus gigas* were imported from the Bahamas to Liverpool in 1850, for the manufacture of cameos, and for the porcelain-works.

CAM'EO, } *n.* [add] Camayeu, or
CAMA'YEU, } Camaieu, are not pro-
CAMA'IEU, } perly applied to stones cut in relief, but to painting with a single colour.—*See above.*

CAMERO'NIAN, *n.* A name given to the followers of Richard Cameron, in Scotland, who refused to accept the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy in the persecuting times of Charles II., lest by so doing they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority. They form what is now called the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

CAMES, *n.* Small slender rods of cast lead in *glazing*, twelve or fourteen inches long, of which, by drawing them separately through a species of vice, the glaziers make their turned lead for receiving the glass of casements.

CAMISA'DO, *n.* A loose garment like a shirt

CAM'ISATED, *a.* Dressed with a shirt outward, or above the other garments.

CAM'ISE, *n* [Sp. *camisiac*] A shirt

CAM'MOCK, instead of CAM'MOC, *n.* *See* ONONIS.

CAM'OUFLET, *n* (cam'ouflay) [Fr] In *military mining*, a small charge of powder sunk in the wall of earth, between two parallel galleries, in order, by blowing the earth into one of them, to suffocate or cut off the retreat of the miner who is at work in it. It is also called a *stifler*.

CAMPAG'NA, *n.* [It.] A champaign; a large open plain; an extensive tract of level ground; a campaign.

CAMPA'NÆ, } *n.* The drops or
CAMPAN'ULÆ, } guttæ of the Doric architrave.

CAMPAN'ERO, *n.* The bell-bird (*Procnias carunculata*) of South America, so called from the bell-like sound of its voice. It is one of the few birds which is heard during the day in the forests of Demerara.

CAMPANOL'OGIST, *n.* A bell-ringer.

CAMPAN'ULA, *n.* [add.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Campanulaceæ. It is one of the largest and most showy in the vegetable kingdom. The species are herbaceous, with bell-shaped flowers, and usually of a blue or white colour. Ten species are enumerated by British florists, of which the most interesting is the *C. rotundifolia*, bluebell or harebell. [*See* HAREBELL.] Most of the species of Campanula are worth cultivating on account of their beautiful flowers.

CAMPANULA'RIA, *n.* A genus of zoophytes in which the polype-cells assume a bell-shape.

CAMP'-BED'STEAD, *n.* A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space, as used in war; a tressel bedstead.

CAMPEPH'AGA, *n.* [Gr. καμπη, a caterpillar, and φαγω, I eat.] A genus of passerine birds found in Asia and Africa, where there are several species, which live chiefly on caterpillars. These birds have the rump-feathers with stiff shafts.

CAM'PHENE, *n.* [add.] The liquid so called, and used for camphene-lamps, is highly rectified spirits of turpentine. Ordinary spirits of turpentine leaves a stain upon paper, and becomes viscid on exposure to the air, owing to the presence of some balsam. When freed from this it is called camphene. It is then highly evaporable, and leaves no stain.

CAM'PHINE, *n.* A spirit for burning in lamps, said to consist of oil of turpentine with a species of naphtha.

CAM'PHOGEN, *n.* A colourless liquid procured by distilling camphor with anhydrous phosphoric acid. It is a carbo-hydrogen, and occurs naturally in the oil of cumin. [*See* CAMPHENE.]

CAMPHOL'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained when camphor is passed in vapour over a heated mixture of hydrates of potash and lime. It has the consistence of camphor, but contains two parts more of hydrogen and oxygen.

CAM'PHOR-OIL, *n.* [add.] This substance is obtained in Borneo and Sumatra from the *Dryobalanops camphora*. It is supposed to be camphor in an imperfect state of formation.

CAMP'ION, *n.* [add.] In *bot.*, bladder-campion is the *Silene inflata*; sea-campion, the *Silene maritima*; moss-campion, the *Silene acaulis*; red alpine-campion, the *Lychnis alpina*; red or rose campion, the *Lychnis sylvestris*; and white campion, the *Lychnis vespertina*. [*See* SILENE and LYCHNIS]

CAMP'-MEETINGS, *n.* Religious meetings among the Methodists, held in the open air (*campus*) in Britain and America.

CAMP'ONG, *n.* A native village in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago.

CAMP'-STOOL, *n* A seat or stool with cross legs, which folds up when not used.

CAMP'-VINEGAR, *n.* A mixture of vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-ketchup, anchovies, and garlic.

CAMPULIT'ROPOUS, CAMPYLOT'ROPOUS, instead of CAM'PULITROPOUS, CAM'PYLOTROPOUS.

CAMPYLODIS'CUS, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of diatomaceous plants, of which the frustules are saddle-shaped.

CAMPYLOP'TERUS, *n.* A genus of humming-birds, with large sickle-shaped wings.

CAMSTE'RIE, } *a.* Forward; per-
CAMSTAI'RIE, } verse; unmanageable. [*Scotch.*]

CAM'-STONES, *n.* Small concretions found in some clay-beds near Glasgow They are oblate, generally of an oblong figure, and all lie in a horizontal position. Cam-stone is also the name given in Scotland to the mineral of which pencils are formed for ciphering on slate.

CA'MUS. *See* CAMIS.

CAM'USE,† *a.* [Fr.] Camous; flat. [*Chaucer.*]

CAM'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel formed so

as to move eccentrically, and produce a reciprocating and interrupted motion in some other part of machinery connected with it. [*See* CAM after CAMPYLUS.]

CAM'-WOOD, *n.* [add.] This dye-wood is said to be the produce of the *Baphia nitida*. It is used by turners for making knife-handles, and by cabinet-makers for ornamental knobs to furniture.

CAN,† *v. t.* [add.] To feel; to see; to perceive; to understand; to know how to do anything; to be able; to have the ability or power. [*See* CAN, *v. i.*]

CAN. Often used in old writers for *gan* or *began*.

CAN'ADA-RICE, *n.* The *Zizania aquatica*, a plant growing in deep water, along the edges of ponds and sluggish streams, in the northern states of America and Canada.

CANAL', *n.* [add.] In *anat.*, any cylindrical or tubular cavity in the body, whether occupied by a solid, fluid, or aeriform substance; as, the *canal* of the spine, the semicircular *canals* of the internal ear, the ciliary *canal*, &c.—In *conchol.*, a groove observed in different parts of certain spiral shells, belonging to the Zoophaga, and adapted for the protrusion of the long cylindrical siphon possessed by those animals.

CANAL'-BOAT, *n.* A boat used on canals for conveying goods or passengers.

CANALIF'ERA, *n.* A tribe of zoophagous univalves or gastropods, of which the shell is characterized by a long straight canal terminating its mouth.

CANALIZA'TION, *n.* The construction of canals.

CANA'RY,† *v. i.* To dance; to frolic; to perform the old dance called a *canary*.

CANA'RY-BIRD, *n.* [add.] The *Fringilla canaria*, Linn., and the *Carduelis canaria*, Cuv.

CANA'RY-FINCH, *n.* The canary-bird.

CANA'RY-WOOD, *n.* A wood of a light orange colour, straight and close in the grain, adapted for the purposes of the cabinet-maker and turner. It is imported into England from the Brazils, under the name of Madeira mahogany. It is probably the wood of *Laurus indica*.

CAN'CEL, *n.* In *printing*, the suppression and reprinting of a page or more of a work; the part thus altered.

CANCELLA'REATE, *a.* Belonging to a chancellor.

CANCELLA'RIA, *n.* A genus of univalve Testacea, in which the shell is turbinate, scabrous, and generally reticulated; the spire and aperture nearly equal, and the body ventricose.

CAN'CER, *n.* [add.] The term Cancer was applied by Linnæus to a very extensive genus of animals, corresponding to the first three orders of Cuvier's class Crustacea, and including the crab, lobster, shrimp, crayfish, &c. The term is now confined to a genus of Crustacea, including only the common European crab (*C. pagurus*), and a few allied species found in North and South America and New Zealand.—In *surgery*, *cancer* exists under two forms, one of which is termed *schirrus* or *occult* cancer, and the other cancer, properly so called, that is, *ulcerated* or *open* cancer. Cancer is seated chiefly in parts which have a glandular structure. It is much more frequent in the female than the male. Its most common seat in the female is the breast, and in the male the lips. In an advanced stage of the schirrus, the cutaneous veins enlarge, become what is termed varicose, and spread out over the livid and puckered skin in such a manner, as to present some likeness to the body of a crab, with its claws extended; whence it has received the name of *cancer*.—*Cancer-bandage*, a bandage resembling a crab in the number of its legs, and called the split-cloth of eight tails.—*Tropic of Cancer.* [*See* TROPIC.]

CAN'CERATED, *pp.* Grown cancerous.

CAN'CRED,† *a.* [*See* CANKER.] Cross; ill-natured. [*Spenser.*]

CAN'CRINITE, *n.* In *mineral.*, another name for nepheline.

CANDELA'BRUM, *n.* [add.] *Candelabra* were used by the ancients both in their public edifices and private dwellings.

CAN'DIDATE, *n.* Sig. 4. [add.] This signification is peculiar to America.

CAN'DIDATESHIP, *n.* The state of a candidate.

CAN'DLE, *n.* [add.] *To hold the candle to one*, is to wait on him; to render him some menial assistance; hence the phrase, "You are not fit to hold a candle to him," is equivalent to, You are not fit to be even his servant, or to render him the most trivial menial aid.

CAN'DLE-COAL, *n.* *See* CANNEL-COAL.

CAN'DLE-TREE OIL, *n.* A solid oil obtained from the berries of the candle-berry-tree,—*which see.*

CAN'DROY, *n.* A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing.

CAN'DY-CARROT, *n.* A plant, the *Athamanta Matthiola*.

CAN'DY-TUFT, *n.* Iberis, a genus of cruciferous plants. [*See* IBERIS.]

CAN'EL,† *n.* [Fr. *canale*.] Channel. [*Chaucer.*]

CANE-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding sugar-canes for the manufacture of sugar. [*See* SUGAR-MILL.]

CANE'VAS,† *n.* Canvas. [*Chaucer.*]

CAN'GICA-WOOD, *n.* A wood of the rose-wood character, imported from the Brazils. It is lighter and of a yellower brown than rose-wood. It is imported in trimmed logs, from 6 to 10 inches diameter, for the use of the cabinet-maker and turner.

CA'NIDÆ, *n.* The dog-tribe, a family of digitigrade carnivorous mammalia. It includes the dog, fox, wolf, and jackal.

CAN'IPLE,† *n.* A small knife or dagger.

CA'NIS, *n. plur. Canes.* [L.] A genus of digitigrade mammalia, restricted in modern systems of zoology to the species of dog, wolf, and jackal; but by Linnæus applied in a wider sense, to include the fox and hyena. Of the domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*), there are many varieties. [*See* DOG.]

CAN'ISTER-SHOT, *n.* Same as CASE-SHOT,—*which see.*

CANK'ER-BLOOM, } *n.* Flowers of
CANK'ER-BLOSSOM, } the canker or dog rose.—Anything that corrodes or devours like a canker. [*Shak.*]

CANK'ERED, *pp.* [add.] Eaten; corroded.

CAN'NA, *n.* [add.] There are several species of this genus of plants, all of which are known by the name of Indian shot. They are so named from their seeds, which are round, shining, hard, heavy, resembling shot. *C. indica*, *C. patens*, and *C. coccinea* are common plants within the tropics on all the continents. Their leaves are large and tough, and are employed for forming envelopes for articles of commerce. The rootstock of *C. edulis* is used for making arrow-root. Nearly all the species contain starch in the rootstock, which renders them fit to be used as food after being cooked.

CAN'NA. Cannot. [*Scotch.*]

CAN'NEL-COAL, } *n.* [add.] This
CAN'DLE-COAL, } species of coal is found in most of the English collieries, especially at Wigan in Lancashire. It is black, opaque, compact, and brittle, and breaks with a conchoidal fracture, but does not soil the fingers. When burning, it splits and crackles, but does not cake. It is sometimes used for ink-holders and toys.

CAN'NIBAL, *a.* Relating to cannibalism; as, *cannibal* barbarity.

CAN'NILY, *adv.* Skilfully; cautiously. [*Scotch.*]

CAN'NON, *n.* [add.] In *mech.*, a hollow cylindrical piece through which a revolving shaft passes, and on which it is carried, and may revolve independently, and with a greater or less speed than that of the shaft. Example—the prolongation of the eye of a wheel, when bored to fit a spindle or shaft, on which it is intended to work loose, is termed a *cannon*, as the part *a* of the wheel A, loose on the shaft *b*.

CANNONEER', *v. t.* To cannonade. [*Rar. us.*]

CAN'ON, *n.* [add.] This term is applied to express certain grammatical rules formed by the critics, and intended to serve as guides in criticism. It is also used for the rule of persons who are devoted to a life strictly religious, as monks and nuns; and it is likewise applied to the book in which such rule was written.—*Canon-law*, a collection of ecclesiastical constitutions for the regulation of the church of Rome, consisting for the most part of ordinances of general and provincial councils, decrees promulgated by the popes, with the sanction of the cardinals, and decretal epistles and bulls of the popes. There is also a canon-law for the regulation of the church of England, which, under certain restrictions, is used in the ecclesiastical courts, and in the courts of the two universities.—*Canons of inheritance*, in *law*, are the rules directing the descent of real property throughout the lineal and collateral consanguinity of the ancestor, or, as he is technically called, the purchaser.

CAN'ON, *n.* *See* CANON-BIT. [*Spenser.*]

CANONIC'ITY, *n.* The quality of being canonical; the state of belonging to the canon or genuine books of Scripture.

CAN'ONIZER, *n.* One who canonizes.

CAN'ON-LAW, *n.* *See* under CANON.

CAN'ON-LAWYER, *n.* One versed in the canon-law.

CANT, *n.* [add.] Vulgar pretension without sincerity.

CANT, *n.* [add.] An inclination from a horizontal line; as, to be on the *cant*.

CANT, *a.* Vulgar; inelegant; affected; as, a *cant* word or phrase.

CANT, *v. t.* In *carpentry*, a term used to express cutting off the angles of a

square body.—In *arch.*, *canted* is applied to pillars, turrets, or towers, whose plan is a polygon.

CANTAB′, *n.* A contraction for *Cantabrigiensis*, of or belonging to Cambridge; also a *colloquial* term for a *Cantabrigian*.

CANTAB′ILE, instead of **CANTA′-BILE**.

CANTABRIG′IAN, *a.* Relating to Cambridge or its university.

CAN′TALOUPE, } *n.* A small round
CAN′TALEUP, } variety of muskmelon, globular, ribbed, of pale green or yellow colour, and of a very delicate flavour.

CANTANK′EROUS, *a.* [*Con*, and *tankerous*, fretful.] Vile in the highest degree; contentious; disputatious. [*Local.*]

CAN′TATORY, *a.* Containing cant or affectation; whining, singing. [*Rar. us.*]

CANTA′TRICES, } *n.* Dr. Macgilli-
CANTATO′RES, } vray's names for an order of musical birds; as the orioles, thrushes, warblers, wrens, &c.

CANTEEN, *n.* [add.] In the *British army*, a small wooden vessel capable of containing three pints of liquor, which is carried by each soldier on the march, on foreign service, or in the field. Also a square box, fitted up with compartments, in which officers on foreign service pack a variety of articles, as spirit-bottles, tea and sugar, plates, knives, forks, &c. The same name is given to a place in barracks where provisions, liquors, coffee, &c., are sold to non-commissioned officers and privates.

CAN′TEL, *n.* The hind bow of a saddle, that which is added above measure; a piece of anything; also written *cantle*.

CAN′TEL,† *n.* *See* CANTLE [*Chaucer.*]

CAN′TELEUP, *n.* *See* CANTALOUPE in this *Supp.*

CANT′ERBURY, *n.* A receptacle for music, portfolios, loose papers, &c., being a stand with divisions.

CANT′ERBURY-GALLOP, *n.* The moderate gallop of a horse, commonly called a *canter;* said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury at this pace.

CANTHAREL′LUS, *n.* A genus of fungi. *C. cibarius* is one of the best of our eatable mushrooms.

CANTHAR′IDÆ, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects of the section Trachelides, the type of which is the genus Cantharis; other genera are Meloë and Mylabris.

CAN′THARIS, *n.* [add.] The blistering-beetle or Spanish fly is the *Cantharis vesicatoria*.

CAN′THARUS, *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious osseous fishes, inhabiting chiefly the Mediterranean and Atlantic. *C. griseus*, Cuv., is the black bream of Montagu, found on the southern shores of England.

CAN′THIUM, *n.* A genus of East Indian plants, nat. order Cinchonaceæ. *C. dubium* is an ornamental shrub.

CAN′TILEVER, *n.* *See* CANTALIVER.

CANT′ING, *n.* In *arch.* [*See* CANT.]

CANT′ING, *a.* Affectedly pious; as, a *canting* hypocrite.

CAN′TLE, *n.* [add.] A corner. [*Shak.*] —The back part of the head. [*Scotch.*]

CAN′TONED, *a.* A term applied to a body furnished at its angles or on its sides with some projecting part. In this sense it is applied to a building when its corners are decorated with projecting pilasters or quoins. The expression is more particularly employed in describing the pillars of the Roman churches which have a projecting shaft on each of their faces, or on each of their angles. In the first case such pillars are said to be *cantonnés en croix*, and in the second case *cantonnés diagonalements*. The term is borrowed from heraldry.

CAN′TONMENTS, *n.* The dwelling-places occupied by an army during any suspension of active operations in the field; the temporary shelter which an army may occasionally take; as, during a season of excessive heat, the troops are distributed in villages, houses, &c., but so as not to be widely scattered. The term is also frequently used to designate the winter-quarters of an army.

CAN′TONS, for CANTOS. [*Shak.*]

CANTOON′, *n.* A kind of fustian with a fine cord visible on one side.

CANT′UAR, *n.* An abbreviation for *Cantuaria*, the Latin name of the city of Canterbury.

CANTUA′RIA, *n.* The Roman name for Canterbury.

CAN′ULA, *n.* [L. dimin. of *canna*, a reed.] A small tube, generally applied to that of the trocar, &c.

CAN′VAS, *a.* Made of canvas; noting a coarse cloth of hemp or flax for sails.

CAN′VAS-BACK, *n.* A species of duck, the *Anas valisneria*, highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh. It is found in the rivers of the Chesapeake Bay, and derives its name from the colour of its back.

CAN′VASS, *v. t.* [add.] To go through in the way of solicitation; as, to *canvass* a city, district, or county for votes.

CAN′ZONE, or **CANZŌ′NE**, *n.*

CAN′ZONET, or **CANZONET′**, *n.* [add.] The *canzonet* is now confined to songs for a single voice.

CAOUT′CHINE, } *n.* An inflam-
CAOUT′CHOUCINE, } mable volatile oil produced by distillation of caoutchouc at a high temperature.

CAOUT′CHOUC, instead of **CAOUT-CHOUC**, *n.* [add.] This remarkable substance is obtained from many different plants. It is yielded by the *Siphonia elastica*, and most other euphorbaceous plants. Various urticaceous plants yield it, especially *Ficus elastica*. In Papantla it is yielded by a plant called *ulé;* in Sumatra by *Urceola elastica;* and in Madagascar by a species of Vahea. A new mode of preparing caoutchouc or india-rubber has recently been discovered, by which its elasticity is greatly increased and rendered permanent at all temperatures. [*See* VULCANIZATION.]

CAP, *n.* [add.] In *ship-building*, a term applied to square blocks of wood laid upon others, on which rests the keel of the vessel. Anything in the form of a cap which serves to cover something else; as, the *cap* of a percussion-lock, a covering of lead put over the heads of iron bolts to prevent their corrosion.—*To set her cap at him*, a familiar phrase applied to an unmarried lady who directs her particular attentions to a gentleman, with the view of *winning* his affections.—*Percussion-cap*, a little copper box or cell containing a small quantity of detonating mixture, which is adjusted over the touch-hole of a musket, and so arranged as to the other part of the lock, that a smart blow bursts the cap and explodes its contents, the little cell itself being destroyed so that a new one is required for each firing. [*See* PERCUSSION-LOCK.]

CAPAC′ITY, *n.* [add.] Capability.—In *law*, an ability or fitness to do or to receive, to sue or be sued.

CA′PE, *n.* [L. *capio*, to take.] A judicial writ relative to a plea of lands or tenements, divided into *cape magnum*, or the *grand cape*, and *cape parvum*, or *petit cape*. It is abolished.

CAPE-JAS′MINE, *n.* A plant, the *Gardenia florida*.

CAP′EL,† *n.* [Gael. *capull.*] A horse. [*Chaucer.*]

CAP′ELLANE, *n.* [Fr. *capelan.*] A chaplain; the curate of a chapel.

CAP′ELLET, or **CAPEL′LET**, *n.*

CA′PER, *n.* [add.] *To cut capers*, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner.

CA′PER-SPURGE, *n.* A plant, the *Euphorbia lathyris*.

CAPIA′I, or **CABIA′I**, *n.* The capibara, or water-hog.

CAPIB′ARA, } *n.* The largest known
CAPYB′ARA, } rodent quadruped, the *Hydrochœrus capibara*. It inhabits various parts of South America, but is most common in Brazil. It is of aquatic habits, and frequents rivers, like the otter, whence it has obtained the name of the water-hog,—*which see for figure*.

CAPILLAIRE′, *n.* [add.] This name is now given to a syrup made of sugar, honey, and orange-flower water.

CAP′ILLARINESS, *n.* The state of being capillary.

CAPILLAR′ITY, *n.* The state or condition of being capillary.

CAP′ILLARY, or **CAPIL′LARY**, *n.* [add.] A fine vessel or canal. The *capillaries* are the minute vessels of the sanguineous system which intervene between the minute arteries and veins. They are too minute to be detected by the naked eye.

CAP′ILLARY, or **CAPIL′LARY**, *a.* [add.] Pertaining to capillary tubes, or to the capillary vessels or *capillaries* in animals; as, *capillary* action.

CAP′ILLARY ACTION, or **CAPIL′-LARY ACTION.**

CAP′ILLARY REPULSION, or **CAPIL′LARY REPULSION**, *n.* That repulsion which is exhibited when a capillary tube is dipped into mercury, so that the fluid stands lower within the tube than without.

CAP′ILLARY VESSELS, or **CAPIL′-LARY VESSELS**, *n.* In *anat.*, the minute ramifications of the arteries and other vessels. They are also termed *capillaries*. [*See* under CAPILLARY.]

CAPILLI′′TIUM, *n.* [L. *capillus*, a hair.] A kind of purse or net in which the sporules of some fungi are retained.

CAP′ILLŌSE, *a.* Hairy; abounding with hair.

CAPIS′TRUM, *n.* [L. *capio*, to take.] *Literally*, a bridle.—In *sur.*, the single split-cloth bandage, so named because it is used to support the lower jaw, like a bridle.

CAP′ITAL, *n.* [add.] In *political economy*, the produce of industry which remains, either in the shape of national or of individual wealth, after a portion of what is produced is consumed, and which is still available for use only, or for further production. The capital of a country or community consists of those portions of the produce of in-

dustry existing in it which may be made directly available either for the support of human beings, or the facilitating of further production. Capital may be applied either directly in the employment of labour, or directly in aid of labour; it may be spent in the food and clothes of labourers, or in tools and other auxiliary machinery, to assist their labour, and increase its productiveness. The former is usually termed *circulating capital*, and the latter *fixed capital*. Both, however, are indispensable to the progress of the arts and national wealth, and are used in combination.—*Capital felonies*, those crimes upon conviction of which the offender is condemned to be hanged, as high-treason, murder, unnatural offences, robbery accompanied with stabbing or wounding, setting fire to a dwelling-house, any person being therein, &c.

ȻAP'ITALIZE, *v. t.* To convert into capital, as money; to form or print in capital letters.

ȻAPITAN'-PACHA', } *n.* The chief
ȻAP'TAIN-PASHA', } admiral of the Turkish fleet.

ȻAPIT'ULAR, *a.* [L. *capitulum*.] Belonging to a chapter; capitulary.—In *bot.*, growing in small heads, as the dandelion, and plants of the order Compositæ.

ȻAPITULA'RIUM, *n.* [L.] The laws issued by Charlemagne and other French kings of the first and second races. [*See* CAPITULAR.]

ȻAPIT'ULATE,† *v. t.* To yield or surrender on conditions.

ȻAP'LIN, or **ȻAP'LING**, *n.* [Qu. a corruption of *coupling*.] A thong of leather or skin by which the swingel of a flail is fastened to the staff. [*Local.*]

ȻAP'LIN, ȻAP'ELIN, or ȻAP'ELAN, *n.* A fish, the *Mallotus grœnlandicus*, or *Salmo arcticus*. It is about six or seven inches long, and resembles a smelt in form and colour, but has very small scales. It is delicate eating, but its chief value is as bait for cod. The



Caplin, *Salmo arcticus*.

masses of this fish which frequent the shores of Newfoundland and Labrador would appear incredible, were not the fact witnessed by thousands for many years. Dense shoals of them are sometimes known to be more than fifty miles in length, and several miles broad.

ȻAPOCH', *v. t.* [add.] To hood; to blindfold. [*Hudibras.*]

ȻAPONIÈRE', } *n.* [add.] In *fort.*, a
ȻAPONNIÈRE', } passage from one part of a work to the other, protected on the right and left by a wall or parapet, and sometimes covered overhead. When there is a parapet on one side only, it is called a *demicaponiere*.

ȻAP'PAGH-BROWN, *n.* Manganese-brown; a bituminous earth, coloured by oxide of manganese and iron, which yields pigments of various rich brown colours, two of which are distinguished as *light* and *dark Cappagh-browns*. *Cappagh-brown* derives its name from Cappagh, near Cork, in Ireland.

ȻAP'PELINE, *n.* A small skull-cap of iron worn by archers in the middle ages.

ȻAPPERNOIT'Y, } *a.* Crabbed; pee-
ȻAPPERNOIT'ED, } vish. [*Scotch.*]

ȻAP'PIE, *n.* Diminutive of *Cap*. [*Scotch.*]

ȻAP'PING-PLANE, *n.* In *joinery*, a plane used for working the upper surface of staircase-rails.

ȻAP'RATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of capric acid with a base.

ȻAPRE'OLUS,† *n.* The tendril of a plant; cirrhus.

ȻAPRIC'CIO, instead of ȻAPRIC-CIO.

ȻAPRICCIO'SO, instead of ȻA-PRICCIO'SO.

ȻAPRICH'IO,† *n.* Freak; fancy.

ȻAP'RIDÆ, *n.* [L. *caper*, a goat.] The goat tribe, a family of ruminating animals, in which the horns are directed upwards and backwards, and their bony core is partly cellular. It includes only the goats and sheep.

ȻAPRIFICA'TION, *n.* [add.] This is a process for accelerating the ripening of the fig in the Levant. It is effected by placing a quantity of the branches of the wild fig-trees upon the cultivated plant, when the fruit of the latter is preparing to ripen. The branches of the wild fig bring along with them a great number of small insects of the genus Cynips, which, by puncturing the fruit for the purpose of laying their eggs, simply hasten the ripening. *Caprification* may be artificially imitated by puncturing the fruit with a needle dipped in oil.

ȻAPRIMUL'GIDÆ, *n.* The goat-suckers, a family of passerine birds, remarkable for their nocturnal habits, light and rapid flight, and great activity. There is only one European species, the *Caprimulgus Europæus*, a summer visitant in Britain. Several are found in America, one of which is known as the whip-poor-will, and another as the night-hawk. [*See cut* in *Dict.* GOAT-SUCKER.]

ȻAP'RINE, *n.* A substance found in butter, which, with butyrine and caprone, gives the butter its peculiar agreeable taste and odour. It is a compound of capric acid and glycerine, or a caprate of glycerine.

ȻAPRIOLE', *n.* [add.] A caper in dancing.

ȻAP'ROATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of caproic acid with a base.

ȻAP'ROMYS, *n.* The hog-rat, a genus of rodent animals, different species of which are found in the West Indies. One species inhabits Cuba, where it is called *hutia* or *utia*.

ȻAP'RONE, *n.* A substance found in butter. It is a compound of caproic acid and glycerine, or a caproate of glycerine.

ȻAPRYL'IȻ ACID, *n.* An acid found in butter, analogous to capric and caproic acids.

ȻAPSEL'LA, *n.* Shepherd's-purse, a genus of plants. [*See* SHEPHERD'S-PURSE.]

ȻAP'SICINE, *n.* The active principle of the capsules of *Capsicum annuum*, or Cayenne pepper. It has a resinous aspect, and a burning taste. It is soluble in alcohol, and forms crystallizable salts with acetic, nitric, and sulphuric acids.

ȻAP'SIȻUM, *n.* [add.] *Capsicum annuum* is known by the name of Guinea pepper, —*which see*. *C. baccatum*, or bird-pepper, the *C. frutescens*, or Chilies (called also Cayenne pepper), are natives of the East and West Indies, and South America. *C. fruticosum*, or goat-pepper, is a native of the East Indies, and is much hotter than the other species. *C. grossum*, or bell-pepper, is an East Indian species, with large capsules.

ȻAP'STAN, *n.* [add.] Capstans are used in large ships chiefly for weighing anchors, hoisting sails, &c. The power of the capstan may be greatly increased by adapting an arrangement of wheel-work to it, an improvement now adopted in the royal navy.—*To rig the capstan*, to prepare the capstan for heaving, by fixing the bars in the holes or otherwise. A capstan is distinguished from a windlass by the axis, and consequently the barrel being vertical. It is chiefly used on land for moving great weights short distances, as blocks of stone from quarries, &c. When employed for drawing coal from pits it is usually called a *gin*, and when worked by horses it is termed a *whim-gin*.

ȻAP'TAINCY-GENERAL, or **ȻAP'-TAIN-GENERALSY**, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general.

ȻAP'TAIN-PASHA, *n.* *See* CAPITAN-PACHA.

ȻAP'TIOUS, *a.* [add.] Irritable; touchy.—Capable of receiving. [*Shak.*]

ȻAP'TIVAUNCE,† *n.* Captivity. [*Spenser.*]

ȻAP'UL, *n.* A horse or mare; a work-horse. [*Scotch.*]

ȻAP'ULET, *n.* In *farriery*, a tumour, or enlargement on the point of a horse's hock.

ȻA'PUT, *n.* [L. the *head*.] In *Cambridge*, a council of the university, by which every *grace* must be approved before it can be submitted to the senate. It consists of the vice-chancellor, a doctor of each of the faculties of divinity, law, and medicine, and two masters of arts, chosen annually by the senate.

ȻA'PUT-MORT'UUM, *n.* [add.] Dead matter; lees; worthless remains, or residuum.

ȻAPYB'ARA, *n.* *See* CAPIBARA.

ȻAR'AȻAL, *n.* A species of lynx, the *Felis caracal*, Linn., a native of Northern Africa and South-western Asia. It is about the size of a fox; possesses great strength and fierceness, and is used in the chase of the smaller quadrupeds, and of the larger kinds of birds.

ȻAR'ADOȻ SANDSTONE, *n.* In *geol.*, a division of the lower Silurian rocks, consisting of red, purple, green, and white micaceous and sometimes quartzose grits and limestones, containing corals and mollusca.

ȻARAGA'NA, *n.* A handsome genus of leguminous plants. Most of the species are adapted for shrubberies.

ȻAR'AGENINE, *n.* A peculiar mucilage obtained from the Caragheen or Irish moss.

ȻAR'AGHEEN-MOSS, *n.* The Irish moss, a species of algæ, the *Chondrus crispus*.

ȻAR'AMEL, *n.* [Fr.] Anhydrous or burnt sugar. It is used for colouring spirits, &c. It gives out, when heated, a peculiar odour, called the *odour of caramel*. [*See* CAROMEL.]

ȻAR'AMOTE, *n.* A rather large species of shrimp (*Penæus sulcatus*) common in the Mediterranean, where it is caught in great numbers and salted for exportation.

ȻAR'APACE, *n.* [add.] The shell which protects the body of chelonian reptiles.

The term is also applied to the superior surface of the crustaceans.

CAR'APINE, *n.* A substance found in *Carapa guianensis*, a plant of Guiana. It is a white, pearly, fusible powder, very bitter, soluble in water and alcohol, forming crystallizable salts with acetic and sulphuric acids.

CAR'APUS, *n.* A genus of apodal malacopterygious fishes.

CAR'ATACH, *n.* In *Turkey*, the tax imposed on Christians, Jews, &c., resident in the country.

CAR'AVAN, *n.* [add.] A large close carriage on springs, for conveying wild beasts, when carried from place to place as a show.

CARAVEL'LA, *n* [It.] A Turkish frigate carrying forty guns.

CAR'AWAY-COMFIT, *n.* A sweetmeat containing caraway.

CAR'AWAYS, *n* The seeds of the *Carum carui*, used as an agreeable carminative by confectioners, and also in medicine.

CÄR'BAMIDE, *n* A compound of amidogen and carbonic acid; an ingredient of chloro-carbonate of ammonia.

CARBAZ'OTATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of carbazotic acid with a base; called also *nitropicrate*.

CÄR'BINE. *See* CARABINE.

CÄRBOL'IC ACID, *n.* An acid found in that part of the oil of coal which boils between 300° and 400°. It is an oily liquid, colourless, with a burning taste and the odour of creosote.

CÁRBONÁ'RO, *n plur. Carbonari.* [It.] *Literally*, a coalman. A name given to the members of a secret political society which appears to have been formed in Italy at the commencement of the present century, and which, after the fall of the new republics, had for its object the expulsion of the stranger, and the establishment of a democratic government Towards 1818 the society spread into France.

CÄR BONATE, *n.* [add] The carbonates are an important class of salts, many of them being extensively used in the arts and in medicine.

CÄRBÖN'IC ACID, *n.* [add] This acid is formed during the respiration of animals, and in all ordinary combustions, from the oxidation of carbon in the fuel. It exists in large quantity in all limestones and marbles. It is evolved from the coloured parts of the flowers of plants both by night and day, and from the green parts of plants during the night.

CÄRBONIF'EROUS SYSTEM, *n* In *geol*, the great group of strata which includes nearly all the valuable coal yet discovered. It consists of the coal-formation and the mountain-limestone formation.

CÄRBUNC'ULAR, *a.* instead of CÄRBUNCULAR.

CÄRBUNC'ULATE, *a.* Same as CARBUNCULAR.

CÄRCAJOU, instead of CÄRCAJO, *n.* [add.] A species of lynx found in Canada and other parts of North America.

CÄR'CASE,† *n.* A dead body; a carcass. [*See* CARCASS.]

CÄRCASS, *n.* [add.] *Carcass-flooring*, in *arch.*, the grated frame of timber-work which supports the boarding or floor-boards above, and the ceiling below.—*Carcass-roofing*, the grated frame of timber-work which spans the building, and carries the boarding and other covering.

CARCHA'RIAS, *n.* A genus of chondropterygian fishes, containing some of the most voracious of the sharks; for example, the white shark (*C. vulgaris*).

CÄR'CINUS, *n.* [Gr. καρκινος, a crab.] A genus of decapod crustacea, containing the most common crab on our coast (*C. mænas*).

CÄRD, *n.* [add.] A note published by some one in the public papers, containing a brief statement, explanation, request.

CÄRD'AMINE, *n.* [add.] The species of this genus of cruciferous plants are numerous, and are usually smooth herbs, with stalked, entire, lobed, or pinnately cut leaves, and racemes of white or red flowers. *C. pratensis*, cuckoo-flower, common ladies'-smock, or bitter cress, is exceedingly abundant in some parts of Britain. It has a bitter taste, and at one time it had the reputation of being a diuretic and antispasmodic. It is known also to possess antiscorbutic properties. It is generally in blossom when the cuckoo returns to this country, hence the name, *cuckoo-flower* Four other species are described as natives of Britain, viz, *C. amara*, *C. impatiens*, *C. hirsuta*, and *C. sylvatica*.

CÄRD'AMOMS, *n* The aromatic capsules of different species of Amomum Those known in the shops are the large, supposed to be produced by *Amomum angustifolium*, a Madagascar plant, the middle-sized and small, both supposed to be the produce of *Amomum cardamomum*, a native of Sumatra and other eastern islands. Malabar cardamoms are the best sort, and are produced by *Amomum repens*.—*Ceylon cardamoms*, the fruit of the grain of paradise-plant of Ceylon.

CÄR'DIA, *n* [Gr καρδια, the heart.] The entrance into the stomach, so called from being near the heart.

CÄR'DIAC, } *a* [add.] *The cardiac*
CÄRDI'ACAL, } *orifice of the stomach*, called also *cardia*, is the upper or left orifice —*Cardiac passion*, an old name for heart-burn.—*Cardiac arteries* and *veins*, the coronary arteries and veins of the heart.—*Cardiac confection*, the aromatic confection.

CÄRDIA'CEÆ, *n* [From *cardium*, one of the genera.] A family of molluscous animals, including the cockles and their allies. They have equivalve bivalve convex shells, having salient summits curved towards the hinge, which, when viewed sideways, give them the appearance of a heart. The respiratory organs are usually prolonged into tubes.

CÄR'DIAC-WHEEL, *n.* The heart-wheel; a cam-wheel of the form of a heart.

CÄRDIAL'GIA, *n.* Pain in the stomach. [*See* CARDIALGY.]

CÄRD'INAL-BIRD, } *n.* The
CÄRD'INAL-GROSBEAK, } *Cardinalis virginianus* (*Loxia cardinalis*, Linn.), a North American bird, with a fine red plumage, and a crest on the head. Its song very much resembles that of the nightingale, hence one of its common names, *Virginian nightingale*.

CÄRD'ING, *n.* The act of combing, breaking, and cleaning wool, cotton, flax, &c., with cards or a carding-machine.

CÄRDIOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. καρδια, the heart, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of the heart.

CÄRDIOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. καρδια, the heart, and λογος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the heart

CÄR'DIUM, *n.* [Gr. καρδια, the heart.] The cockle, a genus of molluscs, belonging to the family Cardiaceæ. The foot is largely developed, and is used by most of these animals, not merely for progression, but in the excavation of hollows in the sand or mud of the shores on which they dwell. The most common species is the *C. edule*, or edible cockle.

CÄRDOON', *n.* [add.] This is the *Cynara cardunculus* of botanists, a Spanish plant, the thick fleshy stalks and ribs of whose leaves are blanched and eaten in Spain and France, as an esculent vegetable. They have been reckoned to possess aphrodisiacal properties.

CÄRD'-PARTY, *n.* A party assembled for the purpose of playing cards.

CÄRD'-PLAYER, *n.* One who plays cards.

CAR'ECTES,† *n. plur.* Characters. [*Chaucer*]

CAREEN'AGE, *n.* A place to careen a ship; expense of careening.

CÂRE'-KILLING, *a.* Putting an end to care.

CARESS'INGLY, *adv.* In a caressing manner.

CÂRE'-WORN, *n.* Worn or vexed with care.

CA'REYA, *n* A genus of plants, nat. order Myrtaceæ. *C. herbacea* is a most splendid herbaceous stove-plant.

CÄRFE,† *pp.* [From *carve.*] Cut; carved. [*Chaucer*]

CÄRFUF'FLED, } *pp.* or *a.* Ruffled;
CURFUF'FLED, } rumpled. [*Scotch.*]

CÄRIA'MA, } *n* [add.] The *Dicholo-*
SARIA'MA, } *phus cristatus* of Illiger, a grallatorial bird, of the size of a heron, inhabiting the great mountain-plains of Brazil, where its sonorous voice often breaks the silence of the desert. It is a bird of retired habits, and bears a relation both to the waders and gallinaceous birds.

CARIAT'IDES. *See* CARYATIDES.

CARIN'THINE, *n* A subvariety of augite from Carinthia.

CÄR'JACOU, *n.* A species of deer found in North America (*Cervus virginianus*).

CAR'LINE, *n.* *See* CARLIN.

CÄR'MEINE, *n.* The colouring principle of cochineal. [*See* CARMINE.]

CARMIN'ATIVE, *n.* [add.] Carminatives are chiefly obtained from the vegetable kingdom, and are employed as agents to promote the expulsion of flatulence. The principal of these are ginger, cardamom, anise, and caraway seeds. Several of the essential oils are also used as carminatives, as those of peppermint, anise, caraway, juniper; also, ardent spirits, especially aromatic tinctures.

CÄR'MINE, *n.* [add.] The pure colouring matter or principle of cochineal, precipitated by spontaneous evaporation from the alcoholic tincture of cochineal, in the form of crystals of a fine red colour.

CARMIN'IC ACID, *n.* Carmeine or carmine,—*which see*.

CARNA'RIA, *n.* [L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Flesh-eating animals. The name given by Cuvier to an order consisting of a varied assemblage of unguiculated quadrupeds possessing like man and the quadrumana three sorts of teeth, but having no opposable thumb to their fore-feet, like the quadrumana. Their

food is animal, and the more exclusively so, as their grinders are the more trenchant; the cat, dog, and bear families are examples.

CARNA'TION, *n* [add] The carnations of the florists, are varieties of the *Dianthus caryophyllus*, obtained by art They are much prized for the beautiful colours of their sweet-scented double-flowers. A great many varieties are cultivated. They are arranged into three classes, viz., *flakes*, having two colours only, and the stripes large, going quite through the petals; *bizarres*, variegated in irregular spots and stripes, with not less than three colours; *picotees*, with a white ground, spotted or pounced with scarlet, red, purple, or other colours.

CÄR'NEL, *a* In *ship-carpentry*, rugged, shapeless; applied to a ship in a rough, unfinished state.

CÄR'NEL-WORK. *See* under CARNELIAN.

CÄR'NIFEX, *n*. [L] A public executioner; a hangman.

CÄRNIFICA'TION, *n* [add] Hepatization. Applied also to that state of the lungs in pleurisy complicated with slight pneumonia, in which they are converted into a substance resembling, both in appearance and consistence, muscular flesh which has been beaten to make it tender.

CAROCOL'LA, *n*. A genus of land-snails which adhere tenaciously to limestone-rocks The *C. lapicida* is a native of this country.

CAR'OL, *n* [add.] In *England*, this term is often applied to a religious song or ballad in celebration of Christmas.

CA'ROL, or **CAR'ROL**, *n* [Lat. *studium.*] In *arch*, a small closet or inclosure, under a window, with a seat [*Ancient Rites of Durham*]

CAROLI'NA-PINK, *n*. A plant of the genus Spigelia, the *S. marilandica*, also known by the name of worm-grass

CÄR'OLLING,† *n*. A hymn or song of devotion. [*Spenser.*]

CAROON', *n*. A species of cherry.

CAROTEL', or **CAROTEEL'**, *n* An oriental weight, varying from five to nine pounds.

CAROT'ID, *a*. [add.] This word is derived from Gr. καρόω, to induce sleep, and the arteries which it designates were so named because they supply the head with blood, and the ancients believed that sleep was caused by an increased flow of blood to the head through these arteries

CAROT'ID, *n*. An artery of the neck [*See* the *Adjective.*]

CAROT'IDAL, *a*. Carotid

CÄRP, *n*. [add] The common carp is the *Cyprinus carpio;* the golden carp, the *C. auratus;* and the crusian or Prussian carp, the *C. curassius.*

CÄRP'-BREAM, *n*. Another name for the common bream (*Abramis brama*)

CÄR'PENTER-BEE, *n*. The common name of the different species of hymenopterous insects of the genus Xylocopa. One species (*X violacea*) inhabits the south of Europe; in Asia, Africa, and America, the species are numerous. They are generally of a dark violet blue, and of considerable size. They usually form their nests in pieces of half-rotten wood, cutting out various apartments for depositing their eggs. They have sharp, pointed, triangular mandibles, well adapted to form holes in wood.

CÄR'PENTERING, *n*. The employment of a carpenter.

CÄR'PENTER'S-RULE, *n*. The rule or measure by which carpenters take their dimensions. It is usually made of box-wood, three feet in length, and jointed so as to fold up. By the aid of a brass slide it also serves as a sliding-rule.

CÄR'PENTER'S-SQUARE, *n*. *See* under SQUARE.

CÄR'PET-MONGER, *n*. A dealer in carpets; a lover of ease and pleasure.

CÄR'PET-WAY, *n*. A green way; a strip or border of green sward left round the margin of a ploughed field

CÄR'PET-WEED, *n*. A North American small spreading plant, a species of Mollugo, which is common in cultivated ground.

CÄR'PHOLITE, *n*. *See* KARPHOLITE.

CÄRPHOLOG'IA, *n* [Gr. κάρφος, the nap of clothes, and λέγω, to pluck] A picking of the bed-clothes; floccillation

CARPHOSID'ERITE, *n*. *See* KARPHOSIDERITE.

CÄRPIN'CHO-SKIN, *n* The skin of the capibara or water-hog, carpincho being the name of that large rodent animal in Paraguay

CÄRP'ING, *ppr.* [add] Jesting. [*Shak*]

CARPOCLO'NIUM, *n*. Among the *algæ*. [*See* SILICLE in *Supp*]

CÄR'POPHORE, *n* [L *carpophorum*, from Gr καρπός, fruit, and φέρω, to bear] In *bot*, the prolongation of the axis of the plant within the flower which bears the ripe carpels; it is called *gymphore* when the fruit is young: formerly it was restricted to when it bore pistils only without stamens; and then it was said to be a *gonophore* when it also bore stamens; and *anthophore*, if, in addition, it bore petals; but now it is used in a more general sense

CAR'RAGEEN, or **CAR'RAGHEEN-MOSS**, *n*. *Chondrus crispus*, marine pearl-moss or laver, a lichen found on the west coast of Ireland, and on the sea-coasts of various other countries, used for making soups, jellies, size, &c It is also attempted to be used as a remedy in pulmonary complaints, diarrhœa, scrofula, rickets, &c

CAR'RAINE,† *n* Carrion. [*Chaucer.*]

CARRA'RA-MARBLE, *n*. [From *Carrara*, in Italy] A species of white marble, distinguished from the Parian or statuary marble by being harder and less bright.

CAR'REL, *n* The arrow used in cross-bows; a quarrel,—*which see*

CAR'RIAGE, *n* [add.] The part of a printing-press on which the types are placed to be printed, which is run in till they are immediately under the platen, and, when the impression is taken, run out in order to change the sheet of paper, and to ink the types again.

CAR'RIAGE, *n*. [add.] In *Scots law*, horse-and-cart service

CAR'RIAGEABLE, *a*. That may be conveyed in carriages.

CAR'RIAGE-HORSE, *n* A horse used in a carriage.

CAR'RIED-IN-NU'BIBUS, Having the mind fixed upon something different from the business in hand; having the wits gone a-wool-gathering. [*Sir W. Scott.*]

CAR'RIER, *n*. [add.] One who for hire undertakes the conveyance of goods or persons for any one who employs him. In a *legal* sense, the term extends not only to those who convey goods by land, but also to the owners and masters of ships, mail-contractors, and even to wharfingers who undertake to convey goods for hire from their wharfs to the vessel in their own lighters, but not to mere hackney-coachmen Carriers are responsible for the safety and preservation of the goods committed to them.

CAR'RIER-SHELLS, *n*. The species of the genus Phorus are so called from the whorls of the shell having stones or shells usually attached to them.

CAR'RIKE,† } **CAR'RACK**,† } *n*. [Fr. *carraque.*] A large heavy sort of ship, used formerly by the Portuguese. [*Chaucer.*]

CAR'RITCH, } **CAR'RITCHES**, } *n*. Catechism. [*Scotch.*]

CAR'RY, *v. t.* [add.] To conduct; to take with one; as, I *carried* the secretary this afternoon to the marquis. [*Temple.*]—In *military affairs*, to obtain possession of by force; as, to *carry* the outworks of a place —*To carry coals to Newcastle*, a *colloquial* phrase, signifying to take things to a place where they already abound; to lose one's labour.—*To carry on.* [add.] To conduct in a wild reckless manner; to riot; to frolic; as, he *carries on* at a great rate.

CAR'RY-ALL, *n* [add] A light vehicle for one horse, having usually four wheels, and designed to carry a number of persons. [*American*]

CÄRTE-BLANCHE, *n* [add] Unconditioned terms; unlimited power to decide.

CAR'TEL, or **CÄRTEL'**, *n*.

CÄR'TER, *n*. A flat fish found on our coasts, the *Pleuronectes megastoma*

CÄRT'ER,† *n*. A charioteer [*Chaucer.*]

CARTE'SIAN-DEVIL, *n* A philosophical toy, consisting of a small hollow figure of coloured glass, usually made in conformity with the popular idea of the devil, with horns, tail, &c. There is a small aperture at the lower part of the figure, usually at the end of the tail, which allows it to be filled with air previous to its being placed in a tall vessel, nearly but not quite full of water, of which it has nearly the same specific gravity. An air-tight cover of caoutchouc being tied over the mouth of the vessel to which the figure is placed, the apparatus is complete. To exhibit its action, the hand is pressed on the elastic cover of the vessel, and the air between it and the surface of the water being thereby compressed, and the pressing, of course, transmitted in all directions equally, a portion of the water goes into the figure, and the specific gravity of it being thereby increased, it sinks, and again rises when the pressure is withdrawn. In this way, by successively applying and removing the pressure of the hand, the figure is made to perform corresponding movements.

CARTE'SIANISM, *n*. The doctrine or philosophy of Des Cartes.

CÄRT'FUL, *n*. As much as a cart will hold; a cart-load.

CÄR'THAMINE, *n*. An astringent bitter principle obtained from the flowers of the *Carthamus tinctoria*, or safflower. It is a beautiful red pigment, and is used in silk-dyeing. It is also called *carthamic acid.*

CÄRTILAGIN'EOUS,† *a*. Cartilaginous.

ĈÄRTOG'RAPHER, *n.* One who makes charts.

ĈÄRTOGRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to cartography.
ĈÄRTOGRAPH'ICAL, }

ĈÄRTOGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* By cartography.

ĈÄRTOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. χαρτη, L. *charta;* Gr. γραφη.] The art or practice of forming maps or charts of a country.

ĈARTOUCH', *n.* [add.] The name given by Champollion to the ovals on ancient Egyptian monuments, and in papyri, containing groups of characters, expressing the names or titles of kings.

Cartouch

ĈARTOUCHE', *n.* [Fr.] A sculptured ornament in the form of a scroll unrolled, used as a field for inscriptions, &c.

ĈÄRT'-WHIP, *n.* A large whip used in driving horses, &c., in carts.

ĈAR'UĈAĠE,† *n.* [*See* CARUCATE.] Act of ploughing; a duty or tax on the plough. Also written *carrucage.*

ĈA'RUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. The species are glabrous herbs with perennial tuberous edible roots, pinnate leaves, and white flowers. The *C. carui* is the well-known caraway-plant, the fruit of which is known in the shops as caraway-seeds. [*See* CARAWAY.] *C. verticillatum* is a native of the western parts of Europe.

ĈARUN'CULA, instead of ĈAR'UNCULUS. [*See* CARUNCLE.]

ĈARUN'CULATE, *a.* Same as CARUNCULATED.

ĈAR'VEL-BUILT, *a.* [*See* CARAVEL.] A term applied to a ship or boat, the planks of which are all flush, and not overlapping.

ĈÄR'VEN,† *v. t.* To cut; to carve. [*Spenser.*]

ĈAR'VING, *n.* [add.] This term is usually understood to refer exclusively to works in ivory or wood. Carving in marble or stone properly comes under the term *sculpture*, and carving in metals is called *chasing.*

ĈÄR'VIST, *n.* [A corruption of *carry-fist.*] In *falconry*, a hawk which is of proper age and training to be carried on the hand.

ĈÄR'VY, *n.* Caraway. [*Scotch.*]

ĈARYAT'ID, *a.* Relating to caryatides, or like figures.

ĈARYOĈATAC'TES, *n.* The nutcrackers, a genus of birds, allied to the crows, also called Nucifraga. One species is occasionally met with here. It is a brown bird, spotted with white.

ĈARYOPHYLLA'CEÆ, *n.* [add.] This order, established by Jussieu, is now divided into two distinct suborders; viz., Silenaceæ and Alsinaceæ, the latter of which only differs from Paronychiaceæ by the absence of stipules.

ĈARYOPHYL'LINE, *n.* A crystalline substance deposited by a strong tincture of cloves.

ĈAS,† *n.* [Fr.] Chance. [*Chaucer.*]

ĈA. SA. In *law proceedings*, the usual abbreviation of *capias ad satisfaciendum.*

ĈASCAL'HO, *n.* The name given in Brazil to the alluvial deposit in which the diamond is found.

ĈAS'ĈO, *n.* A boat of the Philippines used chiefly on the river at Manilla. It is almost of rectangular form, very flat, and very durable, and is much used at Manilla for conveying cargo to and from ships.



Casco of Manilla

ĈASE, *n.* [add.] In a *printing-office*, the receptacle for the types, from which the compositor gathers them separately and arranges them in lines and pages to print from. There are two cases, an *upper* and a *lower;* the upper is divided into a number of recesses, or separate boxes, and contains the capitals, accented letters, figures, &c.; the lower-case is also divided into recesses, and contains the small letters, spaces, &c. —In *Shak.*, the word *case* is used to signify the skin; outside, outward show. —*Case of lives,* several lives.—*Case of a door,* the wooden frame in which a door is hung.—*Case of a stair,* the wall surrounding a staircase.—*Action upon the case,* in *law*, is a general action given for redress of wrongs and injuries, done without force, and not particularly provided against by law, in order to have satisfaction for damage. This action is in practice the most universal of any, and is equally applicable to consequential injuries to the real or personal property, and to the personal character of the party by whom it is brought.

ĈĀSE'-BAGS, *n.* In *arch.*, the joists framed between a pair of girders in naked flooring.

ĈĀSE'-CHARR, *n.* The name of a salmon found in the northern lakes, it is the *Salmo umbla.*

ĈĀSED, *pp.* [add.] In *arch.*, a term applied to the outside wall of a building, when it is faced or covered with materials of a better quality than those of the wall itself; as when a brick-wall is faced with stone or with bricks of a superior quality to those used in the inner wall.—*Cased sash-frames,* sash-frames which have their interior vertical sides hollow, to admit the weights which balance the sashes, and, at the same time, conceal them.

ĈĀSE-HÄR'DENING, *n.* The process by which the surface of iron is converted into steel, while the interior retains the softness and toughness of malleable iron.

ĈA'SEIC ACID, *n.* An acid extracted from cheese, and supposed to contain many of the properties of that substance.

ĈA'SEINE, *n.* The basis of cheese (*caseum*).

ĈĀSE'-MAN, *n.* Among *printers,* one who works at the case or sets types; a compositor.

ĈĀSE'MATE, *n.* [add.] A vault of stone or brick-work, usually built in the thickness of the rampart of a fortress, and pierced in front with embrasures, through which artillery may be fired. The term *casemate* is also applied to the shell-proof vaults of stone or brick, erected in fortresses, to protect the troops, ammunition, and provisions.

ĈĀSE'MENT, *n.* [add.] In *arch.*, a glass frame or sash, which is made to open by turning on hinges affixed to the vertical sides of the frame into which it is fitted; also, a compartment between the mullions of a window.

ĈĀSE'MENTED, *a.* Having casements.

ĈA'SEOUS, instead of ĈAS'EOUS.

ĈA'SEOUS OXIDE, *n.* Aposepedine; a substance procured by the putrefaction of animal matter.

ĈĀSE'-RACK, *n.* A frame of wood to receive printers' cases when not in use.

ĈA'SERN, instead of ĈAS'ERN.

ĈA'SEUM, *n.* Same as CASEINE.

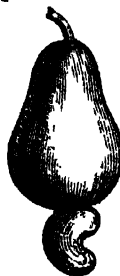
ĈASH, *n. sing.* or *plur.* Thin pieces of copper, perforated, and strung on a thread, used by the Chinese as small change. Twenty-two such pieces are equal to one penny sterling.

ĈASH'-AĈĈOUNT, *n.* [add.] The nature of a cash-account consists in the bank giving credit on loan, to the extent of a sum agreed upon, to any individual, or house of business, that can procure two or more persons of undoubted credit and property to become surety for the re-payment, on demand, of the sum credited, with interest. Persons having such accounts, draw upon them for whatever sums within their amount they have occasion for, repaying these advances as they find opportunity, but generally within short periods. Interest is charged only on the average balance which may be due to the bank.

ĈASH'-ĈREDIT, *n.* A cash-account, or a credit granted on it by a bank.

ĈASHEW'-BIRD, *n.* In *Jamaica,* one of the tanagers (*Tanagra zena*) is so named. It feeds on the berries of the bully-tree.

ĈASHEW'-NUT, *n.* [add.] A nut which protrudes at one end of the fruit of the cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*), of the size and shape of a hare's kidney. It has two shells, an outer and an inner, and between these there is a thick inflammable oil which is very caustic, and has been applied as a cure for ringworm, cancerous ulcers, and corns. The kernel abounds with a sweet, milky juice, and forms an ingredient in puddings, &c.



Cashew-nut.

ĈASH'MERE, *a.* Relating to the fabric of shawls, so called.

CASH'MERE, } *n.* [add.] *Cashmere*
CASH'MÈRE, } shawls or fabrics are formed of the fine downy wool found about the roots of the hair of the Cashmere goat or Thibet goat. Ten goats are required to furnish sufficient wool for a shawl a yard and a half square. Cashmere shawls are now successfully imitated in France and Britain.

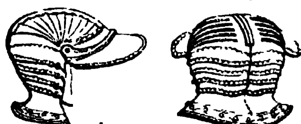
CASHME'RIAN, *a.* Relating to the country of Cashmere, in the north of India.

CAS'ING, *n.* [add.] The covering of anything with a case.

CASI'NO, instead of **CASINO,** *n.* [add.] A term formerly applied to a house capable of affording defence, on a small scale, against an attacking force. On the continent of Europe, it is applied to a club-house, or building used for social meetings.

CASK, *v. t.* To put into a cask.

CAS'QUETEL, *n.* [From *casque.*] A small steel cap or open helmet, without



CASQUETEL, time of Edward IV, side and back view.

beaver or vizor, but having a projecting umbril and overlapping plates behind, for ease in throwing the head back.

CASSAMU'NAR, *n.* An East Indian bitter, medicinal root; the root of the *Zingiber cassamunar.*

CASSER'IAN-GANGLION, *n.* [From *Julius Casserius*, of Padua.] A large semilunar ganglion, formed by the fifth nerve, and immediately dividing into the ophthalmic, superior and inferior maxillary nerves.

CAS'SIA, *n.* [add.] A genus of leguminous plants, chiefly inhabiting the tropical and temperate parts of the world. The species, which are very numerous, consist of trees, shrubs, or herbs; the leaves are simply and abruptly pinnated, and usually bear glands on their stalks. *C. fistula*, or *Cathartocarpus fistula*, is found wild in India and the tropical parts of Africa. Its legumes contain a quantity of thick pulp, which is a mild laxative, and enters into the composition of the confection of cassia and the confection of senna; but it is chiefly employed to form what is termed essence of coffee. The leaves and flowers are also purgative. *C. obovata* furnishes the Aleppo senna, and *C. acutifolia*, Alexandrian senna, the most valuable of all the sennas. *C. lanceolata* yields the senna of Mecca and East Indian senna. The *Laurus cassia*, Linn., which is said to yield the cassia-buds of the shops, belongs to the nat. order Lauraceæ.

CAS'SIA-BUDS, *n.* The unexpanded flowers of a species of Cinnamomum, the *C. cassia, C. aromaticum*, or *C. zeylanicum.*

CAS'SIA-LIGNEA, } *n.* The bark of
CAS'SIA-BARK, } the same tree that yields the cassia-buds. Its flavour somewhat resembles that of cinnamon.

CAS'SIA-OIL, *n.* The common oil of cinnamon, procured from cassia-bark and cassia-buds.

CAS'SIMÈRE, *n.* A kind of woollen cloth woven in imitation of Cashmere shawls.

CAS'SINÆ, *n.* Helmet-shells; a sub-family of the Muricidæ, the type being the genus Cassis. They are large, and often of a gigantic size; some of the species are used for making artificial cameos.

CASSINETTE', *n.* A cloth made of a cotton warp, and the woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk, used for waistcoats.

CAS'SIS, *n.* A genus of gastropodous molluscs, including the species known by the name of helmet-shells. They belong to the family Muricidæ, sub-family Cassinæ.

CASSUMU'NAR. *See* CASSAMUNAR.

CAST, *v. t.* [add.] *To cast off copy*, to ascertain how many printed pages will be made by a manuscript, by setting up a portion for trial. [*See* CASTING.]—*To cast the lead*, in *naut. lan.*, is the same as to *heave the lead.*—*To cast off*, to loosen from, or let go; as, to *cast off* a vessel in tow.

CAST, *n.* In *founding*, a contraction of *casting*, which denotes the operation of running the melted metal into the moulds prepared for its reception. The sum-total of the operation in the foundry is called a *cast*, of which, in iron-foundries, there is usually only one a-day. The term *casting* is usually employed in speaking of the article cast: hence the terms *good casting, heavy casting*, &c.

CAST, *n.* A twist; a contortion; opportunity; chance; a turn or event of any kind; lot; fate. [*Scotch.*]

CASTA'NEA, instead of **CAST'-ANEA.**

CASTE, *n.* [add.] Besides the original castes in Hindostan, viz., the Brahmins, Cheteree, Bice, and Sudras, numerous mixed classes or *castes* have sprung up in the progress of time. Hence the term has come to signify a separate and fixed order, or class in society.

CASTELLE', *n.* [L. *castellum.*] A building containing a well or cistern.

CAST'ER, *n.* [add.] One who assigns the parts of a play to the actors.

CAST'ERS, *n. plur.* A stand for the table, with small bottles for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

CASTILE'-SOAP, *n.* A kind of fine, hard, white, or mottled soap, made with olive-oil and soda.

CAST'ING, *n.* [add.] The assigning of parts in a play to particular actors.

CAST'ING-WEIGHT, *n.* A weight that turns the scale of a balance, or makes it preponderate.

CAST'-KNEES, *n.* Hanging knees used in a ship of war for arching over the corner of a gun-port, &c.

CAST'LING, *a.* Abortive.

CAST-OFF, *pp.* or *a.* Laid aside; rejected; as, *cast-off* clothes.

CAS'TOR AND POL'LUX, *n.* In *astron.*, the constellation Gemini or the Twins, into which the sun enters annually about the 21st May. *Castor*, or *a.* Geminorum, is also the name of one of the bright stars in the head of the Twins, being the nearer of the two to the pole. It is a double star, or consists of two stars, so close together, as to be inseparable to the naked eye.

CAS'TOR-BEANS, *n.* The seeds of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*).

CAS'TOR FIBER, *n.* The generic and specific name of the beaver from which the castor of the shops is obtained.

CASTO'RIDÆ, *n.* The beaver tribe; a family of rodent animals, comprising the beavers, voles, lemmings, &c.

CAS'TOR-OIL, *n.* [add.] This oil is used medicinally as a mild and agreeable purgative.

CAS'TORY, *n.* An oil drawn from castoreum, and used in the preparation of colours.

CAST OUT, *v. i.* To fall out; to quarrel. [*Scotch.*]

CAST UP, *v. t.* To throw in one's teeth; to reproach with. In a *neuter sense*, to appear. [*Scotch.*]

CAS'UAL EJECTOR, *n.* In *law*, the fictitious *Richard Roe*, in the mixed action of ejectment.

CAS'UALTY, *n.* [add.] Any injury of the body from accident, whether resulting in death or not.—In *military returns*, the head of *casualties* embraces all men who die, desert, or are dismissed.—*Casualty of wards*, in *Scots law*, the mails and duties due to the superiors in ward-holdings.

CASUA'RIUS, *n.* A genus of struthious birds, containing the cassowary, a bird said now to be found only in one of the Eastern islands, so that, like the dodo and moa, its extinction may be expected at no very remote epoch.

CATABRO'SA, *n.* [Gr. καταβρωσις, a gnawing.] A genus of plants, nat. order Gramineæ. *C. aquatica* is a British species; it has an equal panicle, with half whorls of patent branches, and obtusely broadly linear leaves; and grows in ponds, and ditches, and wet sands.

CAT'ACLYSM, *n.* [add.] In *geol.*, a term sometimes applied to denote various inundations, or deluges, supposed to have occurred at different periods, and to have deposited different formations of diluvian or drift.

CAT'ACLYS'MAL, *a.* In *geol.*, of or belonging to a cataclysm.

CATAFALQUE. [Fr.] *See* CATAFALCO in *Dict.*

CATALEC'TIC, *a.* [add.] In *prosody*, a *catalectic verse* is one which wants a syllable of its proper length, or which terminates in an imperfect foot.

CATALEC'TIC, *n.* In *prosody*, a verse wanting one syllable of its proper length.

CAT'ALOGUE-RAISONNÉ, *n.* (rā-sonā'.) [Fr.] A catalogue of books, paintings, &c., classed according to their subjects.

CATAL'PA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Bignoniaceæ. The species are trees with simple leaves, and terminal, panicled flowers. *C. syringæfolia*, a North American species, is well adapted for large shrubberies; its branches are used for dyeing wool of a cinnamon colour. *C. longissima* contains much tannin in its bark, and is known in the West Indies by the name of *French oak.*

CATALYT'IC, *a.* [add.] *Catalytic force*, that modification of the force of chemical affinity in certain bodies by which they resolve others into new compounds, merely by contact with them, or by an *action of presence*, as it has been termed.—*Catalytic agent*, a body which produces chemical changes in another merely by contact; thus, yeast resolves sugar, by contact, into carbonic acid and alcohol.

CATAMARAN', *n.* [add.] *Catamarans* are used in short navigations along the sea-shore in the West Indies; and on the coast of South America, catamarans of a very large size are employed. This name was also applied to the flat-bottomed boats constructed by Bonaparte for the invasion of England.

CAT'AMOUNT, } *n* The cat of
CATAMOUN'TAIN, } the mountain, the wild cat

CATANAD'ROMOUS, } *a* [Gr κατα, **CATAN'DROMOUS,** } ανα, and δρομος] In *ich*, passing once a-year from salt-water into fresh, and returning, as the salmon

CATAPHON'IC, *a* Relating to cataphonics

CATAPH'ORA, *n* [Gr κατα, and φορα, to bear] A variety of lethargy, attended with short remissions, or intervals of imperfect waking, sensation, and speech

CATARRHINES, } *n* [Gr κατα at, **CATARRHINA,** } and ῥις, nose] A tribe of quadrumanous animals, including those which have the nostrils approximated, and the intervening septum narrow, as in the apes of the old world

CATASTROPHE, *n* [add] In *geol*, a supposed change in the globe, from sudden physical violence, causing elevation or subsidence of the solid parts, or cataclysm of the waters

CATAS'TROPHIST, *n* In *geol* one who believes in catastrophes, or in changes in the globe, from violent physical causes

CATCH, *v t* [add] *To catch a Tartar* [*See* under TARTAR]

CATCH } *n* A name given in commerce
CUTCH } to catechu

CATCH'FLY [add] This name is applied to various species of plants of the genus Silene [*See* SILENE]

CATCH'LAND *n* Land of which it is not known to what parish it belongs

CATCH MEADOW, *n* A meadow which is irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the declivity of a hill

CATCH'MENT, *n* In *hydraulics*, a surface of ground of which the drainage is capable of being directed into a common reservoir a natural basin of greater or less area of which the water is collected for economical purposes A water company is accordingly said to have so many square miles of catchment, or of catchment ground when the supply depends on the area of surface drainage

CATCH'PENNY *a* Made or got up to gain money, beyond its value, worthless, as a *catch penny* pamphlet

CATCH WEED, *n* [add] [*See* ASPERUGO in this *Supp*]

CATCH-WORD, *n* [add] Among *actors*, the last word of the preceding speaker, which reminds one that he is to speak next

CATCH-WORK, *n* A work or artificial water-course, for throwing water on such lands as lie on the declivity of hills, a catch drain

CATECHETICS *n* Oral instruction, teaching by question and answer

CAT'ECHINE, *n* [add] This peculiar principle is obtained not merely from catechu, strictly so called, but also from gambir, and some kinds of cinchona-bark It is one of the most delicate tests of some of the salts of iron, when these are devoid of any free acid, as it strikes a most beautiful dark-green colour, without precipitation It is also employed as a therapeutic agent for arresting hæmorrhage in distinct organs

CATECHIS'TICALLY, *adv* In a catechistical manner

CATECHU'IC ACID, *n* Same as CATECHINE [*See* CATECHINE in *Dict* and *Supp*]

CAT'EGORIZE, *v t* To place in a category or list, to class [*Rar us*]

CA'TEL,† *n* [Fr] Goods; valuable things of all sorts [*Chaucer*]

CATE'NA, *n* [L] A chain, a series of things connected with each other, any band or tie, a bond of union

CAT'ENARY, *n* A catenary curve [*See* CATENARIAN]

CATEN'ULATE, instead of **CAT'EN-ULATE,** *a* [add] In *nat hist*, presenting on the surface a series of oblong tubercles, resembling a chain

CAT'ERAN, *n* A kern, a Highland or Irish irregular soldier, a freebooter [*Scotch*]

CAT'ERPILLAR-EATERS, *n* A name given to the larvæ of certain ichneumon flies, also, to birds of the genus Campephaga

CAT'FISH, *n* [add] This is the *Anarrhichas lupus*, or wolf fish, one of the most formidably armed of our fish, from the size, strength, and number of its teeth

CAT GOLD, *n* A variety of mica, of a yellowish colour

CATHAR'TES, *n* [Gr καθαρτης, a cleanser, or scavenger] A genus of the vulture family, containing the turkey buzzard, and other species of American vultures, of great use, from their living on carrion The species are often *protected* as public scavengers

CATHARTOCARPUS, *n* A genus of leguminous plants which was formerly comprehended under Cassia but was separated by Persoon *C fistula* is the purging cassia, *C javanicus*, horse cassia, a native of Java and the Moluccas, the pulp of which is used as a horse medicine in the East Indies [*See* CASSIA in *Dict* and *Supp*]

CAT-HEAD STOPPER, } *n* In *ships*
CAT STOPPER, } a piece of rope or chain rove through the ring of an anchor, for hanging it by, previously to casting anchor

CATHE DRA, } *n* [*See* CATHEDRAL]
CATHEDRA, } The episcopal chair in a cathedral a professor's chair, a place of authority

CATHOLIC *n* [add] A member of the church of Rome a Roman Catholic

CATHOLIC CHURCH, *n* The designation which Roman Catholics give to the church of Rome This church they define to be "the community of the faithful united to their lawful pastors, in communion with the see of Rome or with the pope, the successor of St Peter, and vicar of Christ on earth" [*See* the *Adjective*]

CATHOLICISM, or **CATH'OLICISM**

CATHOL'ICOS, *n* The spiritual head of the Armenian church, who ordains bishops, and consecrates the sacred oil used in religious ceremonies

CA'-THROW, *n* Disturbance, prevention [*Scotch*]

CAT'LING, *n* [add] Lute string [*Shak*]

CATOB'LEPAS, *n* A genus of ruminating quadrupeds, with a large soft muzzle, and horns bent down and again turned up It belongs to the antelope family, and contains the gnu of South Africa [*See* GNU in *Dict*]

CAT-ROPE, *n* A rope that hauls up the anchor of a ship from the water's-edge to the bow

CATS'-EYE, *n* A mineral consisting of quartz, inclosing annanthus or asbestos, thence possessing the property described by the French as *chatoyant*

CATS'-MILK, *n* A plant; the *Euphorbia helioscopia*, called also wart-wort

CATS'-PAW, *n* [add] The instrument which another uses to accomplish his designs, a dupe used by another to serve his own purposes, and to screen himself [This application of the term is derived from the story of the monkey which, to save its own paw, used the paw of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire]

CATS'-PURR, *n* A characteristic sound of the chest as heard by the stethoscope

CATS'-TAIL, *n* [add] In *bot* [*See* REED-MACE]

CATS'-TAIL GRASS, *n* The common name of several British plants of the genus Phleum, but applied especially to the *Phleum pratense* [*See* PHLEUM]

CAT'-STANES, *n* [Br *cad*, or Celt *cath*, signifying a battle] Conical cairns found in various parts of Scotland.

CAT STOPPER, *n* *See* CAT-HEAD-STOPPER in this *Supp*

CAU'CALIS, *n* Bur-parsley, a genus of plants [*See* BUR PARSLEY in this *Supp*]

CAU'DIT, *v t* [add] To make into caudle

CAUF, *n* [add] A corb —In *coal mines*, a vessel, formerly of wicker or basket work, but now usually made of sheet-iron, and employed to raise the coal from the bottom of the shaft to the mouth of the pit

CAUFF, *n* Chaff [*Scotch*]

CAU'FLE, *n* A band or drove of captured negroes

CAUF-WARD, *n* *See* CALF-WARD in this *Supp*

CAUKER, *n* A calkin or calker

CAULD, *n* or *a* Cold [*Scotch*]

CAULDRIFE, *a* Chilly, susceptible of cold [*Scotch*]

CAULFI, *n* Colewort

CAU'LICLE, *n.* [L *cauliculus*, a little stalk] A term applied by some botanists to the neck of the embryo, to distinguish it from the *plumule* or *gemmule* The term *caulicles* or *cauliculi* is also applied to those small stems which proceed from buds formed at the neck of a plant, without the previous production of a leaf

CAULK'ING, *n* In *arch*, the mode of fixing the tie beams of a roof, or the binding joists of a floor, down to the wall plates It is also termed *cocking*

CAULS, *n* *plur* Pieces of wood employed to save work, when being glued together, from being injured by the screws used to press the parts into close contact until the glue has dried

CAUP, *n* A cap, or wooden bowl [*See* CAP] [*Scotch*]

CAUSA'TION, instead of **CAUS'ATION,** *n* [add] Various theories of *causation* have been propounded, but although the subject has been one on which the most subtle thinkers have always exerted their powers of analysis, opinions remain still as conflicting as when the inquiry first began It appears, however, to be agreed that, although in every instance we actually perceive nothing more than that the event, change, or phenomenon B, always follows the event, change, or phenomenon A, yet that we naturally believe in the existence of some unknown quality or circumstance, belonging to the antecedent A, in virtue of which the consequent B always has been, is, and will be produced.

CAUSE, *n* [add] *Material cause of a thing*, that out of which the thing is made, or that on which the agent works to produce the effect, as the marble out of which a statue is made —*Formal cause*, that which must supervene to the matter or material, in order to give the thing its precise individual existence as that thing and no other, as the shape which the sculptor communicates to the marble

CAUSEN,† *v t* To assign reasons, to argue or debate [*Spenser*]

CAUSTIC, } *a* [add] *Figuratively*,
CAUSTICAL, } severe, cutting, as, a *caustic* remark

CAUSTICALLY, *adv* In a caustic or severe manner

CAUSTICITY, *n* [add] *Figuratively*, severity, cutting remark

CAUSUS, *n* [add] A burning remittent fever

CAUTELS, *n plu* Deceitful purposes [*Shak*]

CAUTERANT, *n* A cauterizing substance

CAVÆDIUM, *n* [Lat] An open court in the houses of the ancients, supposed to be the same as *atrium*, or hall

CAVALRY, *n* [add] In the *British army*, the *cavalry* consists of two regiments of life guards, one of horse guards, seven of dragoon guards, and seventeen of light dragoons A complete regiment of cavalry is divided into four squadrons, and each of these into two troops, and to each troop is assigned a captain, a lieutenant, and a cornet

CAVED† } *pp* [*See* CAVE] Made
CAVERD† } hollow [*Spenser*]

CAVEAT, *n* [add] As a general *law term*, a *caveat* denotes a formal notice or caution given, by a party interested, to a court, judge, or public officer, against the performance of certain judicial or ministerial acts The common law takes no notice whatever of a caveat, but in the spiritual courts a caveat is said to be binding for three months

CAVENDISH EXPERIMENT, *n* An important experiment for determining the density of the earth, suggested by the Rev John Mitchell, and first made by the celebrated Henry Cavendish, afterwards repeated by Professor Reich, of Freiberg, and finally in a much more complete way by the late Francis Baily, of London, at the expense of the British Government The nature of the experiment consists in determining the relative attraction of masses of lead of known magnitude and density by means of the torsion-balance The balance, consisting of a deal rod six feet in length, with a ball of lead at each end, about two inches diameter, was suspended horizontally from a beam by a fine metallic wire of forty inches length Immediately under the balance a strong plank of eight feet length was placed, having at each end a leaden ball of twelve inches diameter, and capable of turning about an axis in the line of the wire of the torsion-balance The object was then to determine how much the small balls were attracted out of their places horizontally by the large balls, and from this to compute the force of the mutual attraction of the masses, and thence, by known methods, the density of the earth could be calculated from a comparison of the attractive force, which is very exactly known by experiments on the pendulum. The result obtained by Cavendish gave the mean density of the earth equal to 5 45 times that of water, Reich found it equal to 5 44, but Baily, whose experiments were conducted with every conceivable precaution and variation, made it as high as 5 675, with a probable error of 0038 Hence, the actual weight of the earth, in terms of the pound avoirdupois, may be calculated from the formula, 5 675 × 62 281 × volume of the earth in cubic feet

CAVERNOUS, *a* [add] In *anat*, a term applied to a ganglion of the head and to two sinuses of the sphenoid bone

CAVERNOUS TEXTURE, *n* In *geol*, a term applied to that texture of aggregated compound rocks which is characterized by the presence of numerous small cavities, as in lava

CAVILERS, *n* Offenders relating to the mines in Derbyshire, punishable in the bergmote, or miners court, also, officers belonging to the same mines

CAVE SWALLOW, *n* A species of swallow indigenous to the West Indies which suspends its mud formed nest to the roofs of caves on the sea shore This swallow is the *Hirundo poecilloma* of naturalists

CAVEY, }
CAVIE, } *n* A hen coop [*Scotch*]

CAVIDÆ, *n* The guinea pig tribe a family of rodents inhabiting tropical America where they replace the hares and rabbits of cold climates

CAVILS, *n* In *sea lan* [*See* KEVELS]

CAVY, *n* [add] A genus of rodent animals (Cavia) natives of tropical America which seems to hold a middle place between the mouse and rabbit tribes The most familiar example of this genus is the well known little animal called the guinea pig (*Cavia cobaya*)

CAW, *n* The cry of the rook or crow

CAWK, *n* Same as CAUK,—*which see*

CAWING, *n* The crying of the crow, rook, or raven

CAWK, *n* See CALK

CAWKY *a* See CAUKY

CAW QUAW, *n* A species of porcupine found in Canada (*Erethizon dorsatum*) Its spines were often used as ornaments by the Indians

CAY, KAY, or **CAYO,** *n* [Sp *cayo*, a rock, a shoal, an islet] Names given to small islands, generally sandbanks or shoals, which appear above water [Often improperly termed *keys*]

CAYTIVE † *a* [*See* CAITIFF] Base —*Caytive courage* a mean and abject mind or spirit [*Spenser*]

CEBUS, *n* A genus of monkeys, with a wide space between the nostrils The species are peculiar to South America [*See* SAPAJOUS]

CECIDOMYIA, *n* [add] The larvæ of these insects often occasion great mischief to the corn-crops, from their ravages on the growing cereal plants The far-famed Hessian fly is one of them

CECROPIA, *n* A genus of plants, nat order Urticaceæ The species inhabit South America They are beautiful plants, attaining to a height of upwards of fifteen feet

CECROPS, *n* A genus of crustaceans found on the gills of the tunny and turbot They belong to the family Pœcilopoda (Cuv)

CEDAR, *a* Made of cedar, belonging to cedar

CEDAR-BIRD, *n* The American waxwing (*Ampelis americanus*) is so called in the United States, from the trees which it chiefly frequents

CEDRELA, *n* A genus of plants, nat order Cedrelaceæ The bark is fragrant and resinous The bark of *C toona*, bastard cedar, or toon-wood, an East Indian species, is a powerful astringent, and is accounted febrifugal *C odorata* is the cedar of the British West India islands The bark of *C febrifuga*, a native of Java, is said to have a better effect on some of the fevers of India than cinchona It is also a powerful astringent, and the wood is good for many purposes

CEDRELACEÆ, *n* A nat order of polypetalous exogenous plants [*See* CEDRELEÆ]

CEDRELEÆ, *n* For *Cedrela Swietenia*, read *Cedrela*, *Swietenia*

CEINTURE,† }
CEINT,† } *n* A cincture, a girdle

CELANDINE, *n* In *chem*, a poisonous principle extracted from the swallow wort (*Chelidonium majus*)

CELAPRAXITILLIS, *n* A modern southern constellation containing six teen stars

CELASTRACEÆ, *n* [add] This order of plants is not of much economical importance The commonest European form of the order is the genus Euonymus (Linn), or spindle tree

CELEBRANT *n* One who celebrates, one who performs a public religious rite, applied particularly to the officiating priest in the Roman Catholic church

CELEBRATE *v t* [add] To mention often to talk of, to solemnize

CELEBRATED *a* Having celebrity, distinguished, well known, famous

CELESTIALNESS, *n* The quality of being celestial [*Rare*]

CELIBACY, instead of **CELIBACY**

CELIBATE *n* [add] One who adheres to or practises celibacy

CELIBATE, *a* Unmarried, single, as, a *celibate* state

CELIBATIST, *n* One who lives or adheres to a single life [*Rare*]

CELIBITE *n* A monk living under a common and regular discipline, an adherent to single life

CELLARAGE, *n* [add] Charge for storage in a cellar

CELL BRED, *a* Bred in a cell, brought up in a cell

CELLEPORA, *n* A genus of corals, belonging to the family Cellularii It consists of masses of small calcareous vesicles or cells, crowded one upon another, and each perforated by a little hole

CELLULAR, *a* [add] In *anat*, a term applied to designate the structure of the mastoid process, the structure of the lungs, &c —*Cellular tissue*, same as *cellular membrane*,—*which see* [*See* also TISSUE]

CELLULARES, *n* A name given to one of the grand divisions of the vegetable kingdom, consisting of plants the tissues of which are principally cellular They form the greater portion of the acotyledonous or cryptogamic plants [*See* VASCULARES]

CELLULARIA, *n* A genus of corals, in which the cells are so arranged as to form branching stems, but without a tube of communication to the axis

CELLULARII, *n* A family of corals in which each polypus is adherent in a corneous or calcareous shell, with thin parietes

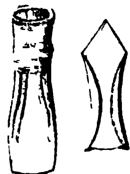
CEL'LULOSE, *a.* Containing cells.

CEL'LULOSE, *n.* In *bot.*, the essential part of the structure of cells and vessels. It is in many respects allied to starch, and is changed into starch by heat, sulphuric acid, or caustic potash; when iodine is applied to it, it becomes yellow, unless sulphuric acid be added, when, by its conversion into starch, a blue colour is produced. Cellulose has been also recently detected in the tunics of ascidia and other molluscous animals.

CEL'SIA, *n.* A genus of ornamental plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. Several species are cultivated in this country as green-house plants.

CELT, CEL'TIC, CEL'TICISM, *n.* [add.] It appears from various writers on Celtic antiquities, that the word *Celt* was originally pronounced *Kelt*, in accordance with the Greek form of its plural, Κιλται or Κελται, but it seems to have been introduced into our language from the Latin *Celtæ*, Welsh *Celt*, or Gaelic *Ceilt*, and accordingly it has received the pronunciation *Selt*, in conformity with a rule in English orthoepy, viz., that when *C* initial is followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, it uniformly takes its soft sound.

CELT, *n.* In *archæol.*, an implement, sometimes made of stone and sometimes of metal, found in ancient tumuli and barrows of the Celtic period, in Great Britain, Ireland, and on the continent of Europe. Some have supposed the *celt* to be a weapon of offence, while others have contended that it is a tool which served the united purpose of an axe and a chisel.



Celts.

CEL'TIC or ELF'IN PIPES, *n.* Ancient pipes which have been found in Scotland and Ireland, showing that smoking had been practised in this country long before the time of Raleigh. In place of tobacco, however, it is supposed that a kind of moss was used.

CEMENT', *n.* [add.] Among *builders*, those hydraulic limes which do not contain magnesia are termed *cements*. They set quickly.

CEMENTA'TION, *n.* [add.] Iron is converted into steel by *cementation* with the powder of charcoal; green bottle-glass is converted into porcelain by *cementation* with sand, &c.

CEN'OTAPHY, *n.* Same as CENOTAPH.

CEN'SER, *n.* [add.] A vessel for burning and wafting incense, used by the ancients in their sacrifices to the gods.

CEN'SOR, *n.* [add.] In *schools* and *seminaries*, a pupil appointed to keep the register of all who attend, to mark those who are absent each day or meeting, to report faults, &c.

CEN'SORSHIP, *n.* [add.] *Censorship of the press*, a regulation which formerly prevailed in most countries of Europe, and is still in force in many, according to which, printed books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and newspapers, are examined by persons appointed for the purpose, who are empowered to prevent publication if they see sufficient reason; that is, if they find anything in such books or writings obnoxious to the prevailing political or religious systems.

CENS'URE, *n.* [add.] Opinion. [*Shak.*]

CENS'URE, *v. t.* [add.] Simply, to judge.

CEN'SURER, *n.* One who censures.

CENTAU'REA, *n.* Centaury, a very extensive genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. *C. cyanus*, corn bluebottle, *C. moschata*, purple or white sultan, and *C. suaveolens*, yellow sultan, are sometimes cultivated in gardens, but the species in general are of very little importance, and many are mere weeds.

CENTENA'RIOUS, *a.* Belonging to a hundred years. [*Rar. us.*]

CEN'TIGRAMME, *n.* [Fr.] *See* CENTIGRAM.

CEN'TILITRE, *n.* [Fr.] *See* CENTILITER.

CENTIME', *n.* [Fr.] The hundredth part of a franc.

CEN'TIMETRE, *n.* [Fr.] *See* CENTIMETER.

CEN'TIPEDE, *n.* *See* CENTIPED.

CENTORYN'CHUS, in *Dict.*, read **CENTORHYN'CHUS.**

CEN'TRAL ECLIPSE, *n.* An annular eclipse,—*which see*. It is so named because the centres of the sun and moon appear to coincide.

CEN'TRAL FORCES, *n.* In *mech.*, those forces which govern a body moving in a curve.

CEN'TRALISM, *n.* The quality of being central; the combination of several parts into one whole; centralization.

CENTRALIZA'TION, *n.* [add.] The act of bringing or reducing to a centre, or within a small compass; the combination of several parts or things into one whole.

CEN'TRALIZE, *v. t.* [add.] To render central, to bring within a small compass; to combine several parts or things into one whole.

CENTRAN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. κεντρον, a spur, and ανθος, a flower.] A genus of plants, nat. order Valerianaceæ, distinguished from the true valerian by the spur, and having only one stamen. The species are smooth herbs, with white or red flowers. *C. ruber*, red-flowered spurred valerian, is a sweet-scented plant, a native of Britain, and grows in chalk-pits and on old walls. Some of the species are grown in gardens, and are elegant border-flowers.

CEN'TRE, *n.* [add.] In a *general* sense, any point of a figure or solid body, such that the whole of the figure or body might be collected into that point, without any alternation in some respect or other, which is specified. In a solid figure of uniform density, the centre is the same with the centre of gravity.—*Centre of displacement*, in *ship-building*, the mean centre of that part of the vessel which is immersed in the water. It is also called the *centre of cavity*, and sometimes the *centre of immersion*, or *centre of buoyancy*.—*Centre of attraction*, the point to which bodies tend, in consequence of the action of gravity.—*Centre of equilibrium of a system of bodies*, a point such, that if the system were suspended from it, the whole would remain in equilibrium.—*Centre of a conic section*, that point which bisects any diameter, or that point in which all the diameters intersect each other.—*Centre of a curve of the higher kind*, the point where two diameters concur.—*Centre of friction*, that point on which anything turns when put in rapid and independent motion; thus the extremity of the peg round which a top spins, is the centre of friction.—*Centre of a bastion*, a point in the middle of the gorge of a bastion, whence the capital line commences, and is generally at the angle of the inner polygon.—*Centres of a door*, in *arch.*, the two pivots on which the door turns.—*Centre of gyration*, the point at which, if the whole mass of a revolving body were collected, the rotatory effect would remain unaltered.—*Centre of oscillation*, the point of a body suspended by an axis, at which, if all the matter were concentrated, the oscillations would be performed in the same time.—*Centre of percussion*, the point at which, if a moving body encountered an immovable obstacle, the motion would be arrested without producing any strain on the axis. It coincides with the centre of oscillation, when the percutient body moves about a fixed point; and with the centre of gravity, when the body moves in a straight line.—The *centre of pressure* of a fluid against a plane, is the point at which, if the whole pressure of the fluid were concentrated, the plane would sustain it without being inclined to either side.—*Centre of gravity*, a point in the interior of a body, so situated, that any plane whatever that passes through it, divides the body into two parts, of which the weights are exactly equal. [*See* GRAVITY.]—*Centre of conversion*, a point in a body, about which it turns, or tends to turn, when a force is applied to any part of it, as when a bar of iron lies horizontally, and is struck at one end perpendicularly to its length, one point in the rod remains at rest, as a centre about which all the other points tend to revolve.

CEN'TRE-BIT, *n.* A carpenter's tool for boring large circular holes, which turns on an axis or central point when in operation. [*See* BIT, and STOCK in *Dict.*]

CEN'TRE-GARTH, *n.* A burying-ground. [*Ancient Rites of Durham.*]

CENTRIC'ITY, *n.* The state of being centric.

CENTRIF'UGAL, *a.* [add.] *Centrifugal evolution*, or *centrifugal inflorescence*, in *bot.*, that kind of inflorescence in which the terminal or central flower is the first to expand, as in a true cyme. The elder and valerian furnish examples. It is also called *definite inflorescence*.

CEN'TRING, *n.* The act or operation of placing or fixing on a centre, or of collecting to a point. [*See* CENTERING.]

CENTRIP'ETAL, *a.* [add.] *Centripetal evolution*, or *centripetal inflorescence*, in *bot.*, that kind of inflorescence in which the lower or outer flower is the first to expand, as in spikes, racemes, umbels, corymbs, and heads. The laburnum, hemlock, onion, and daisy are examples. It is also called *indefinite inflorescence*.

CENTRIP'ETENCY, *n.* Tendency to the centre.

CENTROLIN'EAL, *a.* [L. *centrum*, a centre, and *linea*, a line.] A term applied to lines converging to a centre.

CENTROLIN'EAL, *n.* *See* CENTROLINEAD.

CEN'TROPUS, *n.* [Gr. κεντρον, a spur, and πους, a foot.] The pheasant-cuckoo, a genus of scansorial birds, belonging to the cuckoo family; so called from the long, spur-like claw of one of the hind-toes. They bring up their own young.

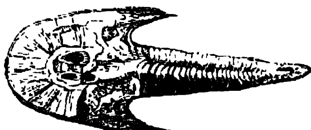
CENTUN'CULUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Primulaceæ. The only species is *C. minimus*, bastard-pimpernel, or chaff-weed, a native of Britain. It is a very minute plant, with a prostrate stem, and flowers of a pale rose colour. It grows in damp, sandy, and gravelly places.

CE'ORL,† *n.* A freeman of the lower rank among the Anglo-Saxons. [*Compare* CHURL.]

CEPHALAL'GIC, *n.* A medicine for the headache.

CEPHALANTHE'RA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Orchidaceæ. It is, however, rather a section of Epipactis than a distinct genus. There are three British species, known by the common name of helleborine.

CEPHALAS'PIS, *n.* A genus of fishes, now found only in a fossil state in the



Cephalaspis Lyellii.

old red sandstone. The head is very large, and is formed of a large buckler, which is prolonged behind into two points.

CEPHALI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the brain.

CEPH'ALODYNE, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλη, the head, and οδυνη, pain.] Headache; pain in the head.

CEPHALOP'ODOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the cephalopoda.

CEPHALOP'TERUS, *n.* A section of the genus Coracina, or fruit-crows, having an enlarged crest of feathers on the head, which advances in front, and overshadows the bill.

CEPHALOTA'CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of exogenous plants. It contains only one single genus, and that genus consists of only one species, the *Cephalotus follicularis*, New Holland pitcher-plant. This plant has small, white flowers, with a simple scape, bearing a compound terminal spike; the leaves are exstipulate, and have mingled amongst them operculate pitchers.

CEPHALO'TES, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the tribe Carabidæ, also called Broscus. One species, *B. cephalotes*, is common in this country, especially near the sea.—Also, a genus of the bat family (Cheiroptera).

CEPHALOTHO'RAX, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλη, the head, and θωραξ, the thorax.] The anterior division of the body in spiders, scorpions, &c., which consists of the head and chest blended together.

CEPH'ALOUS, *a.* Having a head.

CEPH'ALUS, *n.* A genus of gymnodontes, found in the European seas. The short sun-fish (*C. brevis*) is an example. The genus derives its name from the fish composing it, appearing as if *all head* (κεφαλη). [*See cut in Dict.* SUN-FISH.]

CERAM'IC, *a.* [Gr. κεραμος, potter's-clay.] Of or belonging to the fictile arts, or the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware. More properly *Keramic*.

CERAMID'IUM, *n.* Among *algæ*, a peculiar kind of conceptaculum, being always external, furnished with a terminal pore, and containing a tuft of pear-shaped spores or tetraspores; they are usually ovate, spherical, or urn-shaped.

CER'APUS, *n.* A genus of amphipodous crustaceans, which live in a tube, somewhat as the caddis-worm among insects.

CER'ASITE, *n.* [add.] The native muriate of lead.

CERAS'TES, *n.* [add.] A genus of Indian and African vipers, remarkable for their fatal venom, and for two little



Cerastes, Cerastes horridus.

horns or pointed bones, placed one over each eye. Hence they have received the name of horned vipers. *C. horridus* is an example.

CERAS'TIUM, *n.* [add.] Mouse-ear chickweed, a genus of herbaceous plants.

CER'ATO-GLOS'SUS, *n.* [Gr. κερας, a horn, and γλωσσα, the tongue.] In *anat.*, a muscle running from one of the cornua of the os-hyoïdes to the tongue.

CERATOPHYLLA'CEÆ, *n.* A small group of plants, of very doubtful affinity, but perhaps nearest Urticaceæ. It comprehends the single genus Ceratophyllum.

CERATOPHYL'LUM, *n.* [Gr. κερας, a horn, and φυλλον a leaf.] Horn-wort, a genus of aquatic plants, nat. order Ceratophyllaceæ. Two species inhabit Britain

CERATOPHY'TA, *n.* A tribe of corals, the internal axis of which has the appearance of wood or horn.

CERAU'NITE, *n.* [Gr. κεραυνος, thunder.] In *min.*, thunder-stone.

CER'CLE,† *n.* A circle. [*Chaucer*.]

CERCOP'IDÆ, *n.* A family of homopterous insects, remarkable for their grotesque forms. It includes the cuckoo-spits and frog-hoppers. The exotic species are very numerous, and often very showy.

CERCOPITHE'CUS, *n.* [Gr. κερκος, a tail, and πιθηκος, an ape.] A genus of long-tailed monkeys, found in Africa. They are very active, and are often prettily variegated.

CEREBER'IUM,† *n.* An iron skull-cap for the head of a soldier.

CER'EBRIC ACID, *n.* A fatty acid, forming one of the components of brain.

CER'EBROSE, *a.* Brain-sick; mad; wilful. [*Rare.*]

CER'EBRO-SPINAL, *a.* In *anat.*, the cerebro-spinal system of nerves is the bundle of nerves with which the spinal cord terminates at its lowest extremity.

CER'EBRUM, *n.* [add.] The chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper cavity of the skull.

CE'RIA, *n.* A genus of dipterous insects, of the family Syrphidæ. *C. conopsoides* is a British species. The antennæ are united at the base.

CER'IAL,† *a.* Belonging to the species of oak called *cerrus*. [*Chaucer.*]

CE'RIC ACID, *n.* An acid produced by the action of the fixed alkalies on wax.

CER'TAIN,† *n.* Quantity; part. [*Chaucer.*]

CER'TAINLY, *adv.* [add.] At least.

CERTHI'ADÆ, *n.* A family of perching birds, consisting of the tree-creepers, nut-hatches, &c.

CER'TIE, *n.* *By my certie*, a kind of oath equivalent to, by my faith; in good troth. [*Scotch.*]

CERT' MONEY, *n.* [*Certain money.*] Head-money, paid yearly by the resiants of several manors to the lords thereof, for the certain keeping of the leet, and sometimes to the hundred.

CERU'MINOUS, *a.* Relating to or containing cerumen.

CERU'RA, *n.* A genus of bombycidous moths, of which the best known is the *C. vinula*, or puss-moth, which feeds on the willow, poplar, &c. The caterpillars have a curious anal appendage, which is extensile; hence the name (κερας, a horn, and ουρα, a tail).

CER'VIDÆ, *n.* The stag tribe, a family of ruminant animals, in which the antlers are periodically cast off.

CER'VIX, *n.* [L.] The neck; the hinder-part of the neck, the fore-part being termed *collum*. The same term is also applied to the neck of the bladder, and of the uterus.

CES'ED,† *pp.* For seised. [*Chaucer.*]

CESSA'VIT, *n.* [add.] This writ was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 27.

CESSE,† *v.i.* [Fr.] To cease. [*Chaucer.*]

CESTOID'EA, *n.* [Gr. κεστος, a girdle, and ειδος, form.] Tape-worms, an order of the entozoa.

CESTRA'CEÆ, *n.* A group of monopetalous exogenous plants, nearly allied to, and by most referred to Solanaceæ. It includes the bastard-jasmines of North and South America, and the West India islands. Several species of Cestrum, the typical genus, are poisonous.

CESTRA'CION, *n.* A genus of cartilaginous fishes, belonging to the shark family. The species are found in New Holland.

CES'TUI QUE TRUST, *n.* In *law*, the person who is entitled to the benefit of a trust.—*Cestui que use*, the person who is entitled to a use. [*See* USE.]—*Cestui que vie*, the person for whose life any lands, tenements, or hereditaments may be held.

CETA'CEA, *n.* An order of marine mammiferous animals, surpassing in size all others in existence. They are viviparous, suckle their young, have warm blood, and respire through lungs, for which purpose they must frequently come to the surface of the water to take in fresh supplies of air. The order comprises the whale, dolphin, porpoise, &c. [*See* WHALE.]

CE'TE, *n.* [Gr. κητος, a whale.] The name given by Linnæus to his sixth order of mammalia, comprising those marine species which are destitute of hinder extremities. It contains the genera Monodon, Phocæna, Delphinus, Physeter, and Balæna, and corresponds with the carnivorous group of the Cetacea of Cuvier.

CET'ERACH, *n.* A genus of true ferns, belonging to the suborder Polypodiaceæ. *C. officinarum*, common ceterach, or spleenwort, grows on rocks and walls, and is most abundant in limestone countries, and the south of England and Ireland. It has been recommended in diseases of the chest, and in nephritic and calculous cases.

CETRA'RIA, *n.* [add.] *Cetraria islandica*, in its natural state, is tonic, stomachic, febrifuge, demulcent, and nutritious. It has acquired a high reputation, not merely as an article of diet, but as a medicinal agent in consumption. The inhabitants of Norway, Lap-

land, and, above all, of Iceland, use it extensively as an alimentary substance, either made into cakes, or boiled in milk.

CE'TYLE, *n.* *See* CETULE.

CETY'LIC ACID, *n.* *See* CETULIC ACID.

CEYLON' MOSS, *n.* The *Fucus amylaceus*, a cryptogamic plant, of the order Algæ. It grows in Ceylon and on the east coast of Bengal, and it has been lately introduced as a substitute for farinaceous foods.

CHABLIS, *n.* (shab-le'.) [Fr.] A white French wine.

CHACE, *n.* *See* CHASE.

CHACE,† *v. t.* To chase; to pursue. [*Chaucer.*]

CHACK, *n.* A snack; a luncheon. [*Scotch.*]

CHACK, *v. i.* In the *manege*, to beat upon the hand, as a horse that does not hold his head steady, but tosses up his nose and shakes his head to avoid the subjection of the bridle.

CHAC'MA, *n.* A baboon found in South Africa (*Cynocephalus porcarius*).

CHACONE', } *n.* [Sp. *chacona*.] A tune
CHACOON', } and a kind of dance resembling a saraband.

CHAFF'-CUTTER, } *n.* An agricul-
CHAFF'-ENGINE, } tural machine for cutting up hay, straw, &c., into chaff, as food for cattle.

CHAF'FINCH, *n.* [add.] The *Fringilla cœlebs*, whose short and often-repeated song is heard early in spring.

CHAF'FRED,† } *pp.* [*See* CHAFFER.]
CHAF'FERED,† } Sold; exchanged. [*Spenser.*]

CHAFF'-WEED, *n.* [add.] [*See* CENTUNCULUS.]

CHAF'ING-GEAR, *n.* In *ships*, mats or other soft substances placed on the rigging, spars, &c., to prevent chafing.—*Chafing-boards*, battens fastened upon the rigging of a ship to prevent its being chafed.

CHAFTS, *n.* Jaws. [*Scotch.*]

CHAIN'-BOLTS, *n.* In *ships*, the bolts by which the chain-plates are fastened to the vessel's sides.

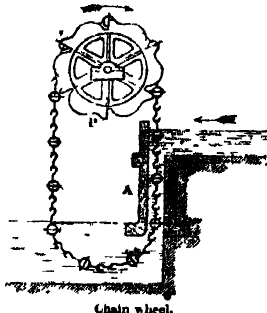
CHAIN'-CABLE, or CHAIN, *n.* A cable composed of iron links. [*See* under CHAIN; *see* also CABLE.]

CHAIN'-LOCKER, } *n.* In *ships*, the
CHAIN'-WELL, } receptacle for the chain-cable below deck. The deck-pipe, through which it passes, is made of iron. Steam-vessels have frequently a movable box on deck for this purpose.

CHAIN'-PLATES, *n.* In *ships*, iron plates for the purpose of securing the shrouds of the lower rigging to the vessel's sides. They are also called *channel-plates.*

CHAIN'-RULE, *n.* A rule of arithmetic, by which, when a succession or *chain* of equivalents is given, the last of each being of the same kind as the first of the next, a relation of equivalance is established between numbers of the first and last kind mentioned. Thus—if 112 lbs. avoirdupois make 104 lbs. of Holland, and 100 lbs. of Holland make 89 of Geneva, and 110 of Geneva make 117 of Seville, how many lbs. of Seville will make 100 lbs. avoirdupois? The process of solving such questions is nothing but that of composition of ratios, and therefore may be brought under compound proportion.

CHAIN'-WHEEL, *n.* An inversion of the chain-pump, by which it is converted into a recipient of water-power. It consists of a bucket-chain, which passes over a pulley P, and through a pipe A, of such a size that the buckets very nearly fill its section. The water flows into the pipe at the upper end, and descending, carries the buckets with it, thus setting the whole chain, and



Chain wheel.

therefore the pulley in motion. This wheel is also known as Lamolière's piston-wheel, the application having been first made by Lamolière. It is said to realize from 71 to 72 per cent. of the power of the water.

CHAIR, *n.* [add.] *Joint-chair*, one that secures the connection of two rails in a railway.

CHAIR, or CHAIR'-DAY, *n.* A term used by *Shak.* for the evening of life.

CHAIR, *v. t.* To place or carry in a chair; to carry publicly in a chair in triumph; applied to a popular candidate for office who has gained his election.

CHAIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Carried or seated on a chair.

CHAIR'ING, *ppr.* and *n.* Carrying a successful candidate in a chair, in token of triumph.

CHAISE'-LOUNGE, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of sofa, open at one end.

CHAI'SET,† *n.* [Old Fr.] An upper garment.

CHAL'CEDON, *n.* Same as CHALCEDONY.

CHALCED'ONY, or CHAL'CEDONY.

CHALCOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. χαλκος, brass, and γραφω, to engrave.] A modern term for the art of engraving on copper.

CHALDE'AN, *a.* Relating to Chaldea.

CHAL'DER, *n.* A dry measure for grain consisting of sixteen bolls. [*Scotch.*]

CHAL'DER, *n.* In *ships*, a name given to that part of the rudder-band which is bolted to the stern-post, and into which the pintle goes down. It is also called *rudder-gudgeon.*—*A dumb-chalder* is a species of cleat fixed to the stern-post so as one of the pintles may rest upon it, thereby easing the strain of the others and lessening the friction.

CHAL'LENGE, *n.* [add.] An invitation to a contest of any kind; as, a *challenge* to a public debate; the act of a sentry who *challenges* those who appear at or near his post.—In *elections*, an exception to a person as not legally qualified to vote.—In *criminal cases*, challenges may be made either on the part of the crown or on that of the prisoner, and either to the whole array or to the separate polls. In capital cases, the prisoner is allowed an arbitrary species of challenge without showing any cause at all, limited, in cases of treason, to thirty-five, and in felonies, to twenty.

CHAL'LENGE, *v. t.* [add.] In *elections*, to object to a person as not legally qualified to vote.

CHAL'LIS, *n.* (shal'ly.) An elegant twilled, fine woollen fabric.

CHA'MA, *n.* [Gr. χαινω, to gape.] The gaping-cockle, a genus of large, marine, bivalve shells, belonging to the family Chamaceæ. The valves of the shell are equal, elate, and convex, and the mouth gapes, as in the oyster. *C. gigas*, or giant-chama, is the largest and heaviest shell yet discovered. It is found in the Indian Ocean.

CHAMA'CEANS, *n.* *See* CHAMACEÆ.

CHAMÆ'LEDON PROCUM'BENS, instead of CHAMÆ'LEON PROCUM'BENS.

CHAMÆLEON'IDÆ, *n.* The chamæleon tribe, a family of saurians. It consists but of one genus, Chamæleo. [*See* CHAMELEON.]

CHAM'ANISM, } *n.* The idolatrous
SHAM'ANISM, } worship of the Ostiaks, Samoyedes, and other Finnish tribes. [*See* SHAMANISM.]

CHAM'BER, *n.* [add.] *Chamber of commerce*, a board to protect the interests of commerce, chosen from among the merchants and traders of a city.—*Chambers of the eye*, the space between the cornea and anterior surface of the iris, called the *anterior chamber;* and the space between the posterior surface of the iris and the crystalline lens, called the *posterior chamber;* both spaces being filled with the aqueous humour.

CHAM'BER-COUN'SEL, *n.* *See* under CHAMBER.

CHAM'BERED, *pp.* or *a.* Shut up, as in a chamber.—In *conchol.*, divided into compartments by walls or partitions; as, a *chambered* shell.

CHAM'BERERE,† *n.* [Fr.] A chamber-maid. [*Chaucer.*]

CHAM'BERLAIN, *n.* [add.] An officer charged with the direction and management of the private apartments of a monarch or noble. He was originally keeper of the treasure-chamber, and hence, in some municipal corporations, the term denotes *treasurer*. The duties which devolve upon the lord great-chamberlain of England are the dressing and attending on the king at his coronation; the care of the ancient palace of Westminster; the provision of furniture for the houses of Parliament, and for Westminster Hall when used on great occasions; and attending upon peers at their creation, and upon bishops when they perform their homage. The office is now jointly held by the families of Cholmondeley and Willoughby de Eresby, and the honours are enjoyed in each alternate reign by each family successively. The office of lord-chamberlain of the king's household is quite distinct from that of the great-chamberlain, and is changed with the administration. This officer has the control of all parts of the household (except the ladies of the queen's bed-chamber) which are not under the direction of the lord-steward, the groom of the stole, or the master of the horse. The king's (queen's) chaplains, physicians, surgeons, &c., as well as the royal tradesmen, are by his appointment; the companies of actors at the royal theatres are under his regulation; and he is also the licenser of plays. He has under him a vice-chamberlain.

CHAM'BERS, *n.* Rooms or apartments belonging to the inns of court.

CHAM'BER-STORY, *n.* That story of a house which is appropriated for bed-rooms.

CHAME'LEON, *n.* [add.] The chamele-

ons are now formed into a distinct genus, Chamæleo, family Chamæleonidæ. *C. vulgaris* is an inhabitant of Africa, India, Egypt, Barbary, and south of Spain. There are several other species.

CHAM'ELOT,† *n.* Camlet. [*Spenser.*]

CHAM'FRED,† *pp.* [*See* CHAMFER.] Chapt or wrinkled. [*Spenser.*]

CHAMOIS, *n.* (sham-me or shamoi') The *Antelope rupicapra*, which inhabits the alpine regions of Western Europe.

CHAMP, *n* The name given to a valuable kind of timber produced in the East Indies by *Magnolia excelsa.*

CHAM'PAIN-LINE, *n.* In *ornamental carved work*, formed of excavations, the line parallel to the continuous line, either ascending or descending.

CHAM'PARTIE,† *n.* [Fr.] A share of land; a partnership in power. [*Chaucer.*]

CHANCE, *n* [add.] A term applied to events which do not happen in conformity with any law of sequence, which are not related through causation, and in which there are no grounds for inferring a uniformity Events are, separately, the effects of causes, and therefore of laws, and do not therefore happen by chance, or casually; but two events which are neither cause and effect, nor the effects of the same cause, nor the effects of causes between which there subsists a law of co-existence, are conjoined by chance; they co-exist or succeed each other by chance.

CHANCE,† *adv.* By chance; perchance.

CHANCELLOR, *n* [add] *Chancellor of a diocese*, or *of a bishop*, the vicar-general to the bishop, who holds his courts, and directs and assists him in matters of ecclesiastical law —*Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*, an officer who presides either in person, or by deputy, in the court of the duchy of Lancaster concerning all matters of equity, relating to lands holden of the king (queen) in right of the duchy of Lancaster.

CHANCE'-MEDLEY, *n.* [add.] *Originally* this term signified a casual affray or riot, accompanied with violence, but without deliberate or preconceived malice; but it is applied at present to a particular kind of homicide, viz, the killing of another in self-defence, upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter. The term has been sometimes applied to any kind of homicide by misadventure, but in strictness is applicable to such killing only as happens in defending one's self against attack.

CHAN'CERY, *n.* [add.] In *Scotland* there is no court of chancery separate from the courts of common law, the whole judicatures of Scotland having become subject to the court of session, where the chancellor in former times presided, dispensing both equity and common law.—*Inns of chancery.* [*See* under INN.]

CHAN'CY, *a.* Lucky. [*Scotch.*]

CHAND'LER, *n.* [add] A dealer in general; the particular meaning of the term being determined by a prefix; as, tallow-*chandler*, ship-*chandler*, &c.

CHANGE, *v. i.* [add.] To be transformed; as, to *change* into flame.

CHANGE'FULLY, *adv.* In a changeful manner.

CHANGE'FULNESS, *n.* Quality of being changeful.

CHANGE'-WHEELS, *n.* In *mec.*, wheels of various but definite sizes, by which the angular velocity of an axis may be changed in any required relation. Supposing there are two axes whose positions are fixed in the machine, and that one of them has a uniform velocity which it is desirable to vary at the second axis according to a given set of valves. The mode usually adopted is to provide as many pairs of wheels as there are to be valves, and of which the sums of the pitch radii are pair and pair equal to the distance of the axes, and to connect the axes by that pair of these wheels which gives the required speed. The set of wheels provided for this purpose are commonly termed *change-wheels*, and the ratios of their radii are termed the *change-ratios* of the set. Every lathe for cutting screws, &c., is provided with such a set of change-wheels.

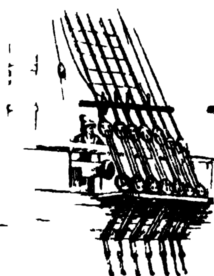
CHANG'ING-PIECE,† *n.* A term of contempt for one who is fickle or changeable.

CHAN'NEL, *n.* A kennel. [*Shak.*]

CHAN'NELLED, instead of CHAN'NELED.

CHAN'NELLING, instead of CHAN'NELING.

CHAN'NELS, *n* In *ships*, the *channels* (main, fore, and mizen) are pieces of plank, of considerable thickness, projecting horizontally from the vessel's sides. The chain plates are carried through notches on their outer edge, in



Shrouds extended on the Channels.

order to extend the shrouds of the lower rigging, and keep them clear of the gunwale. They are also called *chain wales*, *guard-boards*, or *channel-boards.*—*Channel-plates.* [*See* CHAIN-PLATES.]

CHANSONNETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A little song.

CHANT, *n.* [add] A peculiar kind of sacred music, in which prose is sung with less variety of intonation than in common airs.

CHANT'ER, *n.* [add.] The English name of Accentor, the genus of birds containing the hedge-sparrow.

CHANT'ERIE,† *n.* [Fr.] An endowment for the payment of a priest to sing mass agreeably to the appointment of the founder. [*See* CHANTRY.] [*Chaucer.*]

CHANT'ING, *n.* [add.] The act of singing or uttering after the manner of a chant.

CHAP'EAU BRAS, *n.* (shap'po brä) [Fr.] A kind of military hat which can be flattened and put under the arm (*bras.*)

CHAP'EL, *n.* [add] This term is pretty generally used to designate the places of worship erected by various sects of Dissenters under the Act of Toleration. The name *chapel* is generally given, by Protestants at least, to the Roman Catholic places of worship.—*Chapel* is also a name given to a printer's workhouse, said to be so designated because printing was first carried on by Caxton in a chapel attached to Westminster Abbey.

CHAP'ERON, *n.* [add.] One who attends a lady to public places, as a guide or protector.

CHAP'LAINRY, *n.* Same as CHAPLAINCY.

CHAP'MANHEDE,† *n.* The condition of a chapman or tradesman. [*Chaucer*]

CHAP'PIT, *pp.* Struck; pounded; mashed. [*Scotch.*]

CHAPS, *n. plur.* The jaws of a vice.

CHAP'TER, *n.* [add.] In *eccles. polity*, the canons in the cathedral or conventual churches, when assembled, form what is called the *chapter*. Anciently the *chapter* was the council of the bishop.—The members of the College of Arms are said to hold a *chapter*, when they meet to confer on the business of their office; and in like manner, *chapters* of the order of the Garter are held.—The term *chapter* is also applied to an organized branch of some society or fraternity, as of the free-masons, &c

CHAR, *n* [add] A single, separate act; a turn; a bout.

CHAR, for CHARIOT. [*Chaucer*]

CHA'RA, *n* A genus of plants, nat. order Characeæ, or, as some think, a genus of algæ. The species are jointed leafless plants, with verticillate branches, composed either of one or of several tubes adhering in bundles, and incrusted with calcareous matter. They inhabit pools and slow streams, to which they communicate a nauseous and offensive odour. Six species are enumerated by British botanists, known by the name of stonewort, or water-horsetail. They are usually distinguished into the genera Chara, which has several tubes, and Nitella, with the frond of only one tube.

CHAR'ACTER, *n.* [add] Peculiar nature.

CHARADÉ, *n.* [add.] [Possibly from the French, pronounced *shah-rad.*] A riddle, enigma, &c.

CHAR'BON, *n.* [Fr.] A little black spot or mark, remaining after the large spot in the cavity of the corner-tooth of a horse is gone.

CHAR'BONCLE,† *n.* A carbuncle. [*Chaucer.*]

CHAR COAL-BLACKS, *n.* Black pigments, consisting of burnt ivory, bones, vine-twigs, peach-stones, nut and almond shells, the condensed smoke of resin, &c.

CHARES, *n.* [*See* CHAR] Work. [*Shak.*]

CHAR'FRON, *n.* [Fr. *chanfrein.*] A plate of steel, or piece of leather, to protect the face of a horse in plate-armour. [*See cut* in *Dict.* CHAMFRAIN.]

CHARGE'ANT,† *ppr.* Burthensome. [*Chaucer.*]

CHARGE'-HOUSE,† *n.* A school-house.

CHAR'ITY, *n.* [add.] In the *court of chancery* the term *charity* is used to signify such charitable bequests as are within the letter and the spirit of the statute of Elizabeth, as gifts, devises, &c., for the relief of aged, impotent, and poor people, for schools of learning, free-schools, and scholars of universities, for repairs of bridges, ports, highways, churches, for education and preferment of orphans, &c. By the statute

above-mentioned all devises for superstitious uses are prohibited.

CHARIVARI, *n.* (shärevaree'.) [Fr.] In the *United States of America*, a mock serenade of discordant music, kettles, tin-horns, &c., designed to annoy and insult.

CHÄRLATAN'IC, *a.* Resembling a charlatan.

CHÄRLATAN'ICALLY, *adv.* Like a charlatan.

CHÄR'LATANISM, *n.* Quackery; charlatanry.

CHÄR'LOCK, *n.* [add.] In *bot.*, *Raphanus raphanistrum* and *Sinapis arvensis*, very pernicious weeds in corn-fields and among turnips.

CHÄRMES,† *n. plur.* [*See* CHARM.] Songs; lays. [*Spenser.*]

CHÄR'NEL, *n.* A repository for the bones of the dead; a charnel-house.

CHÄR'QUI, *n.* In *South America*, the name given to jerked-beef. It is the flesh of the animal (bullock, buffalo, or cow) cut into long strips, and dried in highly airy localities, being well exposed to sun and wind; the heat of the former turns it into a substance having the appearance of glue.

CHARR, *n.* [add.] The *Salmo salvelinus*, which inhabits the lakes of Scotland, Wales, and of the north of England. Its flesh is held in high estimation. [*See* CHAR.]

CHARTA'CEOUS, *a.* In *bot*, papery; resembling paper. Applied to the paper-like texture of leaves.

CHÄRTAGRAPH'IC, *a.* Belonging to maps.

CHARTE, *n.* (shärt.) [Fr.] The constitution or fundamental law of the French monarchy, as established on the restoration of Louis XVIII., in 1814.

CHÄRT'EL,† *n.* [Fr. *cartel.*] A letter of defiance, or challenge to a single combat. [*See* CARTEL.]

CHÄR'TER, *n.* [add.] In *English law*, the term *charter* was used to denote any public instrument, deed, or writing, being written evidence of things done between man and man, and standing as a perpetual record. Charters are divided into *royal charters*, or charters of the crown, and *charters of private persons*. *Royal charters* were such instruments as conferred some liberty, right, or franchise. Such was the charter granted by William the Conqueror; the charters of liberties granted by Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., John [*see* MAGNA CHARTA], Henry III., and Edward I.; charters to boroughs and municipal bodies; charters to universities and colleges; charters to colonies and foreign possessions, &c. *Charters of private persons*, are the title-deeds of lands, many of which are the ancient grants of feudal lords to their tenants.

CHÄR'TERER, *n.* One who charters or hires a ship for a voyage; also, a Cheshire freeholder.

CHÄR'TERIST, *n.* An adherent to the charter.

CHARTOM'ETER, *n.* [L. *charta*, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring maps and charts.

CHASE, *n.* [add.] A wide groove.—In *ship-building*, a long sloping mortice.—*To give chase to*, to pursue.—*Beasts of the chase*, properly, the buck, doe, fox, martin, and roe; but in a common and legal sense, the term extends to all the beasts of the forest, which, besides the others, are reckoned to be hart, hind, hare, boar, and wolf; and, in a word, all wild beasts of venery, and hunting.—In *operative mech.*, when the thread of a screw is formed in the turning-lathe it is said to be *chased*, and the operation of making it is called *chasing*. A lathe adapted to screw-cutting is accordingly sometimes called a *chasing-lathe*.

CHAS'ED, *pp.* [add.] Embossed.

CHASE'-MORTICE, *n.* Misplaced: see after CHASMED.

CHASE'-PORTS, *n.* The gun-ports at the bows and stern of a ship of war.

CHĀS'ER, *n.* [add.] In *marine lan.*, a vessel which pursues another, called the *chase*. — *Bow-chasers*, the guns pointed from the bows of a ship of war. —*Stern-chasers*, the guns pointed from the stern of a ship.

CHĀS'ING, *ppr* [add.] Embossing on metals.

CHASM'Y, for CHASMY.

CHAS'TIE,† for CHASTISE. [*Chaucer.*]

CHAS'TONS,† *n.* Breeches of mail used by knights in the 13th century

CHÂT ELAINE, *n.* [Fr., a female castle-keeper.] A modern appendage worn by fashionable ladies. It consists of a bunch of steel or golden chains depending from the waist, from each of which chains is suspended some article of household use, as a key, a pin-cushion, a thimble-case, a penknife, a corkscrew, &c, &c. A similar appendage for gentlemen is called a *chatelan*.

CHAT'TEL, *n* [add] *Goods and chattels*, a phrase used to express all that a man has, except such estates in land as are freehold estates; but the word *chattels* alone expresses the same thing as *goods and chattels*.

CHATTERA'TION, *n* Act of chattering; disposition, or habit of talking much. [*Colloq.*]

CHAU'DRON,† *n.* *See* CHAWDRON.

CHAUK'-DAW, *n.* The local name for the red-legged crow or chough (*Fregilus graculus*).

CHAUNT. *See* CHANT.

CHAUS'SES, *n.* [Fr] The tight coverings for the legs and body, reaching to the waist, in use by the Normans.

CHĀY, *n.* A chaise. [*American*]

CHĀY'A-ROOT, } *n.* The root of the
SHĀY A-ROOT, } *Oldenlandia umbellata*, a biennial plant which grows wild on the Coromandel coast, and is likewise cultivated there for the sake of the red colouring matter which the bark of the root yields. This dye-stuff is used for giving the beautiful red of the Madras cottons.

CHEAP O'T. Well deserving of it; deserving worse. [*Scotch.*]

CHEAR'EN,† *v. i.* [*See* CHEER.] To grow cheerful. [*Spenser.*]

CHEAT, *v. t.* [add.] To acquire by cheating; as, to *cheat* an estate from one. [*Cowley.*]

CHEAT'ER,† *n.* Escheater. [*Shak.*]

CHEAT'ERY, *n.* Fraud; imposition; deception. [*Vulgar.*]

CHEBAC'CO-BOAT, *n.* A description of fishing-vessel or large boat employed in the Newfoundland fisheries, and so named from the former name of the place where they are made, now Essex, in Massachusetts.

CHECK, *v. t.* [add.] To make a mark against names in going over a list.

CHECK, *n.* [add.] A mark put against names in going over a list; a token given to railway passengers, serving to identify them in claiming their luggage, &c. Also, a similar token given in theatres to identify those who go out expecting to return. A species of chequered cloth, in which coloured lines or stripes cross each other rectangularly, like a chess-board.

CHECK'ED,† *pp.* or *a.* Chequered. [*Spenser.*]

CHECK'ER-BOARD, *n.* A board for playing checkers or draughts.

CHECK'ERED, } *pp.* Variegated; di-
CHEQ'UERED, } versified.

CHECK'LATON,† } *n.* A kind of
CHEKE'LATOUN,† } chequered or motley stuff. [*Chaucer.*]

CHECK'-MATE, *v. t.* [add.] To put in check; to make a move in chess which stops all further moving, and ends the game; to control; to defeat.

CHECKS, *n.* A name given to a kind of checkered cloth, as ginghams, aprons, plaids, &c. [*See* CHECK.]

CHECKT, for CHECKED.

CHED'DER, *a.* Noting a rich, fine-flavoured cheese, made at Chedder in England.

CHED'DER-PINK, *n.* In *bot.*, a species of dianthus.

CHEEK'-BAND, *n* A strap of a head-stall; a throat-band.

CHEER, *n.* [add.] Face; countenance. [*Shak.*]

CHEER, *v. i.* [add.] To be in any temper of mind.

How *cheer'st* thou, Jessica *Shak.*

CHEER'ED, *pp.* instead of CHEERED.

CHEER'ER, *n.* instead of CHEERER.

CHEER'FUL, *a.* instead of CHEERFUL.

CHEER'FULLY, *adv.* instead of CHEERFULLY.

CHEER'FULNESS, *n.* instead of CHEERFULNESS.

CHEER'ILY, *adv.* instead of CHEERILY.

CHEER INESS, *n.* instead of CHEERINESS.

CHEER'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* instead of CHEERING.

CHEER'INGLY, *adv.* instead of CHEERINGLY.

CHEER'ISHNESS,† *n.* instead of CHEERISHNESS.

CHEER'LESS, *a.* instead of CHEERLESS.

CHEER'LESSNESS, *n.* State of being destitute of cheerfulness or comfort.

CHEER LY, *a.* instead of CHEERLY.

CHEER'LY, *adv.* instead of CHEERLY.

CHEER'UP, } *v. t.* To make cheerful;
CHIRR'UP, } to enliven. [*Colloq.*]

CHEER'Y, *a.* instead of CHEERY.

CHEES,† *pp.* from *Chese.* Chose. [*Chaucer.*]

CHEESE, *n.* [add.] There are a great many kinds of cheese, which differ from one another according to the quality of the milk employed, and the mode of preparation; as, *brickbat*, *Chedder*, *Cheshire*, *Derbyshire*, *Dunlop*, *Gloucester*, of which there are two kinds, the *single* and *double*; *sage* or *green-cheese*, *Slipcoat*, *Stilton*, &c.; *Gouda cheese* is made in Holland, and derives its flavour from the muriatic acid used in curdling the milk; *Parmesan cheese* is a skim-milk cheese made at Parma, in Italy. The name *cheese* is also given to a mass of pomace or ground apples placed on a press.

CHEESE'-CEMENT, *n.* A kind of glue used in joining broken china, painters' panel-boards, &c.

CHEESE'-FAT, *n.* Cheese-dish; cheese-form. [*Sir W. Scott.*]

CHEESE'-LEP, *n.* A bag in which rennet for cheese is kept.

CHEESE′-MITE, *n.* An insect of the genus Acarus, the *A. domesticus*, which infests cheese.

CHEES′Y, *a.* instead of CHEESY.

CHEET, *v. i.* To *cheet*, to chatter or chirrup. [*Tennyson.*]

CHEG′OE, *n.* [add.] The *Pulex penetrans* of Linnæus, formed by modern naturalists into a genus called Sarcopsylla, from its being able to penetrate into the flesh.

CHEILOG′NATHA, *n.* [Gr. χειλος, a lip, and γναθος, a jaw. In words having the initial syllable *chei*, naturalists frequently change the *ei* into *i*, as *chilognatha*, *chironectes*, *chiroptera*, &c.] An order of myriapods in which the two mandibles and the tongue are united to form a large lower lip.

CHEIROGAL′EUS, *n* [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and γαλεως, a young cat or weasel.] A genus of quadrumanous mammals which inhabit Madagascar. They belong to the family of lemurs.

CHEIROL′OGY, *n.* [Gr χειρ, the hand, and λογος, discourse.] The art of conversing with the fingers, practised generally by the deaf and dumb.

CHEIRONEC′TES, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and νηχω, to swim] The frog-fish or hand-fish, a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, having the pectoral fins supported, like short feet, upon peduncles, by means of which they are enabled to creep over mud and sand when left dry by the receding tide, and also to take short leaps like a frog. They are found in the estuaries of the north-east of Australia. The same name is given by Illiger to a genus of marsupialia, in which the hinder-hands are webbed. One species is known, a spotted quadruped, found in some parts of South America.

CHEIROP′TER, **CHEIROP′TERA**, instead of **CHEIROPTER**, **CHEIROPTERA**. [add.] [*See* BAT, VESPERTILIO.]

CHEIROP′TEROUS, *a.* Belonging to the cheiroptera or bat tribe; furnished with elongated fingers or toes, for the expansion of membranes which serve as wings.

CHEKE,† *See* CHEEK. [*Chaucer*]

CHEKE′-MATE,† *See* CHECK-MATE. [*Chaucer.*]

CHEK′ERE,† *See* CHECKER. [*Chaucer.*]

CHE′LA, *n* [Gr. χηλη, a claw.] The name given to the first pair of forceps of the crab, lobster, &c ; also written *Chely*.

CHELAUN′DRE,† *n.* [Fr.] A goldfinch. [*Chaucer.*]

CHELIC′ERA, or **CHELIC′ERES**, *n.* [Gr. χηλη, a claw, and κερας, a horn.] A name given to the prehensile claws of the scorpion and spider, which are the homologues of antennæ.

CHELIDO′NIUM, instead of CHELIDONIUM.

CHEL′IFER, *n.* A genus of arachnidæ, remarkable for the resemblance which the species bear to scorpions. They are very small, and resemble miniature scorpions deprived of their tails; they run quickly, and often sideways like crabs. Two or three species are found in this country, where they are called book-scorpions.

CHELINGUE′, or **MASULA-MANCHE′**, *n.* A clumsy kind of boat used on the coast of Coromandel, more especially at Madras and Pondicherry, for transporting passengers and light goods across the bar and through the surf. The chelingues are formed of broad, thin, hard planks, sewed together with cocoa-nut fibre; they are broad, flat-bottomed, light, elastic, and stand high out the water, are difficult to manage, present a great surface to the wind, and sail slow; but they are



Chelingue or Masula-boat of Madras.

admirably adapted for the purpose for which they are used, and sustain uninjured continual shocks on the bars and on the shores, any one of which would be sufficient to break up an European boat.

CHELO′NE, *n* A beautiful genus of herbaceous plants, nat order Scrophulariaceæ. The species are known by the names of tortoise-flower, shell-flower, and snake-head.

CHELO′NIA, **CHELO′NIANS**, } *n* [add.] [*See* TORTOISE, TURTLE.]

CHELO′NIDÆ, *n.* The turtles, a family of chelonian reptiles, distinguished by the incompleteness of their shelly covering, and by the peculiar modification of the feet for swimming.

CHEMISETTE′, *n.* [Fr.] An under-garment worn over the chemise.

CHEMO′SIS, *n.* [From Gr. χαινω, to gape] An affection of the eye in which the conjunctiva is elevated above the transparent cornea

CHEN′ZIE, *n.* A chain. [*Scotch.*]

CHEPE,† *n.* Cheapness. [*Chaucer.*]

CHEPE,† *v t* To cheapen; to buy. [*Chaucer.*]

CHEQ′UER, *n.* [Abbreviation of *Exchequer.*] A treasury

CHEQ′UER-BERRY, *n.* A handsome little creeping plant, the *Mitchella repens*, growing in North America

CHEQ′UERS, *n.* In *masonry*, stones in the facings of walls, which have all their thin joints continued in straight lines without interruption or breaking joints, thus presenting the appearance of chequer-work —2. The game of draughts.

CHERCH,† *n.* A church. [*Chaucer.*]

CHERE,† *n.* [Fr.] The face; visage; countenance; appearance; entertainment; good cheer. [*See* CHEER.] [*Chaucer.*]

CHER′ICE,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To cherish. [*Chaucer.*]

CHER′ISANCE,† *n.* [Fr.] Comfort. [*Chaucer.*]

CHERL,† *n. See* CHURL. [*Chaucer.*]

CHERLER′IA, *n.* A genus of ornamental plants, nat. order Alsinaceæ. *C. sedoides* has densely crowded roots, bearing close tufts of stems, which, with the slender leaves, form a thick mass of short verdure. It grows near the summits of the higher mountains of Scotland.

CHER′LISH,† *a. See* CHURLISH. [*Chaucer.*]

CHEROOT′, *n.* A kind of cigar. The genuine cheroot is from Manilla, in the Philippine Islands, and is much prized for the delicacy of its flavour.

CHER′RIES, *n.* Spherical cutters or countersinks used in making bullet-moulds

CHER′RY, *n.* [add.] All the varieties of cherries known in our gardens are the produce of *Cerasus avium*, or *Cerasus vulgaris*, or of plants obtained by the intermixture of those two original species. The timber of cherry-trees is valuable for the more common kinds of cabinet-work.

CHER′RY,† *v. t.* To cherish [*Spenser.*]

CHER′RY-BAY, *n.* The laurel.

CHER′RY-BRANDY, *n.* Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.

CHER′RY-WINE, *n.* Wine made from cherries.

CHER UP, *n.* (cheer up) An act of quickening or of enlivening; encouragement. [*Colloq*]

CHER UP, *v. t. See* CHEERUP.

CHER′VIL, *n. See* NEEDLE-CHERVIL, and SCANDIX.

CHESE,† *v. t. See* CHOOSE. [*Chaucer.*]

CHES′IBLE, *n.* [add.] [*See* CHASUBLE]

CHES SEL, *n* A mould or vat in which cheese is formed.

CHESTE,† *n.* A coffin, debate. [*Chaucer.*]

CHEST′EINE,† *n.* [Fr. *chastaigne.*] The chestnut-tree, or its fruit. [*Chaucer.*]

CHET′WERT, *n.* [Ger. *Tschetwert.*] A Russian grain-measure, equal to 0·7218 of an imperial quarter, or about three-fourths nearly.

CHEVAL′, *n. plur. Chevaux.* [Fr.] A horse; cavalry.—In *composition*, a support or frame; thus, a *cheval-glass* is a large swing-glass mounted on a frame, &c.

CHEVALIER′, *n.* [add.] In *ornith.*, the *Totanus glottis*, a grallatorial bird, called by some green-shank, and by others the green-legged horseman. It stands very high on its legs.

CHEV′ALRIE,† *n. See* CHIVALRY. [*Chaucer.*]

CHEVAS′TER, **CHEVES′TRE**, } *n.* [Fr.] In *surg.*, a double roller applied to the head in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw.

CHEVE,† *v. i.* [Fr.] To come to an agreement or conclusion. [*Chaucer.*]

CHEV′ERIL, *n.* [add.] *Metaphorically*, a yielding or pliable disposition. As an *adjective*, yielding; pliable; as, a *cheveril* conscience.

CHEVESAILLE′, *n.* (shevesayl′.) [Fr.] A necklace. [*Chaucer.*]

CHEVE'TAIN,† *n.* [Fr.] A chieftain. [*Chaucer.*]
CHEV'ISAUNCE,† *n.* [*See* CHEVISANCE.] Enterprise; bargain; chiefdom. [*Spenser.*]
CHEVRETTE', *n.* [Fr.] An engine used in raising guns or mortars into their carriages.
CHEV'RON, *n.* [add.] The distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers' coats.
CHEV'RON-WORK, *n.* In *arch.* [*See* CHEVRON.]
CHEW'ING-BALL, *n.* A medicinal ball for a horse, composed of the wood of the bay and juniper trees, assafetida, liver of antimony, and pellitory of Spain.
CHIA'RO-OSCU'RO, or CHIA'RO-SCU'RO.
CHI'ASTRE, *n.* [Gr. χιαζω, to form the Greek letter χ, *chi.*] A bandage for stopping hemorrhage from the temporal artery, shaped like a cross, or the Greek letter χ, *chi.*
CHIBOUQUE', *n.* A Turkish pipe, of which the amber mouth-piece, and sometimes the ball which contains the leaf, is adorned with precious stones.

The long *chibouque's* dissolving cloud supply.
Byron, Corsair.
Resign'd his gem-adorned *chibouque.*
Byron, Bride of Abydos

CHI'CA, *n.* [add.] A fermented liquor used by the Peruvians, and obtained by them from the Indian corn.
CHICHE,† *a.* [Fr.] Niggardly; sparing. [*Chaucer.*]
CHICK'ABIDDY, *n.* A young chicken. [*Provincial.*]
CHICK'ADEE, *n.* In *America*, a name given to the black-cap titmouse, from its peculiar note.
CHICK'EN-GRAPE, *n.* An American species of the vine, the *Vitis cordifolia*, or heart-leaved vine; also termed *winter-grape.*
CHICK'ETS, *n.* Fastenings; a term used by Ford in describing the Escurial in Spain — "the green shutters and *chickets* are offensive." It is probably from the old Fr. *cliquet*, the knocker or hammer of a door.
CHICK'LING-VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus Lathyrus, the *L. sativus.* When used as food, it causes an incurable rigidity of the limbs in either man or beasts.
CHICK'WEED WINTER-GREEN, *n.* A plant of the genus Trientalis, the *T. europæa.* [*See* TRIENTALIS.]
CHIC'ORY, } *n.* [add.] A plant of the
CHIC'CORY, } genus Cichorium, the *C. intybus*, nat. order Compositæ, sub-order Cichoraceæ. The whole plant is bitter and aromatic, and the leaves as well as the root have been used in medicine, in the form of a decoction, as a tonic bitter and diuretic. Chicory is extensively cultivated in Belgium and Germany for the purpose of preparing from the root a powder which can be substituted for coffee, and which is extensively employed for adulterating coffee. Cattle and sheep are said to be fond of the leaves of chicory. [*See cut in Dict.* SUCCORY.]
CHID'ERESSE,† } *n.* A female scold.
CHIDE'STER,† } [*Chaucer.*]
CHIEF, *a.* [add.] *Chief-tenant*, a tenant *in capite*, or tenant-in-chief. [*See* TENANT.]
CHIEF-JUS'TICE, *n.* The presiding justice, particularly the presiding judge in the courts of common pleas and king's bench.

CHIEF'-RENTS, *n* The same as QUIT-RENTS,—which see.
CHIEF'TAINCY, *n.* The office or station of chieftain.
CHIER'TEE,† *n.* [Fr.] Tenderness; affection; charity. [*Chaucer.*]
CHIFF'-CHAFF, *n.* The white-throat (*Sylvia hippolais*), one of our song-birds, is so called from its note.
CHIFFONNIER', *n.* (shiffoneer'.) [Fr.] *Literally*, a receptacle for rags or shreds.—2. A movable and ornamental cupboard or receptacle.—3. In *France*, a rag-picker.
CHIG'OE, CHIG'RE, *n.* *See* CHEGOE.
CHIK'ARY, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a native huntsman.
CHIKE,† *n.* A chicken. [*Chaucer.*]
CHIL'BLAIN, *v. t.* To render sore by cold or frost; to produce chilblains.
CHILDE, *n.* A noble youth; the son of a nobleman; a cognomen formerly prefixed to his family name by the eldest son of a nobleman until he succeeded to the titles of his ancestors, or gained new honours by his own prowess.
CHILD'ING, *a.* Producing; as, the *childing* autumn. [*Shak.*]
CHILD'NESS,† *n.* Childish playfulness; sportive gaiety of a child.
CHILD'WIT,† *n* [*Child* and Sax. *wite*, a fine or penalty.] A fine or penalty of a bondwoman unlawfully begotten with child.
CHIL'IASM, instead of CHIL'IASM.
CHILIAS'TIC, *a.* Relating to the millennium; millenarian.
CHILL, *n* [add.] In a *figurative* sense, a check to feelings of joy; as, a *chill* came over the assembly.
CHILL,† *v. i.* To shiver.
CHIL'LED, *pp.* [add.] In *painting*, a term applied to the varnish of a picture, when the cloudiness or dimness called *blooming* appears on the surface.
CHIL'LY, *adv.* Coldly; with coldness.
CHILOG'NATHES, } *n.* [Gr χειλος, a
CHILOG'NATHA, } lip, and γναθος, a jaw.] An order of the myriapoda or centipedes, distinguished by having the two mandibles and the tongue so united as to form a large lower lip. They are found beneath the bark of trees, and in humid places.
CHIMÆ'RA, *n.* *See* CHIMERA.
CHIMÆ'RIDÆ, *n.* A family of cartilaginous fishes, distinguished from the other families of the cartilaginous order



Chimæra monstrosa.

by the head being furnished with appendages, and the tail terminating in a point. It contains the genera Chimæra and Callorhynchus.
CHIME, or CHINE, *n.* In *ship-building*, that part of the water-way left above the deck, to allow the lower seam of spirketting to be easily calked, and hollowed out to form a water-course.
CHIMED, *pp.* In *ship-building*, notched or hollowed out to form a water-course.
CHIMERE, *n.* [add.] The upper robe, to which the lawn-sleeves of a bishop are attached.
CHIM'LEY-NEUK, *n.* Chimney-corner. [*Scotch.*]
CHIM'NEY, *n.* [add.] A fire-place; the lower part of the body of brick or stone which confines and conveys smoke; also, a tall glass to surround the flame of a lamp.
CHIM'NEY-CAN, } *n.* A cylindrical
CHIM'NEY-POT, } pipe of earthenware or brick, placed on the top of chimneys to prevent smoking.
CHIM'NEY-SWALLOW, *n.* The *Hirundo rustica*, one of our most common species of swallows.
CHIM'NEY-TOP, *n.* The summit of a chimney.
CHI'NA-CLAY, *n.* Kaolin,—which see.
CHI'NA-GLAZE, *n.* A preparation for printing blue frit. It is composed of ten parts of glass, two of lead, and three or more of blue calx.
CHI'NAMAN'S-HAT, *n.* The name given by collectors to a shell found on our coasts, the *Calyptræa sinensis.*
CHI'NA-PINK, *n.* A flower; a species of dianthus.
CHI'NA-STONE, *n.* Decomposed granite.
CHI'NA-WARE, *n.* Fine porcelain, originally from China. [*See* PORCELAIN.]
CHINC'APIN, *n.* In *America*, a name given to the dwarf-chestnut, *Castanea pumila*, which produces nuts. It grows in the southern states.
CHINCHE,† *n.* Same as CHICHE. [*Chaucer.*]
CHINCH'ERIE,† *n.* Niggardliness. [*Chaucer.*]
CHINCHIL'LA, *n.* A genus of rodent animals, peculiar to the South American continent. The species are nearly of the form and size of the rabbit. *C. lanigera* produces the gray fur which has been so much prized in Europe for many years. [*See* CHINCHILLIDÆ.]
CHIN'-CLOTH, *n.* A sort of muffler



Chin-cloth.

worn by ladies in the time of Charles I.
CHINESE-FIRE, *n.* A composition used in fire-works.
CHINESE'-GLUE, *n.* A superior glue and varnish obtained from a species of algæ which abounds on the shores of China. When once dried, it resists the action of water, and is employed by the Chinese to fill up the lozenge-shaped interstices in the net-work of bamboo, of which their windows are frequently constructed, as well as to strengthen and varnish the paper of their lanterns.
CHINESE' PITCHER-PLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus Nepenthes, the *N. phyllamphora* of Willdenow [*See* PITCHER-PLANT.]
CHINESE'-WHITE, *n.* An empirical name given to the white oxide of zinc; a valuable pigment recently introduced into the arts, as a substitute for the preparations of white-lead.
CHIN'GLY, *a.* Gravelly; abounding in gravel.
CHINK, *n.* A term for money, used in various parts of England. [*Vulgar.*]—Also, the name of a bird, the reed-bunting (*Emberiza schœniculus*), probably derived from its note.

CHINK'ING-AND-DAUB'ING. In *America*, the process of filling with chips and clay the chinks or interstices between the logs of houses.

CHIN'NA, *n.* An Oriental plant of the pea or vetch kind.

CHIN'-SCAB, *n.* A disease in sheep, called by shepherds, *darters*.

CHIP, *n.* [add.] *A chip of the old block,* a *familiar* phrase applied to a child or individual, who, either in person, or in sentiments and disposition, resembles his father.

CHIP'-HAT, *n.* A hat made of chips, or wood cut into thin filaments, and plaited, so as to resemble a straw-hat. Ladies at one time very commonly wore *chip-hats*.

CHIP'PING-PIECES, *n.* The projecting pieces of iron cast on the faces of iron framing, when intended to be rested against each other.

CHIP'PY, *a.* Abounding in chips.

CHIRCH,† *n.* A church. [*Chaucer.*]

CHIRCH'HAWE,† *n.* A church-yard. [*Chaucer.*]

CHIRCH'REVE,† *n.* A church-warden. [*Chaucer.*]

CHIRK'ING,† *n.* A disagreeable sound. [*Chaucer.*]

CHIR'RUP, *v. t.* *See* CHEERUP.

CHIR'RUP, *v. i.* To chirp.

CHIRUR'GEONLY, *adv.* After the manner of a surgeon.

CHIS'ELLED, instead of CHIS'ELED.

CHIS'ELLED-WORK, *n.* In *masonry*, the state of stones, the surface of which is formed by the chisel.

CHIS'ELLING, instead of CHISELING.

CHIS'EL-SHAPED, *a.* Formed like a chisel.

CHIS'LEY, *a.* In *agric.*, a term applied to a soil betwixt sandy and clayey, containing a large admixture of gravel and small pebbles.

CHIT, *n.* [add.] An instrument for cleaving laths

CHIT,† for CHILDETH. [*Chaucer.*]

CHI'TINE, *n.* [Gr. χιτων, a tunic] A principle discovered in beetles and other insects, consisting of the base of their external skeleton. It is also termed *entomoline*, and is obtained by plunging the insects into a hot solution of potash.

CHIT'TERLINGS, *n.* [add] The smaller intestines of swine, &c, fried for food.

CHIVE'-GARLIC, *n.* A British plant of the genus Allium, the *A. schœnoprasum*, used as a pot-herb.

CHIV'ER,† *v. i.* [Sax.] To shiver. [*Chaucer.*]

CHLONAPH'TASE, *n.* The name given by Laurent to a substance obtained by acting on subchloride of naphthaline, by alcoholic solution of potash. To other compounds obtained by the action of chlorine on naphthaline, Laurent gives the names, *chlonaphtese, chlonaphtise, chlonaphtose, chlonaphtuse, chlonaphtalase, chlonaphtalese, chlonaphtalise*.

CHLO'RA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat order Gentianaceæ. *C. perfoliata*, yellow-wort, is a British species. [*See* YELLOW-WORT.]

CHLO'RAL, *n.* [add.] Chloral is a colourless, transparent, oily-looking fluid, having a pungent smell. It combines with bromine, iodine, and sulphur, and consists of six equivalents of chlorine, four of oxygen, and nine of carbon.

CHLO'REBRONAPH'TISE, or **CHLO'REBRONAPH'TOSE,** *n.* Compounds derived from naphthaline, in which the hydrogen is replaced by bromine and chlorine at once.

CHLORIBRONAPH'TOSE, or **CHLO'RIBRONAPH'TUSE,** *n.* Compounds derived from the action of chlorine and bromine on naphthaline.

CHLO'RIC ACID, *n.* An acid which consists of one equivalent of chlorine, and five of oxygen. It may be obtained by adding dilute sulphuric acid to chlorate of barytes, in which case sulphate of barytes is precipitated, and chloric acid remains in solution. When very strong, it forms a yellowish, oily-looking liquid, very sour to the taste. Perchloric acid consists of one equivalent of chlorine, and seven of oxygen. Its best known salt is the perchlorate of potash.

CHLO'RIC ETHER, *n.* A substance which results from the action of chlorine on olefiant gas, and is generally known as the oil of the Dutch chemists. The same name is given to a substance obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into alcohol to saturation, and distilling the product. It is also termed hydrochloric ether.

CHLO'RIC OXIDE, *n.* The peroxide of chlorine.

CHLORI'ODATE, *n.* A compound formed by the union of chloriodic acid with a base.

CHLORIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing chlorite; as, *chloritic* sand.

CHLO'RO-ARGENT'OTYPE, *n.* [*Chloride; L. argentum;* and Gr. τυπος, type.] A photographic agent, extremely sensitive to the action of light, and prepared by moistening a piece of paper with a solution of common salt, and then dipping it in one of nitrate of silver. By this means, a thin covering of nitrate of silver is formed on its surface.

CHLO'ROBENZ'IDE, or **CHLO'ROBEN'ZINE.**

CHLO'ROFORM, or **TERCHLO'RIDE OF FORMYLE,** *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, yellowish-green, and L. *formica*, an ant. *See* FORMYLE.] A volatile colourless liquid, of an agreeable, fragrant, sweetish apple taste and smell, of the specific gravity of 1 48, and discovered by Soubeiran and Liebig in 1832. It is prepared by cautiously distilling together a mixture of alcohol, water, and chloride of lime, or bleaching-powder. The inhalation of the vapour of this liquid chloroform through the lungs was first employed by Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, in 1847, and since that time it has been extensively used by him and the medical profession, as an anæsthetic agent, to procure temporary insensibility during delivery, and surgical operations. The inhalation of chloroform first produces slight intoxication; then, frequently, slight muscular contractions, unruliness, and dreaming; then loss of voluntary motion, and consciousness, the patient appearing as if sound asleep; and at last, if too much be given, death by coma and syncope. Bad effects, however, are rarely found to arise from the proper use of chloroform; and, therefore, all objections to it are obviated if it is perfectly pure, if it is administered on a folded handkerchief (only to the extent of a fluid drachm at a time), so as to allow some atmospheric air to be inhaled along with it; and if there is no disease of the heart, lungs, or brain present. The few fatal cases which have occurred from its use, out of the tens of thousands in which it has been given, have arisen from inattention to these rules. The use of chloroform allows operations to be more comfortably performed, prevents the shock of the system produced by them, and thus diminishes their mortality.

CHLO'ROPHYLL, or **CHLO'ROPHYLLE.**

CHLO'ROUS ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by mixing oil of vitriol very gradually and cautiously with chlorate of potash, and applying to the mass a very gentle heat. Chlorous acid is given off as a deep-yellow gas, very easily decomposed, and very explosive. It consists of one equivalent of chlorine and four of oxygen.

CHLO'ROUS POLE, } *n.* A term ap-
CHLO'ROID POLE, } plied, on the electrical hypothesis, to the negative pole of a galvanic battery, from its exhibiting the attraction which is characteristic of chlorine. The *positive pole*, according to the same hypothesis, is termed the *zincous*, or *zincoid pole.*

CHOAST, *n.* A cough. [*Scotch.*]

CHOCK, *n.* [add.] In *ship-building*, a piece of wood employed in filling up a deficiency.—*Anchor-chocks,* pieces indented in the shank of a wooden anchor-stock when it is defective.—*Boat's chocks,* clamps on which a boat rests when stowed on deck.—*Chock-aft, chock-home, chock-out,* &c, fully aft, home, &c.—*Chock-a-block,* or *block-and-block,* the position of tackling when the blocks are hauled close together.

CHOCK, *v. t.* In *marine lan.*, to put a wedge under a cask or other body to prevent it from moving.

CHOCK,† *v. i.* To fill up a cavity; (to choke;) as, the wood-work exactly *chocked* into the joints.—2. To encounter. [*See* SHOCK.]

CHOIR, *n.* [add.] In *cathedrals*, and *collegiate churches* and *chapels*, that part eastward of the nave, and separated from it usually by a screen of open-work, in which Divine service is performed. Over the screen the organ is commonly placed.

CHOIROPOT'AMUS, *n.* A genus of mammalia belonging to the swine family, two or three species of which are natives of Africa.

CHOIR'-WALL, *n.* In *arch.*, the wall bounding the chancel or choir.

CHOKE, *v. t.* [add.] *To choke the luff,* in *marine lan.*, so to arrange the fall of a tackle in the jaw of the block as to prevent it from rendering.

CHOKE'DAR, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a native domestic watchman.

CHO'LATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of cholic acid with a base.

CHOL'ERICLY, *adv.* In a choleric manner.

CHOLES'TERATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of cholesteric acid with a base.

CHOL'IC ACID. *See* CHOLEIC ACID.

CHOLIN'IC ACID, *n.* A non-azotized acid, formed when bile is acted on by fusion with caustic alkalies. It resembles the resinous acids.

CHOLOID'IC ACID. *See* CHOLEIC ACID.

CHONDROGLOS'SUS, *n.* [Gr. χονδρος, a cartilage, and γλωσσα, the tongue.] In *anat.*, a muscle, running from the cartilaginous joining of the body and horn of the os-hyoides to the tongue.

CHONDROM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. χονδρος, grain, and μετρον, measure.] A small

instrument, of the steelyard kind, for weighing corn.

ȻHONDROPTERYǴIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the chondropterygii; gristly-finned.

ȻHONDROPTERYǴIANS, *n.* Same as Chondropterygii.

CHOP, *n.* A shop. [*Scotch.*]

CHOP, *v. i.* [add.] To jabber; to speak unintelligibly; as, to *chop* French. [*Shak.*]

CHOP'INE,† *n.* A high-heeled shoe.

CHOP'NESS, *n.* A kind of spade.

CHOP'PER, *n.* He or that which chops; a butcher's cleaver.

ȻHO'RALIST, *n.* A member of a choir; a musician.

ȻHOR'DA, *n. plur. Chordæ.* [L.] In *anat.*, a cord; a tendon; a filament of nerve, &c.—In *bot.*, a genus of algæ, *C. filum*, known by the name of sea-laces.

ȻHOREE', *n.* Same as Choreus.

ȻHOREPIS'ȻOPAL, instead of ȻHO-REPISȻOPAL.

ȻHOREPIS'ȻOPUS, *n.* A local or suffragan bishop.

ȻHO'RIȻ, *a.* Relating to a chorus. [*Rar. us.*]

ȻHORIS'TIȻ, *a.* Belonging to a choir; choral. [*Lit. us.*]

ȻHO'RUS, *n.* [add.] Any union of voices in general; as, a *chorus* of continued laughter.—In *music*, a composition sometimes in two or three, but generally in four parts, sung by many voices, accompanied by the whole band when performed in an orchestra, or on the stage, but by the organ alone when sung in a choir. A *double chorus* is in eight vocal parts, and sung by two choirs.

CHOUGH, *n.* [add.] The Cornish chough is separated from the crows by modern naturalists, and is the *Fregilus graculus.*

CHOUL'TRY, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a place of rest and shelter for travellers or merchants, similar to the caravansary or khan of Western Asia.

CHOUT', *n.* In the *East Indies*, a fourth part of the clear revenue.

CHOW, *n.* [Chinese.] A town or city of the second class.

CHOWL, *n.* Jowl. [*Scotch.*]

CHOW'RY, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a whisk to keep off flies; it is often formed of the tail of the yak, a species of ox.

ȻHRIS'MAL, instead of ȻHRISMAL.

ȻHRIST-ȻROSS-ROW, *n.* An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross anciently set before it.

ȻHRIS'TENDOM, *n.* [add.] Christening. [*Shak.*]

ȻHRISTIAN'ITY, *n.* [add.] Conformity to the laws and precepts of the Christian religion.

ȻHRIS'TIAN PERIOD, *n.* In *archæol.*, from the birth of Christ to the present time.

ȻHRIST'MAS, *a.* Belonging to the time of Christ's nativity.

ȻHRIST'MAS-BOX, *n.* [add.] A Christmas-present.

ȻHRIST'MAS-TALE, *n.* A story for Christmas, generally of a fabulous character.

ȻHRIST'MAS-TIDE, *n.* Christmas-time.

ȻHRIST'MAS-TIME, *n.* The season of Christmas.

ȻHROMAT'IȻ THERMOM'ETER, *n.* Sir David Brewster's name for an instrument consisting of several rectangular plates of glass placed with their surfaces in contact, and intended to measure the difference between the temperature of the glass and that of any body, solid or fluid, which may be applied to it. It is so named because, when a heated body is placed in contact with the edges of the glass plates, a polarizing action takes place, and fringes of various colours are produced in the plates by the application of bodies of different temperatures. The tints thus produced serve as a scale to indicate the differences of temperature between the glass and of bodies applied to it.

ȻHROMATOL'OǴY, *n.* [Gr. χρωμα, colour, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise on colours.

ȻHRO'MATROPE, } *n.* [Gr. χρωμα, colour, and τρεπω, to turn.] A modified form of the phenakistoscope, in which the usual figures of horsemen, &c., are replaced in the revolving disk by a double set of highly-coloured circular arcs, all passing through the centre of motion, and intersecting each other, pair and pair, in such a way that the limbs exhibit a slightly different relation in each successive pair, on the same principle as ordinary phenakistoscopic figures are arranged. When the disk is made to rotate in one direction, the effect of the arrangement is such as to give an appearance of streams of colours issuing from the centre as a focus; and by reversing the motion, the colours seem to flow back into the centre. The illusion is highly beautiful, but is only fully realized by means of coloured transparencies in the magic-lantern.

ȻHRO'MOTROPE, }

ȻHROME'-ALUM, *n.* A crystallizable double salt, formed of the sulphates of chromium and of potash.

ȻHROME'-GREEN, *n.* A beautiful dark green pigment, prepared from the oxide of chromium.

ȻHROME'-IRON, *n.* Chromate of iron; the ore from which the compounds of chromium, used in the arts, are derived. It occurs massive and crystallized.

ȻHROME'-RED, *n.* A beautiful red pigment prepared from red-lead. It is a chromate of lead.

ȻHROME'-YELLOW, *n.* The most poisonous of the pigments prepared from chrome, and to be entirely rejected in oil-painting.

ȻHRO'MITE, *n.* A mineral containing chromium.

ȻHRO'MIUM. *See* Chrome.

ȻHRO'MOTYPE, *n.* [*Chrome*, and Gr. τυπος, type.] A photographic agent, prepared by washing thin paper with a solution of bichromate of potass, and drying it quickly before a fire. It is used for copying lacework, ferns, &c.

ȻHRO'MULE, *n.* [Gr. χρωμα, colour.] The colouring matter of plants.

ȻHRON'IȻLE, *n.* [add.] A title applied by *Shak.* to Nestor, whose great age and knowledge made him a sort of living register of past events.

ȻHRON'IȻON, *n.* Same as Chronicle.

ȻHRON'OGRAPH, *n.* Same as Chronogram.

ȻHRONOM'ETER, *n.* [add.] This term is applied to those time-keepers which are used for determining the longitude at sea, or for any other purpose where an accurate measure of time is required, with great portability in the instrument.—*To rate a chronometer*, is to ascertain the exact rate of its gain or loss, as compared with true time, for the purpose of making the proper allowance in computations dependent thereon.—In *music*, an instrument by which the time of a composition is determined. [*See* Metronome.]

ȻHRON'OSȻOPE, *n.* [Gr. χρονος, and σκοπεω, to observe.] A pendulum to measure time.

ȻHRYS'ALID, *a.* Pertaining to a chrysalis.

ȻHRYSOȻHLO'RA, *n.* A genus of dipterous insects of the family Stratiomydes. The species are of large size.

ȻHRYSOL'OǴY, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and λογος, discourse.] That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth. [*A continental term.*]

ȻHRYS'OPS, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and ωψ, eye.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family Tabanidæ. Three species are found in this country, all of which are great blood-suckers. The name of the genus is derived from the sparkling gold-coloured eyes of the species when alive.



Common Cleg, female.
Chrysops caecutiens.

ȻHRYS'OTYPE, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and τυπος, type.] A photographic agent prepared by impregnating paper with a neutral solution of chloride of gold. It produces a picture with a splendid purple ground.

CHUB'-CHEEKED, *a.* Having full cheeks.

CHUCK, *n.* [add.] A slight blow under the chin.—*Chuck for a turning-lathe*, an appendage to fix any material for the purpose of turning it into any determinate form. The term, therefore, includes all those contrivances which serve to connect the material to be operated upon to the mandril of the lathe.—*Simple chucks* are such as are capable only of communicating a motion round a determinate axis, such as they themselves receive.—*Complicated chucks* are those by means of which the axis of the work can be changed at pleasure, such as *eccentric chucks, oval chucks, segment, engine*, and *geometric chucks*, &c.

CHUCK'IES, *n.* Barn-door fowls. [*Scotch.*]

CHUCK'IE-STANES, *n.* Pebble-stones, such as children play at chuck-farthing with. [*Scotch.*]

CHUCK'LA, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a tract of territory equal to an average English county, and comprising several circars.

CHUCK'LE, *n.* A short suppressed laugh.

CHUCK'LE, *v. i.* [add.] To laugh in a suppressed or broken manner; to feel inward triumph or exultation.

CHUCK'LING, *n.* Suppressed laughter; inward triumph or exultation.

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW, *n.* In *America*, the popular name of a bird of the family Caprimulgidæ, or goat-suckers; the *Caprimulgus carolinensis.*

CHUF'FY, *a.* [add.] *Originally*, fat or swelled out, especially in the cheeks, as, a *chuffy* lad.

CHUF'FY-BRICKS, *n.* Bricks which are puffed out by the escape of rarefied air or steam in the process of burning.

CHUM, *n.* [add.] This term is sometimes used *colloquially* in the more extended sense of companion, fellow.

CHUM, *v. i.* In *American colleges*, to occupy the same chamber or room with another.

CHU'NAM, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a name given to lime. The Madras chunam, made of calcined shells, is esteemed the best in India.

CHUNK, *n.* For *Colloquial*, read *Provincial*.

CHUNK'Y, *a.* Short and thick. [*Colloquial in America.*]

CHUPRAPEE', *n.* In the *East Indies*, a native government messenger.

CHURCH, *n.* [add.] The collective body of saints, in heaven and on earth, called the *invisible church*.

CHURCH'-GOVERNMENT, *n.* Ecclesiastical rule, or jurisdiction; ecclesiastical polity.

CHURCH'ISM, *n.* Adherence to the church. [*Rar. us.*]

CHURCH'-LIVING, *n.* A benefice in an established church.

CHURCH-MIL'ITANT, *n.* The church as warring against spiritual evil of all kinds.

CHURCH'-OWL, *n.* A bird, a species of goat-sucker.

CHURCH'-PARTY, *n.* A party devoted to the church.

CHURCH'-PREFER MENT, *n.* Benefice or advancement in the church.

CHURCH'-RATES, *n.* In *England*, rates raised by resolutions of a majority of the parishioners in vestry assembled, from the parishioners and occupiers of land within a parish, for the purpose of repairing, maintaining, and restoring the body of the church, and the belfry, the church-yard fence, the bells, seats, and ornaments, and of defraying the expenses attending the service of the church.

CHURCH'-SCOT, *n.* In *former times*, customary obligations paid to the parish-priest, from which duties the religious sometimes purchased an exemption for themselves and tenants.

CHURCH'WARDEN, *n.* [add.] There are usually two churchwardens to each parish, but by custom there may be only one.

CHURCH'-WRIT, *n.* An ecclesiastical order.

CHURL, } *n.* [add.] A tenant-at-will,
CHURLE, } of free condition, who held land of the thanes on payment of rent and services. There were two sorts of churls, one who hired the lord's tenementary estate, like our farmers, the other that tilled and manured the demesnes, called *sockmen*.

CHURLES,† *n. plur.* [*See* CHURL.] Hinds. [*Spenser.*]

CHURN'-OWL, *n.* A local name for the nightjar, or goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

CHUR'-TREE, *n.* In the *East Indies*, the india-rubber tree.

CHUT'NEE, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a condiment compounded of sweets and acids. Strips of ripe fruit, raisins, spices, sour herbs, cayenne, lemon-juice, &c., are the ordinary ingredients, pounded and boiled together, and then bottled for use. Chutnee is much eaten in India with curries, stews, &c.

CHYLD'ED,† *pret.* or *pp.* of *Child.* Furnished with a child; conceived; delivered of a child.

CHYLD'ING,† *ppr.* Bringing forth a child; conceiving; productive.

CHYLIFICA'TION, *n.* The process by which the chyle is separated from the chyme. [*See* CHYLIFACTION.]

CHYLIFICA'TORY, *a.* Making chyle.

CHYM'IC,† *n.* A chemist.

CHYM'ICS,† *n.* Chemistry.

CHYND,† *pret.* or *pp.* [*See* CHINE.] Divided into parts; broken in the back. [*Spenser.*]

CICA'DA, *n.* [add.] This name is now restricted by zoologists to species which do not leap. The males have on each side of the body a kind of drum, with which they can make a considerable noise. The pupæ were called *tettigometræ* by the Greeks, and some of the species are named locusts in the United States.

CIC'ATRISIVE, or **CICATRIS'IVE**.

CICEN'DIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Gentianaceæ. The species of this genus were formerly referred to Gentiana or Exacum; they are few in number, and all annual. *C. filiformis* has a thread-shaped stem, forked, and yellow flowers, solitary, on long stalks. It is found in damp sandy places in England, and Ireland; by some it has been separated and made the genus Microcala.

CICHORA'CEÆ, *n.* In *bot.*, a subdivision of the nat. order Compositæ. It is characterized by the flowers all perfect, the corollas all ligulate, and the juice usually milky, bitter, astringent, and narcotic. To this subdivision belong the succory, endive, lettuce, salsafy, tragopogon, dandelion, &c.

CICHO'RIUM, *n.* Succory or chicory, a genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. [*See* CHICORY.]

CICH'ORY, *n.* Chicory,—*which see.*

CI'DARIS, for *Ramaria*, read *Radiaria.*

CI'DER-MILL, *n.* A mill for making cider.

CI'DER-PRESS, *n.* A machine for pressing out cider

CIL'ERY, *n.* In *arch.*, the drapery or foliage carved on the heads of columns.

CIL'IA, *n. plur.* [add.] Cilia are found on the surface of the tissues of most animals, but chiefly on tissues which are in contact with water, or which produce fluid secretions. They are constantly in a state of active movement, and communicate to the fluid with which they are in contact the same motion. This is called *vibratile* or *ciliary motion.* In most of the lower animals the respiratory function is performed by means of the vibratile cilia, many animalcules move by a similar mechanism; and in the highest classes of animals vibratile cilia have a share in the performance of some important functions.

CIL'IARY, *a.* [add.] In *anat.*, this term is applied to designate arteries, processes, follicles, &c., belonging to the eyelids.—*Ciliary circle* or *ligament*, a kind of grayish ring, situated between the choroid membrane, the iris, and the sclerotica.

CIL'IATE, *a.* Same as CILIATED.

CIL'IOGRADE, *n.* [L. *cilium*, an eyelash, and *gradior*, to advance.] An animal that swims by means of vibratile cilia. The ciliogrades form a group of the acalephæ, in which the organs of motion consist of vibratile cilia disposed upon the surface of the body, which in their motion and office resemble those of the polygastric animalcules.

CIMAR'. *See* SIMAR.

CIM'BER, misprint for **CIM'BEX**. [add.] The antennæ of these insects is clubbed at the end; the larvæ make a cocoon.

CI'MEX, *n.* A Linnæan genus of hemipterous insects, now subdivided into several families or sections, according to the general shape or habit of the insects. The bed-bug (*C. lectularius*) may serve as a general example of this very extensive tribe; the generic name *Cimex* is retained for the bed-bug and its congeners.

CIMIC'IDÆ, *n.* A family of hemipterous insects, having for its type the genus Cimex, or the bug. [*See* BUG.]

CIMICIF'UGA, *n.* [L. *cimex*, a bug, and *fugo*, to drive away.] Bug-wort, a genus of plants, very closely allied to Actæa, nat. order Ranunculaceæ. The species are perennial herbs, having roots which act as drastic purgatives, and are poisonous. *C. fœtida*, stinking bug-wort, is a very fetid plant, and is used in Siberia for driving away bugs and fleas. *C. racemosa*, black snake-wort or bug-wort, is a native of North America, and has a reputation for healing the bites of snakes, and preventing their poisonous effects on the system.

CINCHONA'CEOUS, *a.* Relating to Cinchona.

CIN'CHONATE, *n.* A salt formed of cinchonic acid and a base; a quinate.

CINCHO'NIC ACID, *n.* Kinic or quinic acid. [*See* KINIC.]

CINCHO'NINA, } *n.* [add.] This vege-
CIN'CHONINE, } table alkaloid is
CINCHO'NIA, } contained in all the varieties of Cinchona, but principally in *C. lancifolia*, or pale bark. It crystallizes very readily, and is not so bitter as quinine, although highly febrifuge. It is very sparingly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol, especially when heated. With acids it forms crystallizable salts, which may be substituted for those of quinine.

CINCHO'VATINE, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid found in *Cinchona ovata*

CINCLO'SOMA, *n* A genus of passerine birds, belonging to the family of thrushes. *C. punctatum*, or spotted ground-thrush, inhabits Van Diemen's Land and Eastern Australia; other species are found in the East Indies.

CIN'CLUS, *n.* A genus of birds of the family Merulidæ, including the water-ouzel or dipper. [*See* DIPPER.]

CINCT'URED, *a.* Girded with a cincture.

CIN'DER-SIFTER, *n.* A vessel or machine for sifting cinders.

CIN'DERY, *a.* Resembling cinders; containing cinders, or composed of them.

CINEN'CHYMA, *n.* [Gr. κινεω, to move, and εγχυμα, infusion.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the laticiferous tissue in plants, distinguished by its irregular branching and anastomosing character.

CINERA'RIA, *n.* Flea-wort, a genus of plants. [*See* FLEA-WORT.]

CINERI''TIOUS, *a.* [add.] In *anat.*, a term applied to the exterior or cortical part of the brain. The *cineritious tubercle* is the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

CINNAMO'MUM, *n.* A genus of East Indian plants, nat. order Lauraceæ. This genus is important on account of some of the species yielding cinnamon and cassia. [*See* CINNAMON, and CASSIA.]

CIN'NAMYLE, *n.* *See* CINNAMULE.

CINNYR'IDÆ, *n.* Sun-birds, a family of the perchers, remarkable for the splendid metallic lustre of their plumage. It derives its name from the typical genus Cinnyris. [*See* SUN-BIRDS.]

CINQUE-CENTO, *n.* (tchinkwo

tohento.) [It.] Literally 500, but used as a contraction for 1500, the century in which the revival of the architecture of Vitruvius took place in Italy, and applied to distinguish the architecture of the Italo-Vitruvian school generally—a school marked by the formation of the "five orders by the use of attached columns, unequal intercolumniations," broken entablatures, and the collocation of arches with columnar ordinances.—In *decorative art*, a term applied to that attempt at purification of classical forms introduced towards the middle of the 16th century, and practised by Agostino Busti and others, more particularly in the north of Italy. This style aimed at a revival of the gorgeous decorations of Rome, throwing out all those arbitrary forms which are never found in ancient examples, as the scrolled shield and tracery; and elaborating to the utmost the most conspicuous characteristics of Greek and Roman art, especially the acanthus-scroll and the grotesque arabesques, abounding with monstrous combinations of human, animal, and vegetable forms in the same figure or scroll-work, but always characterized by extreme beauty of line. The term is often loosely applied to ornament of the 16th century in general, properly included in the term *Renaissance*.

CIR. In words beginning with *cir*, the initial syllable should be pronounced *ser*, and not *sur*, as in the *Dict.*, the *e* having the same sound as in *met*, *vermin*, *vernal*, &c., which sound, as Walker observes, approaches to the sound of short *u*.

CIRCÆ'A, *n.* Enchanter's night-shade, a genus of plants, nat. order Onagraceæ. There are two British species, *C. alpina*, and *C. lutetiana*. [*See* under ENCHANTER.]

CIRCÆ'AN, *a.* *See* CIRCEAN.

CIR'CAR, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a large portion of a province. A few circars form a grand division, province, or soubah.—2. The district government.—3. A sircar,—*which see.*

CIR'CE, *n.* In *myth.*, a celebrated sorceress, daughter of Sol and Perseis. She married a Sarmatian prince, whom she assassinated; driven from his kingdom, she fled to the island of Œta, near Monte Circella, on the coast of Italy, where she practised her enchantments on Ulysses and his companions, who were thrown upon the island.

CIRCEN'SIAL, } *a.* Relating to the CIRCEN'SIAN, } amphitheatre at Rome.

CIR'CINUS, *n.* [L.] The Compasses, a modern constellation near the south pole. It consists of four stars.

CIR'CLE, *n.* [add.] *Astronomical circles*, instruments used in astronomy for measuring angles, as the *equatorial* and *repeating circles*; but the term astronomical circle is usually confined to those instruments which are solely or principally employed to measure angles of altitude or zenith distance; as the *mural* and *transit circles*, *altitude* and *azenith circles*.—*Reflecting circle.* [*See* SEXTANT.]

CIR'COCELE. *See* CIRSOCELE.

CIR'CUIT, *n.* [add.] In *England* and *Wales*, the circuits of the judges are eight in number, viz., the northern, western, Oxford, Midland, Home, Norfolk, South Wales, and North Wales.

CIRCU'ITY, *n.* [add.] *Circuity of action*, in *law*, a longer course of proceeding to recover a thing sued for than is legal.

CIRCU'ITY, *n.* Round-about proceeding; departure from the nearest or straightest way or line; as, the *circuity* and delay of justice.

CIR'CULAR POLARIZA'TION, *n.* In the *undulatory theory of light*, the name given to a supposed circular rotation in the particles of ether in certain media, when a pencil of plane polarized light is allowed to pass through these media.

CIR'CULAR SAW, *n.* A saw with a circular blade mounted on a spindle, like a wheel with its teeth on the periphery. The teeth of circular saws are generally wider apart, more inclined, and wider set, than the teeth of rectilinear saws.

CIR'CULATING, *ppr.* and *a.* Instead of pure, and mixed pure, read, *pure* and *mixed*; pure, &c.

CIR'CULATIVE, *a.* Circulating; causing circulation.

CIR'CUMCISING, *ppr.* Cutting off the prepuce; purifying spiritually.

CIRCUMCIS'SILE. *See* CIRCUMSCISSILE.

CIR'CUMFLEX, *n.* [add.] A wave of the voice, embracing both a rise and fall on the same syllable.

CIR'CUMFLEX, *a.* Moving or turning round.

CIRCUMFLEX'ION, *n.* The act of giving anything a circular direction or figure.

CIRCUMFLEX'US, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, a muscle of the palate, which serves to stretch it. The same term is applied to the *axillary* nerve.

CIR'CUMFUSE, *v. t.* [add.] To envelope; to shroud.

CIRCUMI'TION, *n.* A going round.

CIRCUM-MUR'ED, instead of CIRCUMMURED.

CIRCUMRO'TATORY, instead of CIRCUMROTA'TORY.

CIRCUMSCRIBE', *v. t.* [add.] To define or mark about; to mark out circularly; as, to *circumscribe* the floating worlds their rounds.

CIR'CUMSTANCE, *n.* [add.] Circumlocution. [*Shak.*]

CIR'CUMSTANCE, *v. t.* [add.] To furnish with incidents.

CIRCUMSTAN'TIATE, *v. t.* To make circumstantial; to fill with detailed recitals of circumstances or particularities.

CIRC'US, *n.* [add.] In *ornith.*, a genus of Falconidæ, containing the hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).

CIRL-BUNT'ING, *n.* A bird of the genus Emberiza, the *E. cirlus* (Linn.)

CIRRHO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. κιρρος, yellowish.] A disease consisting of diminution and deformity of the liver, which becomes dense, granulated, and wrinkled, and frequently of a rust-brown colour.

CIR'RHUS, } *n.* A genus of fossil spiral CIR'RUS, } shells of the chalk-deposit. It bears great resemblance to trochus, from which, however, it may be distinguished by its deep furrhel-shaped umbilicus.

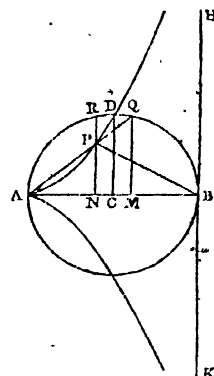
CIR'RI, *n. plur.* [L. *See* CIRRUS.] In *bot.*, the fine thread-like tendrils or filaments by which certain climbing plants attach themselves to stones, walls, trees, &c.—In *zoöl.*, soft filamentary appendages representing the feet of barnacles, and which are also attached to the jaws of certain fishes.

CIR'RIFORM, *a.* [L. *cirrus* and *forma.*] Formed like a tendril.

CIS'LEU, *n.* *See* CHISLEU.

CISSAM'PELIN, *n.* A new vegetable alkali found in the root of *Cissampelos pareira* or *Pareira brava*.

CIS'SOID, for CISSOID', *n.* [add.] This curve was invented by Diocles with a view to the solution of the famous problem of the duplication of the cube, or the insertion of two mean proportionals between two given straight lines. The curve is generated in the following manner:—In the diameter, A B, of a circle described about C, take B M = A N, and erect the ordinates M Q = N R, and join A Q: the locus of the point P, in which the line A Q cuts the ordinate N R, is the cissoid.



To find its equation, let A N = x, P N = y, A C = a, then since

$$\frac{PN = y}{AN = x} = \frac{QM = \sqrt{2ax - x^2}}{AM = 2a - x}$$

the equation is $y^2 (2a - x) = x^3$. The curve has an equal branch on the other side of A B; the two branches meeting in a cusp at the point A, and have the line H K as an asymptote. The area included between the curve and the asymptote is three times the area of the generating circle. In the cissoid of Diocles the generating curve is a circle; but this term has been employed in later times to all curves described in a similar manner, where the generating curve is not a circle.

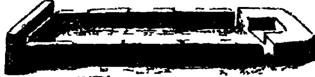
CISSOI'DAL, *a.* Resembling the cissoid of Diocles, applied to mechanical curves partaking of that character.

CIS'SUS, *n.* A genus of vine-bearing plants, nat. order Vitaceæ. It differs from the vines in having the leaves divided into five distinct segments, and is remarkable for the rich crimson hue which the leaves assume in autumn. Some of the species, as *C. cordata* and *C. setosa*, have acrid properties, and are used by the natives of Hindostan as an external application for indolent suppurating tumours. All the species are climbing plants.

CIST, *n.* [Gr. κιστη; L. *cista.*] In *arch.* and *sculp.*, a chest, or basket. The term is used to denominate the mystic baskets used in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries. They were originally formed of wicker-work, and when afterwards made of metal, the form and texture were preserved, in imitation of the original material.—2. An excavation; a case; a tegument. [*See* CYST.]

CIST, *n.* [W. *cist*; Gael. *ciste*; Sax. *cyst*; Gr. κιστη.] In *archæol.*, a place of interment of the Celtic period, consisting of

a stone-chest formed of two parallel rows of stones fixed on their ends, and


Cist

covered by similar flat stones, in length about seven feet.

CISTE'LA, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Heteromera. The species are generally found amongst leaves and flowers. Several are found in this country.

CIS'TERN, *n.* [add.] A reservoir for water, sunk below or formed above ground.

CISTOP'TERIS, or rather CYSTOP'TERIS, *n.* Bladder-fern, a genus of cryptogamous plants. [*See* BLADDER-FERN, and CYSTOPTERIS, in this *Supp.*]

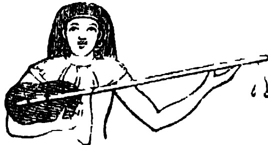
CIST'VAEN, *n.* In *archæol.*, a species of stone-receptacle, often found in barrows or mounds of earth, and containing bones.

CIT'ABLE, *a.* That may be cited or quoted.

CITA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *Eng law*, a process in the commencement of a suit, by which the parties are commanded to appear before the consistorial courts. In the prorogative court it is called a *decree.*

CIT'EE,† *n.* A city. [*Chaucer.*]

CITH'ARA, *n.* [L.; Gr. κιθαρα.] An ancient stringed instrument of the lyre


Cithara, from the Egyptian Monuments

kind, resembling the more modern cittern, or guitar. It is mentioned by Homer.

CIT'IZEN, *n.* [add.] According to ancient and modern usage, the word *citizen* is applied only to the members of those governments which are republican in their character, comprehending such as are monarchical in a limited sense. In other words, those members of a state or government are properly termed citizens who enjoy, or some considerable number of them, some share of the sovereign power.

CIT'IZENESS, *n.* A female citizen. [*Rar. us.*]

CIT'IZENSHIP, *n.* [add.] Citizenship is properly applied only to those states in which the constitution gives to those who are members of such states, or to some considerable number of them, some share of the supreme power.

CIT'IZEN-SOLDIER, *n.* One who is both a citizen and a soldier; as the French national guard, and the militia of the United States.

CIT'RINE OINTMENT, *n.* The common name of the *unguentum hydrargyri nitratis* of the pharmacopœia.

CIT'TERN, or GIT'TERN, *n.* [From L. *cithara.*] A musical instrument of the lute kind, mentioned by our old dramatists. It resembled a guitar. [*See* CITHARA.]

CIT'Y, *n.* [add.] Certain large and ancient towns, both in England and in other countries, are called cities, and are supposed to rank before other towns; but on what the distinction is founded is not well ascertained.

CIV'ET, *n.* The civet-cat,—*which see.* The musky substance is often so called.

CIV'ET, *v. t.* To scent with civet; to perfume.

CIVIL'IAN, *n.* [add.] One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical.

CIVILIZ'ABLE, *a.* That may be civilized.

CIVILIZA'TION, *n.* [add.] The fundamental ideas contained in the word *civilization* may be stated to be the continual advancement of the society in wealth and prosperity, and the improvement of the man in his individual capacity. The development of the moral and intellectual faculties must go hand in hand with the cultivation of the industrial arts; united, they form the great engine for civilizing the world.

CIV'IL LIST, *n.* The term formerly applied to the list of all the expenses of the government, or of all the heads of public expenditure, excepting those of the army, navy, and other military departments. The term, however, is confined at present, by a recent act, to expenses proper for the maintenance of her Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown, amounting to £385,000 per annum.

CIV'ISM, *n.* The privileges or state of a citizen; citizenship; patriotism. [*Rare.*]

CLACK'-BOX, *n.* The box in which a clack-valve works.

CLACK'-DISH,† *n.* A dish formerly used by mendicants, having a movable cover, which they *clacked* to excite the notice and sympathy of passengers, and also to signify that the dish was empty.

CLACK'-DOOR, *n.* A plate of iron or brass covering an aperture in the side of the clack box. It is attached by screws, and can be removed to give access to the valve-seat, or recess, into which the valve fits.

CLACK'-GEESE, *n.* Barnacle-geese. [*Scotch.*]

CLACK'-VALVE, *n.* A valve with a single flap, usually attached to the bucket with a leathern joint. When the valve has two flaps, as represented by the cut in the *Dict.*, it is commonly called a *butterfly-valve*, from the appearance it has when the flaps are open.

CLA'DIUM, *n.* Twig-rush, a genus of cyperaceous plants. [*See* TWIG-RUSH.]

CLADOC'ERA, *n.* [Gr. κλαδος, a brand, and κερας, a horn.] A family of entomostracous crustacea, with branched antennæ. These antennæ serve as oars. The arborescent water-flea, well known as a microscopic object, is one of them.

CLAG, *v. t.* To clog. [*Scotch.*]

CLAG'GED, CLAG'GIT, *pp.* Clogged. [*Scotch.*]

CLAIM'ANT, *a.* Claiming; demanding; crying out.

CLAIRE'-COLE, } *n.* The priming or
CLEAR'-COLE, } first painting an absorbent surface with a preparation of size, to prevent the sinking in of the subsequent coats of oil-paint. Except in particular cases, it is an objectionable practice, as it prevents the adhesion of the oil-paint to the surface of the work.

CLAIR'SHACH, } *n.* A harp. [*Scotch.*]
CLAIR'SHO, }

CLAIRVOY'ANCE, instead of CLAIRVOYANCE.

CLAISE, } *n.* Clothes. [*Scotch.*]
CLASE, }

CLAITH'ING, *n.* Clothing. [*Scotch.*]

CLAITHS, *n.* Clothes. [*Scotch.*]

CLAM, *v. t.* To clog with any glutinous matter.

CLAMBE,† *v. t.* To climb. [*Chaucer.*]

CLAMB'EN,† *pret.* of *Climb.* Did climb; climbed. [*Chaucer.*]

CLAME,† *n.* [*See* CLAIM.] Call. [*Spenser.*]

CLAME,† *v. t.* [L. *clamare.*] To call aloud; to cry aloud.

CLAM'ED,† *pp.* Called.

CLAMP, *n.* [add.] An instrument made of wood or metal, with a screw at one end, generally used by joiners for holding pieces of timber closely together until the glue hardens. Also, a piece of wood fixed to another with a mortise and tenon, or groove and tongue, so that the fibres of the piece thus fixed cross those of the other, and thereby prevent it from casting or warping. Also, a heavy footstep or tread. [*Local.*]

CLAMP, *v. t.* [add.] To tread heavily in walking. [*Local.*]

CLAMP, *v. i.* To tread heavily. [*Local.*]

CLAMYHEW'IT, *n.* A stroke. [*Scotch.*]

CLANG, *v. i.* To make a loud, shrill noise.

CLAN'GULA, *n.* A genus of ducks, containing the golden-eye and harlequin ducks.

CLANJAM'FRIE, *n.* A mob; tag-rag and bob-tail. [*Scotch.*]

CLANK, *v. t.* [add.] To move or strike certain things in such a manner as to make that peculiar harsh and loud noise which is produced by the collision of some masses of metals.

CLANK, *v. i.* To make a shrill noise by striking; to clink.

CLAP, *n.* A stroke; a moment. [*Scotch.*]

CLAP'-BOARD, *n.* [add.] This word, as applied to a thin board for covering wooden houses, is confined to the United States.

CLAP'-BOARD, *v. t.* To cover with clap-boards, as a house. [*U. States.*]

CLAP'-DISH, *n.* A clack-dish,—*which see* in this *Supp.*

CLAP' DOWN, or CLAP, *v. t.* To set down; to charge to one's account. [*Colloq.*]

CLAPE, *n.* In *New York, America,* the common name of the golden-winged woodpecker.

CLAP'ER,† } *n.* [Fr. *clapier.*] A
CLAP'PER,† } coney-burrow. [*Chaucer.*]

CLAPPE,† *v. i.* To knock repeatedly; to talk fast. [*Chaucer.*]

CLAP'PER, *n.* [add.] Among *seamen,* the valve of a pump-box.

CLAP'PING,† *n.* Noisy talking. [*Chaucer.*]

CLAP'PING, *n.* The act of striking the hands together, ordinarily by way of applause.

CLAPS'ED,† *pp.* Clasped. [*Chaucer.*]

CLAP'-TRAP, *n.* [add.] *Figuratively,* an artifice or device to elicit applause or gain popularity; management to entrap.

CLAP'-TRAP, *a.* Insnaring; deceitful; artful.

CLAR'ET, *n.* [add.] In *England,* the name given to the red wine of Medoc, or rather a mixture of that wine and wine of some other kind. In *France,* the name is applied to those wines which are red or rose-coloured.

CLAR'IFIER, *n.* [add.] A large pan,

made of copper or iron, for clarifying sugar, &c.

CLAR'INET, } *n.* [add.] The com-
CLAR'IONET, } pass of the clarinet is from E the third space in the bass, to G in altissimo.—*Bass-clarinet,* an instrument played on in the same manner as the common clarinet. Its compass is four octaves, and it descends to B-flat below the bass-staff. It is of wood, and its length is two feet eight inches.— *Contra-bass clarinet,* an instrument which, in form and manner of fingering, differs but little from the bass-clarinet. It is of the size of the bassoon, and in compass four notes lower.

CLARRÉ,† *n.* [Fr.] Wine mixed with honey and spices, and afterwards strained till it is clear.

CLART'Y, } *a.* Unclean; very dirty.
CLORT'Y, } [*Scotch.*]

CLASH, *n.* Tittle-tattle; scandal; idle talk. [*Scotch.*]

CLASP'ER, *n.* [add.] In *zool.*, a term applied to hands of monkeys, and to appendages on the legs of male insects.

CLASS'-FELLOW, *n.* One of the same class; a fellow-student.

CLAS'SI, *n. plur.* The name given to Mussulman sailors from Arabia or Hindostan, employed in navigating the Red Sea.

CLAS'SIBLE, *a.* That may be classed.

CLAS'SIC, *n.* [add.] One versed in the classics.

CLAS'SIC, *a.* [add.] Pertaining to a class or classes.

CLAS'SICALISM, *n.* Same as CLASSICISM.

CLAS'SICISM, *n.* A classic idiom or style.

CLAS'SICIST, *n.* One versed in the classics.

CLAS'SIC ORDERS, *n.* In *arch.*, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

CLAS'SIS, *n.* [add.] A judicatory in the *Reformed Dutch* and *French churches,* corresponding to a presbytery.

CLASS'-MAN, *n. plur. Classmen.* The name given to scholars in the university of Oxford, who are examined for their degrees according to their rate of merit; answering to the *optimes* and *wranglers* in the university of Cambridge.

CLAT, } *v. t.* To rake together. As
CLAUT, } a *noun,* an instrument for raking together mire, weeds, &c. [*Scotch.*]

CLATH'RATE, *a.* [L. *clathrus,* a lattice.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, latticed; divided like lattice-work.

CLAT'TER, *n.* Tattle. [*Scotch.*]

CLAT'TER-TRAPS, *n.* A ludicrous name for tools and accoutrements. [*Scotch.*]

CLAUGHT, *pp.* Clutched; snatched violently. [*Scotch.*]

CLAUSE,† *n.* An end or conclusion. [*Chaucer.*]

CLAUSIL'IA, *n.* [L. *clausus,* shut up.] A genus of land-snails, so named because the aperture of the shell is closed internally by a spiral lid. Many species of this genus are natives of Britain. A species has been lately found fossil in the coal-formation in North America.

CLAUSU'RA, *n.* [L. *claudo,* to shut.] In *anat.*, the imperforation of any canal or cavity.

CLAUT. *See* CLAT in this *Supp.*

CLAVA'TION, *n.* [L. *clavus,* a nail.] In *anat.*, a species of articulation in which the parts are fixed like a nail by a hammer, as the teeth in the sockets. It is also termed *gomphosis.*

CLAVEAU', *n.* (clavo'.) [*Fr.*] A disease in sheep; sheep-pox.

CLA'VERING, *ppr.* or *a.* Talking idly and foolishly. [*Scotch.*]

CLA'VERS, *n.* Idle talk. [*Scotch.*]

CLA'VICLE, *n.* For *channel-bones,* read *collar-bones.*

CLAV'ICORNS, } *n.* [L. *clavus,* a
CLAVICOR'NES, } club, and *cornu,* a horn.] A family of pentamerous beetles, so named from the antennæ being thickened at the apex, so as to terminate in a club-shaped enlargement. The species are partly terrestrial and partly aquatic.

CLAVIC'ULAR, *a.* Pertaining to the collar-bone or clavicle.

CLAV'IGER, *n.* [L. *clavus,* a club, and *gero,* to carry.] A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the section Pentamera, and the family Pselaphidæ. The species are found under stones, and in the nests of small yellow ants; one species is occasionally found in this country; it is quite destitute of eyes.

CLAVIG'EROUS, *a.* Bearing a club or key.

CLAV'IPALPS, } *n.* [L. *clavus,* and
CLAVIPAL'PI, } *palpi,* feelers.] A family of tetramerous coleoptera, so named from the antennæ being terminated by a perfoliate club. Many of the species feed upon fungi and boleti, and their form is often rounded and convex.

CLA'VY, } *n.* In *arch.*, a mantel-
CLA'VEL, } piece.

CLAW, *n.* [add.] The hand, in *contempt.*

CLAW,† *v. t.* To stroke. [*Chaucer.*]

CLAW, *v. t.* or *i.* To scratch; to scrape.—*To claw up their mittens,* to give them the finishing stroke.—*To claw favour,* to curry favour. [*Scotch.*]

CLAW'-HAMMER, *n.* The ordinary nail-hammer, so named from one end of it being divided into two claws, for convenience of drawing nails out of wood.

CLAW'ING-OFF, *n.* In *seamanship,* the act of beating or working off from a lee-shore, or from another vessel.

CLAY, *n.* [add.] *Indurated clay,* a variety of trap-rocks with a dull earthy fracture, varying in colour from greenish-gray to grayish-white, or red, or brown, or even black.—*Kimmeridge clay, Oxford clay, Weald clay.* [*See* these terms in their alphabetical places.]

CLAY, *a.* Formed or consisting of clay.

CLAY'ING, *ppr.* Covering or manuring with clay; purifying with clay; puddling with clay.

CLAY'-IRON ORE, *n.* One of the ferriferous rocks, from which iron is procured in great abundance.

CLAY'-KILN, *n.* A stove for burning clay.

CLEAD'ING, *n.* [Scotch, clothing.] A term applied to the jacket or outer covering of the cylinder of a steam-engine; also to the timber casing inclosing the boiler of a locomotive engine, and fire-box; and to the covering of hair-felt put on steam pipes to prevent the radiation of heat. Among *Scotch workmen,* the term has a wider application, and is used to denote any kind of covering, such as the slating-boards of a roof, the boards of a floor, &c.

CLEAN'ER, *n.* He or that which cleans.

CLEAN'ING, *n.* The act of making clean.—2. The after-birth of cows, ewes, &c.

CLEAN' KAM, *n.* Nothing to the purpose. [*Shak.*]

CLEAN' PROOF, *n.* In *printing,* a proof having few or no faults or errors.

CLEAN-SHAPED, *a.* Well-proportioned.

CLEAR, *n.* Among *carpenters* and *builders,* the nett distance between two bodies, where no other intervenes, or between their nearest surfaces. [*See* the *Adverb.*]

CLEAR or **CLERE-STO'RIAL,** *a.* Misplaced: *see* after CLEAR-STORY.

CLEAR'-COLE. *See* CLAIRE-COLE.

CLEAR'-HEADED, *a.* Having a clear head or understanding.

CLEAR'ING A VESSEL. *See* the *Verb.*

CLEAR'ING-NUT, *n.* The fruit of the *Strychnos potatorum,* used in the East Indies for clearing muddy water. [*See* STRYCHNOS.]

CLEAR'-STARCHED, *pp.* or *a.* Stiffened with starch, and then cleared by clapping.

CLEAT, *n.* [add.] A piece of iron worn on a shoe; a thin metallic plate; a piece of wood nailed on in joinery for strengthening.

CLEAV'ING, *n.* The forcible separation of a body into parts, particularly of wood, in the direction of its fibres.

CLECK, *v. t.* or *i.* To collect; to bring together; to hatch. [*Scotch.*]

CLECK'ING-TIME, *n.* Hatching-time. [*Scotch.*]

CLEDG'Y, *a.* In *agri.*, an epithet applied to stubborn, tenacious soils, or those mixed with clay.

CLEED, *v. t.* To clothe. [*Scotch.*]

CLEEK, } *v. t.* To hook; to catch as
CLEICK, } by a hook; to seize; to snatch up hastily. As a *noun,* a hook. [*Scotch.*]

CLEEK'IT, *pp.* Caught as with a hook; seized. [*Scotch.*]

CLEF, *n.* [add.] There are three *clefs;* the *treble,* the *mean* or C *clef,* and the *bass.*

CLEFT'-GRAFTING, *n.* A mode of grafting in which the scion is inserted in a cleft made in the stock; called also *slit-grafting.*

CLEM'ENCY, *n.* [add.] Softness or mildness in respect to the elements; as, the *clemency* of the weather.

CLEN'ENESSE,† *n.* Purity; cleanness. [*Chaucer.*]

CLEO'ME, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Capparidaceæ. *C. gigantea* is a native of South America. It is a beautiful plant, but has a disagreeable odour, and an acrid taste. The root of *C. dodecandra* is used as a vermifuge in the United States. *C. rosea* is a native of Rio-Janeiro, and has beautifully rose-coloured flowers.

CLEP'SYDRA, or **CLEPSY'DRA.**

CLERE'-STORY, *n. See* CLEAR STORY.

CLER'GIAL,† *a.* Learned. [*Chaucer.*]

CLER'GION,† *n.* A young clerk. [*Chaucer.*]

CLER'GY, *n.* [add.] In *England,* this term is commonly restricted to ministers of the Established church.

CLER'GYABLE, *a.* Entitled to, or admitting the benefit of clergy; as, a *clergyable* felony.

CLER'GYMAN, *n.* [add.] A man regularly authorized to preach the gospel, and administer its ordinances.—In *England,* the term is commonly restricted to ministers of the Established church.

CLER'ISY, *n.* The body of learned men; the literati. [*Rare.*]

CLERK, *n.* (klärk.) [add.] A writer or assistant in an office; a keeper of accounts in a shop, warehouse, &c.—*Clerk*

of the crown, in *chancery,* an officer of the crown in attendance upon both Houses of Parliament, and upon the great seal In the House of Lords, he makes out and issues all writs of summons to peers, writs for the attendance of the judges, commissions to summon and prorogue Parliament, and to pass bills, and performs various other duties In connection with the commons, he makes out and issues all writs for the election of members in Great Britain, &c This office is called the *crown-office* —*Clerk of the House of Commons,* an officer appointed by the crown to make entries, remembrances, and journals of the things done and passed in the House of Commons —*Clerk of the pipe* This office is now abolished —*Clerk in orders,* in the *church of England,* a licensed clergyman

ClEUGH, *n* A cliff, a ravine [*Scotch*]

ClEVE,† *n* [Sax] A rock, or cliff [*Chaucer*]

ClIANTHUS, *n* A genus of plants nat order Leguminosæ The *C puniceus* is a very elegant plant with crimson flowers, it attains the height of eight or ten feet, and resembles the *Sutherlandia frutescens,* when in flower It is a native of New Zealand

ClICHÉ, *n* [Fr] The impression of a die in a mass of melted tin or fusible metal The term *cliché* is also applied to the French stereotype casts from wood cuts It is also used to denote the negative picture in photography

ClICHÉ-CASTING, *n* A mode of casting in which the mould or matrix is made to fall with force suddenly and perpendicularly on metal in fusion

ClICHY-WHITE, *n* A pure white lead manufactured at Clichy in France

ClICK, *n* In *mech,* the arm which communicates motion to a ratchet wheel, called also a *ratchet,* or a *paul* and contradistinguished from the *detent* or latch, which prevents the wheel from moving backwards in the intervals between the steps of the click

ClICK, *n* [add] A small sharp sound

ClICK-BEETLE, *n* The species of elateridæ are so called, from the clicking noise they make with the spine and groove on their breast

ClICKING, *n* A small sharp noise

ClIFT,† *v t* To split open

ClIFTY, *a* Same as CLIFFY

ClIKET,† *n* A key, a latch key [*Chaucer*]

ClIMACTERIC, } *a* [add] *Climacteric*
ClIMACTERICAL } *term disease,* a sudden and general alteration of health, occurring at a certain period of life, and of uncertain duration —*Climacteric teething,* the production of teeth at a very late period of life, generally between the sixty-third and eighty-first year

ClIMACTERIC, or ClIMACTERIC, *n*

ClIMACTERICAL, *a* Same as CLIMACTERIC, *a*

ClIMATAL, *a* Pertaining to a climate or climates

ClIMATION, *n* The act of inuring to a climate, as plants

ClIMATOGRAPHICAL, *a* Belonging to the study of the variations of climate

ClIMATOL'OGY, *n* [add] An investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends

ClIMB, *v. i* [add] To mount or ascend by means of tendrils or adhesive fibres, *applied to plants.*

ClIMB, *v t* [add] To mount or ascend by means of tendrils or adhesive fibres, as certain plants

ClINAN'THIUM, *n* [Gr κλινη a bed, and ανθος, a flower or blossom] In *bot,* a term sometimes given to the receptacle of a composite plant

ClING, *v t* [add] To apply firmly and closely

> I *clung* my legs as close to his sides as I could *Swift*

ClINK, *v i* [add] To rhyme

> And yet I must except the Rhine,
> Because it *clinks* to Caroline *Swift*

ClINK, *n* A smart stroke, a jingling sound, money [*Scotch*]

ClINKER, *n* [add] Black oxide of iron It is always formed when iron is heated to redness in the open air, and is readily obtained at the blacksmith's forge

ClINKIT, *pp* Clinked, struck [*Scotch*]

ClIN OID, *a* [Gr κλινη a bed, and ειδος resemblance] In *anat,* a term applied to designate the four processes surrounding the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone, from their resemblance to the knobs of a bedstead

ClINOMETRY, *n* The art of measuring the dip of mineral strata



Clio, from an antique statue

ClINOPODIUM, *n* A genus of plants, nat order Labiatæ [See WILD BASIL]

ClIO, *n* In *myth* the muse who was usually supposed to preside over history She is usually represented with a scroll in her hand, and also sometimes with a *scrinium* to keep MSS in, by her side She is also sometimes represented with a lyre by her side

ClIONIDÆ, *n* A family of naked marine molluscs, placed by Cuvier in the first of his class Pteropoda, and having for its type the genus Clio

ClIPPER,† *v t* To cut hair, to embrace [*Chaucer*]

ClIPPER, *n* [add] A fast sailing vessel, a small schooner with raking masts, built and rigged with a view to fast sailing Larger vessels are sometimes built after the model of *clippers,* when they are said to be *clipper built*

ClIPPING-TIME, *n* The nick of time —*To come in clipping time,* to come as opportunely as he who visits a sheep farmer at sheep shearing time, when there is always mirth and good cheer [*Scotch*]

ClIPSY,† *a* As if eclipsed [*Chaucer*]

ClIQUISH, *a* (cleek ish) Relating to a clique or party

ClITORIS, *n* [Gr κλειτορις, from κλειω, to inclose or hide] In *anat,* a small elongated organ of the female pudendum, concealed by the labia majora

ClOACA, *n* [L a common sewer] The excrementory cavity in birds, reptiles, many fishes, and some mammalia, formed by the extremity of the intestinal canal, and which receives the fæces and the urine, together with the semen of the male and the ovum of the female

ClOACÆ, *n plur* [L] In *patho,* the openings, in cases of necrosis or mortification of the bones, leading to the inclosed dead bone

ClOAK-PINS, *n* Projecting pegs fixed into a rail, attached to a wall, on which to hang hats, cloaks, great coats, &c

ClOBBED,† *a* [Sax] Like a club [*Chaucer*]

ClOCK, *n* [add] Instead of *o'clock,* Pope and Addison use *a clock*

ClOCK-CASE, *n* The case or receptacle of the works of a clock

ClOCKING-HEN, *n* A clucking, hatching, breeding hen [*Scotch*]

ClOD, *v t* To throw clods at, to throw with violence [*Scotch*]

ClOISTERER, *n* One belonging to a cloister

ClOISTER GARTH *n* In *arch,* the space inclosed by a cloister

ClOMBEN, *pret* of *Climb* Did climb. [*Chaucer*]

ClOOF, } *n* Divided hoof, cloven
ClOOT } hoof —*Cloot and cloot,* hoof and hoof *i e,* every hoof [*Scotch*]

ClOOTIE, *n* A name for the devil [*Scotch*]

ClOSE, *v t* (s as z) [add] *To close the land* among *seamen* an expression sometimes used to imply coming near to the land

ClOSE, *ad* [add] *Close to the wind* When the head of a ship lies near enough the wind to fill the sails without shaking them, the vessel is said to sail *close to the wind*

ClOSE CORPORATION *n* A corporation which fills up its own vacancies the election of members or officers not being open to the public

ClOSED DUCTS *n* In *bot,* sometimes improperly called spiral ducts the are vessels or ducts having a spiral fibre in their interior, which breaks if pulled out, they merely differ from spiral vessels by this latter possessing sufficient tenacity to permit of their being pulled out

ClOSE-GRAINED, *a* Shut up with close graining

ClOSE HAULED, *a* [add] As applied to a square rigged vessel, this term signifies that the vessel is sailing with her yards braced up, in order to get as much as possible to windward

ClOSE QUARTERS, *n* [add] *To come to close quarters,* to come into direct contact with an enemy

ClOSER,† *n* An inclosure [*Chaucer*]

ClOSE ROLLS AND ClOSE-WRITS, *n* Royal letters under the great seal addressed to particular persons for particular purposes, which, because they are not intended for public inspection, are closed and sealed, and recorded in the *close rolls,* in the same manner as *letters-patent* are in the *patent-rolls*

ClOSE-STRING, *n* In *arch,* in *dog-legged stairs,* a staircase without an open newel

ClOSET, *n* [add] A small apartment, frequently made to communicate with a bed-room, and used as a dressing-room When a closet is used for the reception of stores, it is called a *store-closet*

ClOT'ERED,† *pp* Clotted [*Chaucer*]

ClOTH, *n* [add] *The cloth* is a term *familiarly* used for the clerical profession or clergy, so we say, a person of your *cloth*

ClŌTHES, *n* (kloths or klōze)

ClŌTHES'-BRUSH, *n* A brush for removing dust, &c, from clothes.

CLŌTHES′-MAN, *n.* A dealer in clothes

CLOTHES′-PRESS, *n* A press or receptacle for clothes

CLO THO, *n* [Gr κλωθω to spin] A genus of curious small spiders which inhabit Egypt and the south of Europe, remarkable for the curious nest or habitation which they construct for their young

CLOTH′-PRESSING, *n* Act of pressing cloth, act of pressing stuffs when cold

CLOT TED-CREAM, } *n* Cream pro-
CLOUT ED-CREAM, } duced in the form of clots on the surface of new milk when it is warmed [*See* the verb To CLOUT]

CLOUCH,† *v t* To snatch, to clutch

CLOUD, *n* [add] *Figuratively,* a state of darkness obscurity, or danger, as, amidst the *clouds* of war, a *cloud* hung over his character, there was a *cloud* thrown over their prospects

CLOUD BREAK, *n* A name given in Germany to a sudden descent of water (Wolkenbruch) from the atmosphere, of a deluging and destructive character

CLOUD LET, *n* A small cloud

CLOUGH ARCHES, *n* (civ) Crooked arches by which the water is conveyed from the upper pond into the chamber of the lock of a canal, on drawing up the clough They are also termed *paddle holes*

CLOUR, *n* A bump upon the head from a blow, an indentation in a brass or pewter vessel defacement inequality of surface produced by a blow [*Scotch*

CLOURED, *pp* or *a* Indented [*Scotch*]

CLO VATE *a* In *conchol*, a term used when a shell is thick towards the top and elongated towards the base In *zool* a term very generally used when any part is thicker at the end than at the base

CLOVE HOOK, *n* In *ships* an iron clasp in two parts, moving on the same pivot and overlapping one another, used for bending chain-sheets to the clews of sails

CLOVE PINK, *n* Clove gilly flower or carnation pink, *Dianthus caryophyllus*, so named from a supposed resemblance between the odour of its flowers and that of cloves

CLOVER-FLOWER, *n* The flower of clover

CLOVES, *n* In *bot*, the small bulbs formed within the mother bulb of certain plants, such as garlic

CLOWNS ALL-HEAL, *n* A plant, the *Stachys palustris*

CLOYED,† *pp.* [*See* CLOY] Spiked pricked, as a horse in shoeing [*Spenser*]

CLOYSE, *n* A clough or sluice

CLUB, *n* [add] An association of persons who meet under certain self imposed regulations, for the promotion of some common object, as literature, science, politics, hilarity, &c. Also, an association for the support of a club house,—*which see* — A *club* is defined by Johnson to be "an assembly of good fellows meeting under certain conditions," and this definition is sufficiently correct as regards the clubs of his time, but it does not take in all the associations that in modern times have assumed the name of *clubs*

CLUB, *v t* [add] To unite for the accomplishment of a common end, as, to *club* expenses

CLUB BING, *ppr* [add.] In *naut lan*, drifting down a current with an anchor out

CLUB -GRASS, *n* A species of grass, the *Corynephorus articulatus.*

CLUB -HOUSE, *n* [add] *Club-houses* are places of rendezvous and entertainment, always open to those who are members of them, the members being subject to no other forms and rules than the being balloted for upon admission, and the payment of an annual subscription for the support of the house To the original character of coffee-room and news-room, the modern *club-houses*, or *clubs*, as they are loosely called, add that of library and reading-room, and are furnished with card, billiard, and smoking rooms, and even with baths The cuisine and domestic departments are also complete in short, luxurious refinement reigns throughout, and the whole is upon a scale that may be called princely The club houses of the metropolis, at least the more modern ones, answer to the character of palatial structures, eclipsing in external appearance, as well as in internal spaciousness, the town mansions of the nobility

CLUB RUSH, *n* [add] [*See* SCIRPUS]

CLUCKING-HEN *n* A curious bird of the rail family (*Aramus scolopaceus*) is so named in Jamaica, from its habit of uttering sounds like those of a hen with chickens It is a solitary bird, and is found among the mountains

CLUM,† *n* [Sax *clumian*] A note of silence [*Chaucer*]

CLUMPY, *a* Consisting of clumps, massive, shapely

CLUS TERED, *pp* In *bot*, collected in parcels each of which has a roundish figure, as the flowers of cuscuta

CLYPEIFORM *a* [L *clypeus*, a shield, and *forma*, shape] Shield shaped a term applied to the large prothorax in beetles

CLYSTERIZE,† *v t* To apply a clyster

CNICINE, *n* A crystalline matter found in *Centaurea benedicta*, and in plants of the order Cynaraceæ It is neutral and bitter, and very similar to columbine

CNIDIUM, *n* Pepper saxifrage a genus of plants, nat order Umbelliferæ They are worthless herbaceous plants [*See* PEPPER SAXIFRAGE]

COACTIVITY, *n* Unity of action

COADJUTANT, *n* An assistant, an associate

COADJU TOR, *n* [add] In the *Rom Catholic church*, the assistant of a bishop or other prelate

COADJUVANCY, or **COADJUVANCY**

COADJUVANT, *n* In *med*, an ingredient in a prescription, designed to aid some other ingredient

COAGULANT, *n* That which produces coagulation

COAGULA TION, *n* [add] This term was formerly synonymous with crystallization, but is now used to signify the partial solidification of a fluid body by exposure to cold, or by the addition of some agent or coagulum —*Spontaneous coagulation*, the cohesion of the particles of the blood, of some effused fluids, &c —*Induced coagulation*, the effect produced upon albumen by heat, alcohol, acids, rennet

COAG ULATORY, *a* Tending to coagulate or unite

CO -AID, *n* A fellow-helper, conjunctive assistance [*Pope*]

COA′TI, *n* [add] This monkey is often called the four-fingered monkey, and belongs to the genus Ateles, so named from the want of the thumb (ἀτελής, imperfect) It has a prehensile tail, which amply compensates for the want of the thumb

CŌAK, *n* In the construction of wood-framings, a small cylinder of hard wood let into the ends of the pieces to be joined, by which means the joining is rendered more secure.

CŌAK, *n* *See* COKE.

CŌAL, *v. t.* To load a steam - vessel with its requisite supply of coals; to take in coals, as, the vessel *coaled* at Portsmouth

COALESCENT, *a* Growing together; united

CŌAL FITTER, *n.* A factor who conducts the sales between the owner of a coal pit and the shipper of coals

CŌAL -HEAVER, *n* One who is employed in carrying coal, and especially in discharging it from coal ships

CŌAL -HEUGH, *n* A place where coals are dug [*Scotch*]

CŌAL-HOOD, } *n* Local names of
CŌAL Y HOOD, } the bull finch, derived from its black crown

COALITIONIST, } *n* One who is
COALITIONER, } an advocate for coalition one who joins a coalition

CŌAL -MAN, *n* One who deals in or carries coal

CŌAL -MERCHANT, *n* One who deals in coals

CŌAL NOTE, *n* A particular description of promissory note in the coal-trade According to law, all lightermen, and other buyers or contractors of coal there I ship in the port of London, shall at the time of the delivery of such coals either pay for the same in ready money, or give their promissory note for payment, expressing therein the words "value received in coals, and such notes may be protested and noted as inland bills

CŌAL -TIT, *n* The *Parus ater*, one of the titmice, is so called from its glossy black head and neck

CŌAL TRIMMER *n* One who is employed to stow and trim the fuel for the fires of the boilers of marine steam-engines

COAPTATION, *n* [add] In *sur*, the act of placing the broken extremities of a bone in their natural position It is otherwise termed *setting*

COARCTATE, *a* Same as COARCTATED

CŌARSE -STUFF, *n* In *plastering*, a mixture of lime and hair used in the first coat and floating of plastering

CŌASTING, *n* The act of sailing along or near a shore —2 In some parts of the *United States*, the sport of sliding down a hill-side upon sledges in winter [Old French, *coste*, a hill-side]

CŌAST -WAITER, *n* An officer of the customs, who superintends the landing and shipping of goods coast-ways [*See* LAND-WAITER]

CŌAST -WISE, *adv* By way of, or along the coast

CŌAT, *n* [add] In *ships*, a piece of canvas, painted or tarred, placed round a mast, at the aperture where it enters the deck, in order to make it water-tight, called a *mast coat.* A similar coating applied to the pumps is called a *pump coat*

CŌAT-CARD, *n* A card bearing a coated figure, viz, the king, queen, or

knave; now corrupted into *court-card.*

COATEE′, *n.* A coat with short flaps.

COAT′ING, *n.* [add.] In *chem*, a method employed for securing or repairing glass-retorts used in distillation; also, the substance used for this purpose, which is a kind of lute, composed of marly earth, kneaded with fresh horse-dung, or slaked-lime and linseed-oil, &c. [*See* LORICATION.]

CO′BALT-BLUE, *n.* A beautiful pigment, which is a compound of alumina and phosphate of cobalt.

CO′BALT-GREEN, *n.* A preparation of cobalt, the green colour of which is due to the presence of iron.

COBALT′INE, *n.* An arsenio-sulphuret of cobalt, a mineral of a silver or yellowish colour, with a tinge of red, occurring in cubic crystals.

COBALT O-CY′ANIDE OF POTASSIUM, *n.* A salt formed by the union of cobalt, cyanogen, and potassium. It is a singularly permanent salt, resisting the action of the strongest acids. It has been applied by Liebig to the separation of cobalt from nickel in analysis.

COBALT O-CYAN′OGEN, *n.* A compound of cobalt and cyanogen, known only in combination with hydrogen, potassium, &c. It is analogous to fervid cyanogen in constitution, and, like it, is tribasic.

COB BING, *n.* A beating on the breech with a flat piece of wood.

COB′-HORSE, *n.* A kind of stout-made horse.

COCCID′IUM, *n.* Among the *algæ*, a kind of conceptaculum; it is either external or half-immersed in the substance of the plant, and usually imperforate. There are two kinds; one contains, beneath a membranous pericarp, a tuft of filaments whose cells are finally changed into spores; the other contains, beneath a thick pericarp, a mass of spores on a central placenta.

COCCONE IS, *n.* In *bot*, a genus of diatomaceæ.

COCCONE MA, *n.* In *bot*, a genus of diatomaceous plants, closely allied to Cymbella, but the frustules are furnished with a stalk.

COCCOS TEUS, *n* A genus of fossil fishes with curious tuberculated scales; it is found in the old red sandstone

COCCOTHRAUS TES, *n.* A genus of passerine birds with a very thick conical beak, containing the haw-finch and green grosbeak.

COC′CUS, *n.* [add.] The most important species of this genus is the *Coccus cacti*, or cochineal insect. [*See* COCHINEAL.]

COCH′ERINGS, } *n.* Irish exactions or
COSH′ERINGS, } tributes, now reduced to chief-rents.

COCHINIL′LINE, *n.* A colouring matter obtained from cochineal. It is a constituent of carmine.

COCH′LEAN, *a.* Same as COCHLEATE, or COCHLEARY.

COCHLEA′RE, *n* [L. from *cochlea*, a snail's shell.] A spoon; a spoonful.

COCHLEA′RIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a snail's shell, or of the ear.

COCH′LEOUS, *a.* Of a spiral form.

COCHLOSPER′MUM, *n.* A genus of South American plants, usually placed in the nat. order Ternströmiaceæ. A decoction of the roots of *C. insigne* is taken by the Brazilians as a cure for all internal bruises. *C. tinctorium* is used in cases of amenorrhœa, and also as a yellow dye.

COCIN′IC-ACID, *n.* An acid found in the butter of the cocoa-nut, combined with glycerine. It forms snow-white crystalline scales, and is volatile. The salts (*cocinates*) of this acid, with the alkalies, are soaps, like those of all fatty acids.

COCK, } *n.* A kind of turn-
STOP-COCK, } valve, contrived for
PLUG-COCK, } the purpose of permitting or arresting the flow of fluids through a pipe. When applied at the end of a pipe, to regulate the discharge of a liquid, it is termed a crane or discharge-cock. When the plug has one passage directly through it, the cock is of the ordinary kind, and is not distinguished otherwise than as above: but when the plug has three passages radiating from its axis, the cock is said to be *three-wayed*, or it is a *three-way cock*; when it has two through passages at right angles to each other, the cock is *four-wayed*, or it is a *four-way cock.*

COCK. *n.* [add.] Of the common domestic cock (*Gallus domesticus*) there are innumerable varieties.—*Cock of the rock*, the *Pipra rupicola* (Linn.), a beautiful bird, which inhabits Guiana, and forms the type of the genus Rupicola; it is of a beautiful orange colour. —*Cock of the wood*, the capercailzie,—*which see.*

COCKATOO′, *n.* [add.] There are several species of cockatoo; as, the broad-crested (*Psittacus cristatus*); great sulphur-crested cockatoo (*Psittacus sulphureus*); the red-vented cockatoo (*Psittacus philippinarum*).

COCK′-BREE, } *n* Cock-broth.
COCK′-BROO, } [*Scotch.*]

COCK CHAFER, instead of COCK′-CHAFFER.

COCKER, *n* *According to Cocker*, a phrase for arithmetically accurate. Cocker was the author of a work on arithmetic, deemed a great authority in olden time.

COCK ERNONIE, *n.* The gathering of a young woman's hair under the snood or fillet [*Scotch*]

COCK′ERS, *n.* High-laced boots worn by countrymen in the time of Elizabeth.

COCK′EY, *n.* A common-sewer.

COCK′-EYE, *n* A squinting eye.

COCK′LE, *n.* The body or fireplace of an air-stove.

COCK′LE-BRAINED, *a.* Chuckle-headed; foolish [*Scotch.*]

COCK′LE-SHELL, *n.* The shell or covering of a cockle.

COCK′LE-STOVE, *n.* A close-chambered stove, the fire-chamber of which is of a cylindrical form, with a flat or a dome-shaped head, and is surrounded at a little distance with a mass of brick-work concentric with the chamber and its dome, in order to allow a current of air to come in contact with the exterior surface of the fire-chamber. The air, being thus heated, passes through one or more apertures into the apartments to be warmed. The fire-chamber is the cockle.

COCK′-LOBSTER, *n.* The male of the lobster.

COCK′NEY, *a.* Related to, or like cockneys.

COCK′NEYFY, *v. t.* To form with the manners or character of a cockney.

COCK′NEYISH, *a.* Relating to, or like cockneys.

COCK′NEYISM, *n.* The condition, qualities, manner, or dialect of the cockneys.

COCK′PIT, *n.* [add.] The name given to the room in Westminster in which her Majesty's privy-council hold their sittings, from its having been the site of what was formerly the cockpit belonging to the palace at Whitehall.

COCK′-SPARROW, *n.* The male of the sparrow.

COCK′-SURE, *a.* [add.] This term is said to be derived from the cock of a firelock, as being much more certain to fire than the match of the old match-lock.

COCK′-WATER, *n.* Among *miners*, a stream of water brought into a trough to wash away sand from ores.

CO′COA, *n.* A name given to a simple preparation of the ground kernels of the cacao or chocolate tree, considered to be more healthy than chocolate. It is a corruption of *cacao*, the proper name of the plant. [*See* CACAO, and THEOBROMA]

CO′COA-NUT OIL, *n.* An orange-coloured oil obtained from the nuts of the *Cocos butyracea*, called also *palm oil.*

CO′COA-PLUM, *n.* The fruit of *Chrysobalanus icaco*, which is eaten in the West Indies

COC′OLITE, *n.* [Gr κοκκος, and λιθος, a stone] Bury-stone, a variety of augite

COCON,† *n.* [Fr] A cocoon.

COC′OON, *n.* An antelope of South Africa, allied to the gnu (*Catoblepas taurina*).

COCQUES DE PERLE, *n plur.* [Fr.] A kind of half formed pearls found growing to the linings of the shells of pearl-oysters.

COC′TIBLE, *a* That may be boiled or baked. [*See* COCTION]

CO CUS-WOOD, *n* A kind of wood, the produce of the *Amerimnum ebenus*, brought from the West Indies, and used for turning purposes.

CO-DEFEND′ANT, *n.* In *law*, a joint-supporter.

CODET′TA, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a short passage connecting one action with another, and not composing part of a regular section.

CO DEX, *n.* [add.] A code; a *manuscript* volume, as of a classic work, or of the Sacred Scriptures.

CODIL′LA, *n.* The coarsest part of hemp, which is sorted out by itself; also, the coarsest part of flax.

COD′LING-MOTH, *n.* A small moth (*Pyralis pomana*), the larva of which feeds on the apple.

COD′-LIVER OIL, *n.* An oil obtained from the livers of the common cod (*Morrhua vulgaris*, or *Gadus vulgaris*), and from allied species. It is considered an important medicine in cases of rheumatism, consumption, scrofula, &c.

COECIL′IA, *n.* *See* CÆCILIA.

CŒ′CUM, *n.* [L. *cæcus*, blind.] In *anat.*, the blind gut or cul-de-sac at the commencement of the large intestine.

CO′EHORN, *n.* A small mortar for throwing grenades, invented by the engineer of that name.

COERCE ABLENESS. Misprint for COERCIBLENESS.

COERC′IBLENESS, *n.* The state of being coercible.

COE′VAL, *a.* [add.] Of equal duration.

COFF, *n.* The offal of pilchards. [*Local.*]

COFFE′A, *n.* A genus of arborescent

plants, nat order Cinchonaceæ. [*See* COFFEE]

COFFEE-BERRY, *n* The fruit of the coffee-tree

COFFEE-BIRD, *n* A species of bull-finch (*Pyrrhula violacea*) is so called in Jamaica from building its nest in coffee-trees

COFFEE-ROASTER, *n* The iron utensil in which coffee is dried over the fire before being ground

COFFEE-ROOM, *n* [add] A public room, or apartment, in an inn or hotel, where guests are supplied with refreshments and newspapers

COFFEE-TREE, *n* The *Coffea arabica*, which produces the berries from which coffee is manufactured [*See* COFFEE]

COFFER, *n* [add] A trough in which tin ore is broken to pieces

COFFIN, *n* [add] The crust of a pie, a coffer [*Shak*]

COFFIT, *n* See CAFFER in this *Supp*

COG, *n* [add] A trick or deception

COGGING, *n* Same as CAULKING,—*which see*

COGGING, *ppr* Wheedling, deceiving, cheating, inserting deceitfully, fixing cogs as in a wheel

COGITATIVITY, *n* Power of thinking [*Not authorized*]

COGNAC, *n* (Kon yak) [Fr] A kind of French brandy [*See* COGNIAC]

COGNIZABLE, *a* (kog nezabl or kon ezabl)

COGNIZABLY, *adv* (kog nezably or kon ezably)

COGNIZANCE, *n* (kog nezans or kon ezans)

COGNIZANT, *a* (kog nezant or kon ezant)

COGNIZEE, *n* (kognezee or kon ezee)

COGNIZOR, *n* (kognezor or ko-nezor)

COGNOVIT, *n* [L he acknowledges] In *law*, a term used when the defendant acknowledges the plaintiff's claim (*cognovit actionem*), or a part of it, and suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial

COGWARE, *n* A coarse narrow cloth like frieze used by the lower classes in the 15th century

COHABITATION, *n* [add] Venereal act or coit

COHABITING, *ppr* or *n* Dwelling together or the act of doing so

COHESION, *n* [add] *Magnetical cohesion*, that power by which two magnetical bodies adhere together, as iron to a piece of loadstone

COHIBITION, *n* Hindrance, restraint

COHOBATE, *v t* For "Among chemists," read "Among *early chemists*"

COIFFETTE, *n* [Fr] A skull cap of iron worn by soldiers in the 12th and 13th centuries

COIFFURE, *n* [Fr] The head-dress of a lady

COILONS, *n plur* [Fr] Testicles [*Chaucer*]

COINCIDENCY, *n* Same as COINCIDENCE

COINCIDENT, *n* A concurrence, a coincidence

COINING, *n* *See* COINAGE

COINT,† *a* [Fr] Neat, trim [*Chaucer*]

COIR, or COIRE, *n*

COKE, *v t* To convert into coke, to deprive of volatile matter, as coal

COKEWOLD,† *n* A cuckold [*Chaucer*]

COKING-KILN, } *n* A chamber in
COKING-OVEN, } which coal is coked, of which there are many forms

COKERBERTEEN,† *n* A kind of open lace with a square grounding

COL′CHICINE, *n* A vegetable alkaloid obtained from *Colchicum autumnale*

COLCHICUM, *n* A genus of bulbous-rooted plants, all the species of which form ornamental flowers, nat order Melanthaceæ [*See* COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE]

COLD,† *v i* To grow cold [*Chaucer*]

COLD SHORT-IRON, *n.* Malleable iron which withstands the greatest degree of heat without fusion, and may be forged under the heaviest hammer when hot, but is brittle when cold Its brittleness is attributed to the presence of a little silica

COLD SHOULDER, *n* *To give the cold shoulder* to any one is a *familiar* phrase, signifying to treat him with cool and studied neglect

COLEOPTERIST, *n* One versed in coleopterous insects.

COLER,† *n* A collar [*Chaucer*]

COLE RAPE, *n* A plant, *Brassica rapa*, or common turnip

COLERED,† *pp* or *a* Collared, wearing collars [*Chaucer*]

COLE SEED, *n* A plant, *Brassica napus* called also rape

COLET } *n* A corruption of *Acolyte*
COLLET } An inferior church servant [*See* ACOLYTE]

COLIAS, *n* [Gr κολιαω to skip] A genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects of many species *C hyale*, clouded yellow butterfly, and *C edusa*, clouded saffron butterfly, are British species These butterflies are irregular in their appearance

COLIC, *n* [add] This disease is attended with severe pain of the bowels, remitting and recurring at intervals, with constipation, and without fever Its seat is conceived to be chiefly, if not entirely, in the colon, hence its name It arises from a great variety of causes

COLICKY, *a* Pertaining to colic

COLISEUM, *n* The amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome, also written *Colosseum*, *which see*

COLIUS, *n* A genus of birds allied to the plantain eaters, which climb among trees somewhat like parrots, and are said to sleep suspended from the branch with their head downwards They are natives of Africa One species is found at the Cape, where it is called the "mouse-bird" This bird is very destructive in the gardens there, as it attacks the young plants as fast as they come up

COLL,† *v t* [add] To embrace the neck

COLLABORATOR, *n* [Fr *collaborateur*] An assistant, an associate in labour, especially in literary or scientific pursuits [*Recent*]

COLLAPSE, *n* A wasting of the body, or an extreme depression of its energies, a more or less sudden failure of the circulation or vital powers, as of the brain, or of the whole system, a shrinking or falling together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel

COLLAR, *n* [add] In *arch*, a collar-beam,—*which see* —In *mech*, a ring on a shaft at one end of a journal, to prevent the shaft from shifting endwise The journal has sometimes a collar at both ends, but more commonly a collar at one end and a boss at the other, the pillow brasses fit exactly between, and so prevent endlong motion of the shaft —In *bot*, the ring upon the stipe (stem) of an agaric, the point of junction between the radicle and plumula, the point of divergence of the ascending and descending axis, that is to say, of the root and stem

COLLARAGE, *n* A duty on the collars of draught-horses

COLLATABLE, *n* That may be collated

COLLATERAL, *a* [add] Subordinate, not chief —*Collateral assurance*, in *law*, that which is made over and above the deed itself —*Collateral consanguinity* or *kindred*,—*see* No 2 in *Dict* —*Collateral issue* is where a criminal convict pleads any matter allowed by law in bar of execution as pregnancy, the king's pardon, an act of grace, or diversity of person, viz, that he or she is not the same that was attainted, &c , whereon issue is taken, which issue is to be tried by a jury *instanter* —*Collateral warranty* was where the heir's title to the land neither was, nor could have been, derived from the warranting ancestor as where a younger brother released to his father's disseizor, with warranty, this was collateral to the elder brother This warranty is now abolished

COLLATING, *n* The act of comparing; the act of examining by comparing, as manuscripts and books, the act of presenting and instituting as a clergyman to a benefice —Among *printers*, the examining of the sheets of a book to ascertain whether they are gathered correctly

COLLATION,† *n* [Fr] A conference [*Chaucer*]

COLLECTANEA, *n plur* [L things collected] In *literature*, a term applied to a selection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction

COLLECTIVE, *a* [add] Having the effect or power of collecting together

COLLECTOR, *n* [add] *Electrical collector*, the upper plate or disk of a condenser, employed for collecting electricity

COLLECTORATE, *n* The district of a collector, a collectorship

COLLED,† *pp* Embraced round the neck [*Spenser*]

COLLIED, *pp* or *a* Blackened, smutted, black, discoloured [*See* COLLY] [*Shak*]

COLLEGE, *n* [add] In *England*, a *college* is an eleemosynary lay corporation, of the same kind as an hospital, and it exists as a corporate body either by prescription or by the grant of the sovereign A college is not necessarily a place of learning, although in the academical sense of the word it is so A college is called *eleemosynary* because its object is the perpetual distribution of alms or the bounty of the founder, among such persons as he has mentioned in the terms of the endowment It is called a *lay corporation*, because it is not subject to the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, or to the visitation of the ordinary or diocesan in his spiritual capacity A college generally consists of a head, called a provost, a master rector, principal, or warden, and of a body of fellows, and generally of scholars, besides

various officers or servants, according to the peculiar nature of the foundation. Of late years various places of learning have been incorporated under the name of *colleges*, by royal charter, such as University College and King's College, London. When a college possesses within itself all the means of instruction, and the rights and faculties which are incident to a university, the terms *university* and *college* are in effect convertible, and are used indiscriminately, as in the case of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Scottish colleges, although the latter, not possessing a regular body of fellows, and scholars receiving stipend, cannot, in the strict sense of the term, be called collegiate bodies. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge, on the other hand, are composed of a number of colleges united together under the same discipline and government, and in which the powers peculiarly belonging to a university are wielded by one class of authorities, and the functions of the colleges superintended by another. [*See* UNIVERSITY.]—In *France*, the term *college* signifies a school, or rather a gymnasium, one of these being in every large town.—*College of justice*, in *Scotland*, a term applied to the supreme civil courts, composed of the lords of council and session, together with the advocates, clerks of session, clerks of the bills, writers to the signet, &c.

COLLE'GIATE, *a.* [add.] Collected; combined; united. [*Bacon.*]

COLLIDE, *v. t.* [add.] To encounter violently; to meet in shock.

COL'LIE, *n.* A cur; a dog. [*Scotch.*]

COL'LIE-SHANGIE, *n.* A quarrel; a confused uproar like that produced when collies fall a worrying one another about one of their own kind, that has got a *shangie, i. e.*, a canister, &c., tied to his tail. [*Scotch.*]

COL'LIMATING, *a.* Correcting the error of sight.

COL'LINGES,† *n. plur.* (kol'lin-jes.) [Fr.] Embraces round the neck. [*Chaucer.*]

COLLI'SIVE,† *a.* Causing collision; clashing.

COLLO'DION, *n.* [Gr. κόλλα, glue, and εἶδος, resemblance.] A new substance, which forms a very elegant and useful substitute for adhesive plaster in the case of small wounds and cuts of the skin. It is prepared by dissolving gun-cotton in ether. When the fluid solution is applied to the cut or wound, it immediately dries into a semi-transparent, tenacious film or crust, which adheres firmly to the part, and under it the wound or abrasion of the skin heals without inflammation.

COLLO'QUIALISM, *n.* A word or phrase used in common conversation.

COLLOQUIAL'ITY, *n.* The state of being colloquial. [*Not authorized.*]

COLLUTO'RIUM, *n.* [L. *colluo*, to wash, and *os, oris*, the mouth.] A lotion for rinsing the mouth.

CO'LON, *n.* [add.] In *anat.*, the *colon* is distinguished into the right lumbar or *ascending* colon; the arch of the colon, or *transverse* colon; the left lumbar, or *descending* colon; and the sigmoid flexure, or *left iliac* colon.

COL'ONEL, *v. i.* (kur'nel.) To play the part of a colonel; to act the colonel. [*Hudibras.*]

COLONEL'LING, *ppr.* or *n.* Roving about; raking.—2. Playing the part of a knight-errant.

> Then did sir knight abandon dwelling,
> And out he rode a *colonelling*. *Hudibras.*

COLONI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the colon.

COLONIZA'TIONIST, *n.* An advocate for colonization.

COL'ONIZER, *n.* One who establishes colonies.

COL'OPHONITE, or **COLOPH'ONITE.**

COL'OPHONY, or **COLOPH'ONY.**

COLOSSO'CHELYS, *n.* A gigantic genus of tortoises, found in a fossil state in India. One species is known, named by its discoverers *C. atlas*, from its immense size.

COLOS'TRUM, *n.* [L.] The first milk secreted in the breasts after childbirth.—2. A mixture of turpentine with the yolk of an egg.

COL'OUR, *n.* [add.] *Prismatic colours*, colours produced by transmitting white light through colourless prismatic bodies, as a triangular glass prism. [*See* SPECTRUM.]—*Primary colours*, the colours of the *spectrum*. According to Sir D. Brewster, there are only three primary colours, viz., red, yellow, and blue; the other four, viz., orange, green, indigo, and violet, being produced by combinations of the former, and therefore properly termed *secondary* or *compound* colours.—*Complimentary colours*, in *painting*, those which are composed of the opposites of any given colour.—*Harmony of colours* results from an equal distribution of the three primary colours, red, blue, and yellow, either pure or compounded with each other.—*Contrast of colour*. Each of the three primitive colours forms a *contrast* to the other two, and this contrast is termed *simple*; but by mixing the primitive colours we produce *compound* contrasts; thus, orange forms a compound contrast to blue. Blue is termed a *cold* colour, and orange a *warm* colour.—*Colours of plates*, those variously tinted rings or bands which appear when light is transmitted through, or reflected from, the surfaces of a lamina formed of any transparent medium. When the lamina are less than the tenth of an inch in thickness, or extremely attenuated, the colours are said to be those of *thin plates*; when the thickness exceeds the tenth of an inch, the colours are said to be those of *thick plates*; and when a film of some liquid is interposed between two plates of glass, the colours are said to be those of *mixed plates*.—In *law*, a probable plea, but which is, in fact, false. Its design is to draw the trial of the cause from the jury to the judges, and therefore *colour* ought to be matter in law, or doubtful to the jury.—*Colour of office*, an act unjustly done by the countenance of an office.

COL'OURED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] *Coloured rings.* [*See* under RING.]

COL'OUR-MAN, *n.* One who prepares and sells colours.

COL'PORTAGE, *n.* The system of distributing tracts, &c., by colporteurs.

COL'PORTER, *n.* Same as COLPORTEUR.

COLT,† *v. t.* [add.] To abuse or defile. [*Shak.*]

COLT'-EVIL, *n.* A swelling in the sheath, a distemper to which young horses are liable.

COLT'ISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of a colt.

COLU'GO, *n.* An animal of the Asiatic islands, described by Linnæus as a lemur, by modern naturalists regarded as the type of a new genus, Galeopithecus,—*see* that word in *Dict.*

COLUM'BA. *See* CALUMBA.

COLUM'BA, *n.* A genus of birds which form the transition from the passerine to the gallinaceous orders. It comprises the pigeons, which are characterized by the double dilatation of the crop, and by their habit of feeding their young with food disgorged from this receptacle. [*See* PIGEON.]

COLUMBA'RIA, *n. plur.* [L.] In *arch.*, holes left in walls for the insertion of pieces of timber, now commonly called *putlog holes*.

COLUMBA'RIUM, *n.* [L. a pigeon-house.] Among the *Romans*, columbaria were places of sepulture for the ashes of the dead, after the custom of burning the dead had been introduced among them. They consisted of arched and square-headed recesses formed in walls, in which the cinerary urns were deposited, and were so named from the resemblance between these recesses and those formed for the doves in a dove-cot.

COL'UMBARY, or **COLUM'BARY.**

COLUM'BIUM, *n.* [add.] Columbium occurs very sparingly in the minerals tantalite or columbite, and yttro-tantalite, as columbic acid. The metal is obtained by the action of potassium on the double fluoride of columbium and potassium, as a black powder, which, when compressed, exhibits metallic lustre; and, when heated, burns in air, yielding columbic acid.

COLUMEL'LA, *n.* [add.] In *conchol.*, the upright pillar in the centre of most of the univalve shells, round which the whorls are convoluted.

COLUMELLIA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of monopetalous exogens. The species are South American and Mexican bushes, of no known use.

COLUM'NA, *n.* [L.] A column or pillar; applied in *anat.* to various parts of the body which in their shape or office resemble columns; as the *columnæ carneæ*, or muscular fasciculi of the internal walls of the heart; *columna vertebralis*, the vertebral column, &c.

COLUMNA'RIA, *n.* A genus of zoophytes, belonging to the polypi or coral family, so named from the columnar form of the axis.

COLUMNAR'ITY, *n.* The state of being columnar.

COL'UMNED, *a.* Having columns.

COLUMNIF'ERÆ, *n.* An old name of malvaceous plants.

COLYM'BIDÆ, *n.* The divers, a family of natatorial or swimming birds, inhabiting the northern regions, and distinguished by their legs being placed so far back that they always assume an erect position when standing. The wings are remarkably short, and the bill lengthened, strong, and straight. They dive for the fish on which they feed. The typical genus is Colymbus, the loon, of which three species are met with in the British sea; the *C. glacialis*, or northern diver; the *C. arcticus*, or black-throated diver; and *C. septentrionalis*, or red-throated diver. To this family also belong the genus Uria, containing the guillemots.

CO'MA, *n.* [add.] A morbid condition of the brain, attended with loss of sensation and voluntary motion, the patient lying as if in deep sleep.

COM'BATABLE, *a.* That may be disputed or opposed; that may be combated.

COMBINA'TION, *n.* [add.] *Combination-room*, in the *university of Cambridge*, a room into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation.

COMBINED', *pp.* [add.] Bound [*Shak.*]

COMB'ING, *n.* [add.] Act of using a comb.

COMB'INGS, *n.* *See* COAMINGS.

COMB'-MAKING, *n.* The art or business of making combs.

COMBOLO'IO, *n.* A Mahometan rosary consisting of ninety-nine beads.

> And by her *comboloio* lies
> A Koran of illuminated dyes
> *Byron, Bride of Abydos.*

COM'BRE-WORLD,† *n.* An incumbrance to the world

COMBUSTIBIL'ITY, *n* Quality of being combustible.

COMBUS'TION, *n.* [add.] Those bodies which are considered as the causes of the phenomenon of combustion are called *supporters of combustion;* as oxygen, chlorine, iodine, and the compounds which they form with each other, and with azote; and those substances which combine with them are called *combustibles* —*Invisible combustion*, a term applied by Sir H. Davy to those phenomena of combustion which are effected without the disengagement of light, as when oxygen and hydrogen, contined in tubes, are carefully exposed to a high temperature

COME, *v. i.* [add] To be about, or on the point, as, I now *come* to consider the next branch of the subject.—*To come off*, to pay. [*Shak.*]

COMEAT'ABLE, *a.* That may be come at; that may be reached or obtained. [*Colloq.*]

COMEN'IC ACID, *n.* *See* KOMENIC ACID.

COME-OUT'ER, *n.* One who forsakes established communities or societies; a radical reformer. [*American*]

COM'FORTABLE, *n.* A warm coverlet for a bed, containing down or cotton quilted in. [*American.*]

COM'FORTER, *n.* [add.] A knit woollen fabric, long and narrow, for tying round the neck in cold weather; a sort of tippet of similar fabric, worn by females.

COM'FORTFUL, *a.* Full of comfort.

COM'FORTLESSLY, *adv.* In a comfortless manner.

COM'ING, *ppr.* [add.] *Coming to*, or *coming up*, in *marine lan.*, a term applied to a vessel when her head is approaching towards the direction of the wind. It is opposed to *falling off.*

COM'INGS, *n.* *See* COAMINGS.

COMMAND'ANCY-GENERAL, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a governor of a Spanish province or colony.

COMMAND'ER, *n.* [add.] *Commander-in-chief*, one who has the supreme command; a generalissimo; the officer in whom is vested the supreme command of all the land-forces of the British Empire. He is appointed by the ministry of the day, and is assisted by several subordinate officers.

COMMAND'ERSHIP, *n.* The office of a commander.

COMMAND'ERY, } *n.* [add.] Among
COMMAND'RY, } several *orders of knights*, a district under the control of a member of the order, who received the income of the estates belonging to the knights within that district, and expended part for his own use, and accounted for the rest.

COMMAND'MENT, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the offence of inducing another to transgress the law or do anything contrary to it; called by the civilians *mandatum.*

COMMEMORA'TION, *n.* [add.] *Commemoration-day*, in the *university of Oxford*, an annual solemnity in honour of the benefactors of the university, when orations are delivered, and prize compositions are read in the theatre. It is the great day of festivity for the year.

COM'MEN,† *v. i.* To commune; to discourse together. [*Spenser.*]

COMMEND'AM, *n.* [add.] By a recent statute, it is enacted that no ecclesiastical dignity, office, or benefice, shall be held *in commendam* by any bishop, unless he so held the same at the time of passing the act; and that every *commendam* in future granted, whether to retain or to receive, and whether temporary or perpetual, shall be absolutely void to all intents and purposes.

COMMEND'ATARY, *a.* Holding *in commendam.*

COMMEND'ATORY LETTERS, *n.* Letters written by one bishop to another in behalf of any of the clergy, or others of his diocese, travelling thither, that they may be received among the faithful; or that the clerk may be promoted; or necessaries administered to others.

COMMEN'TATIVE, *a* Making or containing comments.

COMMENTATO'RIAL, *a* Relating to comments.

COMMERE, *n.* [Fr] A gossip; a goody; a godmother.

COM'MIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. *C. cochinchinensis*, a native of Cochin-China, is a small tree, with a resinous juice, which is emetic, purgative, and deobstruent It is recommended in cases of dropsy.

COM'MINUTE, *a.* Comminuted; divided into very small parts.

COMMIS'ERATIVE, *a* Compassionate. [*Rare*]

COMMIS'SION, *n.* [add.] In *military affairs*, the document by which an officer is authorized to perform duty for the service of the state. In the regular army, all such documents must be signed by the sovereign; but in the navy they are signed by the lords-commissioners of the admiralty.—*To put a ship into commission*, to send it forth on public service after it has been laid up.—*To put the great seal into commission*, to place it in the hands of commissioners during the period that intervenes between the going out of one lord-chancellor and the accession of another.—In *civil affairs*, the warrant, or letters-patent, which all persons exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have, to authorize them to hear or determine any cause or action, or to do other lawful things; as, the *commission* of the judges, &c.—*Commission of delegates*, a commission issued under the great seal to certain persons, usually lords, bishops, and judges, to sit upon an appeal to the king in the court of chancery, where a sentence was given, in any ecclesiastical cause, by the archbishop. It is now repealed.—*Commission of the peace*, a commission issuing under the great seal for the appointment of justices of the peace.

COMMIS'SION-DAY, *n.* The opening day of the assizes.

COMMIS'SIONED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] *Commissioned officers*, in the *army* and *navy*, officers who hold commissions, in distinction from subaltern officers.

COMMIS'SIVE, *a.* Actually performed; committing. [*Rare.*]

COMMISSU'RA, *n.* [L.] In *anat.* [*See* COMMISSURE.]

COM'MISSURE, or **COMMIS'SURE.**

COMMISSU'RAL, *a.* Belonging to a line or part by which other parts are connected together. The connecting line or part is termed the *commissure.*

COMMODE, *n* [add.] A chest of drawers, often with shelves added, and other conveniences.

COM'MODORE, or **COMMODORE'.**

COM'MON, *a.* [add.] *Common chord*, in *music*, a perfect chord, which consists of any given note together with a major third and perfect fifth.—*Common law*, the ordinary law of any country. In *England*, that body of customs, rules, and maxims, which have acquired their binding power and the force of laws, in consequence of long usage, recognized by judicial decision, and not by reason of statutes now extant—*Common pleas.* [add.] This court is at present composed of five judges, one of whom is chief-justice, and the other four are puisne-justices; all created by the king's (queen's) letters-patent.—*Common sense.* [*See* SENSE.] *Common term*, in *logic*, a term which is applicable in the same sense to more than one individual object. *Common terms* are called *predicables* — *Common bar*, in *law*, the same as *blank bar.* [*See* BLANK.]—*Common bench*, the ancient name of the court of common pleas.—*Common fine*, a small sum of money.

COMMONAL'TY *n.* *See* COMMONALTY.

COM'MONANCE,† *n.* The commoners, or tenants, or tenants and inhabitants, who have the right of common, or commoning in open field.

COM'MONER, *n* [add] In *Oxford*, a *commoner* corresponds to a *pensioner* at Cambridge.

COM'MON JOISTS, *n.* In *arch*, those joists in single naked flooring to which the boards are fixed.

COM'MONLY, *adv.* [add.] Together; jointly. [L. *communiter*] [*Spenser*]

COM'MON RAFTERS, *n.* In *arch*, those rafters in a roof to which the boarding or lathing is attached.

COM'MON ROOFING, *n.* In *arch*, that kind of roofing which consists of common ratters only, which bridge over the purlins in a strongly-framed roof.

COMMONWEALTH, } *n.* [add.] In
COM'MONWEALTH, } *English history*, the form of government established on the death of Charles I, and which existed under Cromwell and his son.

COMMONWEALTH'S-MAN, *n.* One who favoured the English commonwealth.

COM'MUNE, *n.* [add.] In the *country* a *commune* sometimes embraces a number of villages, while some large cities are divided into a number of *communes.*

COM'MUNE,† *n.* [Fr.] Commonalty. [*Chaucer.*]

COM'MUNES,† *n* *plur.* Commoners; common people. [*Chaucer.*]

COMMU'NICANT, *a.* Communicating; imparting. [*Rar. us.*]

COMMU'NICATE, *v. i.* [add.] To be a member of any church. [*Pope*] To reach; to extend to; to be imparted to.

COMMUNICATING DOORS, *n* In *arch*, those doors which, when open, throw two apartments into one

COMMUNICATIVELY, *adv* By communication

COMMUTATOR, *n* In *electro magnetic experiments*, an apparatus included in the circuit between the battery and the electro-magnetic apparatus, for reversing the current without the necessity of changing the arrangement of the conductors from the poles

COMOCLADIA, *n* A genus of plants, nat order Anacardiaceæ *C dentata*, tooth leaved maiden plum, is a native of Cuba and of St Domingo A glutinous milky juice exudes from it which becomes black by exposure to the air, and stains linen and the skin black The tree is poisonous *C integrifolia*, a native of Jamaica, gives out a watery juice, having properties similar to those of the juice of *C dentata*

COMPACT, *a* [add] *Compact of credit*, credulous [*Shak*]

COMPACTIBLE, *a* That may be joined

COMPACTLY, instead of COMPACTLY

COMPAIGNABLE,† *a* [Fr] Sociable [*Chaucer*]

COMPANAGE,† *n* All kinds of food except bread and drink

COMPANIES, *n plu* [*See* COMPANY] Companions [*Shak*]

COMPANION LADDER, *n* See under COMPANION

COMPANION WAY, *n* In *merchant ships* the staircase to the cabin

COMPANY, *n* [add] In *military affairs*, the body of men which constitutes one of the principal divisions of a battalion of infantry and corresponds to the *troop* in a regiment of cavalry In the regiments of guards and of the artillery, a *company* consists of 120 men, but in the regular infantry it consists of 100 men In each battalion there is a *grenadier company* and a *light company*, and these are called *flank companies*, because, when the battalion is drawn up in line, they are at its extremities Every company is commanded by a captain —In *Shak* the word *company* is used to signify companion

COMPARABLENESS, *n* State of being comparable

COMPARATIVE, *a* [add] Quick at comparisons fruitful in similes [*Shak*]

COMPARTMENT, *n* [add] In *arch*, a subdivisional part, for ornament, of a larger division

COMPARTMENT CEILING, *n* In *arch*, a ceiling divided into panels which are usually surrounded by mouldings

COMPARTMENT TILES, *n* In *arch*, an arrangement of varnished red and white tiles on a roof

COMPASS, *n* [add] *Hanging compass*, a mariner's compass suspended with its face downwards from the roof of the cabin of a vessel It is sometimes called a *tell tale*

COMPASSED, *pp* [add] Arched [*Shak*]

COMPASSED WINDOW, *n* A bow-window [*Shak*]

COMPASSES, *n plur* [*See* COMPASS, No 6] A mathematical instrument for describing circles, measuring figures distances between two points, &c —*Common compasses*, or *dividers*, consist simply of two pointed legs, movable on a joint or pivot, and used for measuring and transferring distances For describing circles, the lower end of one of the legs is removed, and its place supplied by a holder for a pencil, or by a steel-pen —*Hair-compasses*, compasses in which one of the legs has the lower part attached to the upper by a spring, so that by means of a screw a very small motion may be given to the lower end It is used for very accurate dividing —*Bow compasses* [*See* BOW-COMPASSES in this *Supp*]—*Triangular compasses* [*See* TRIANGULAR] *Beam compasses* [*See* BEAM] —*Proportional compasses* [*See* PROPORTIONAL]

COMPASSIONATE, *a* [add] Plaintive complaining [*Shak*]

COMPASS ROOF, *n* In *arch*, an open timber roof Willis' *Survey* describes Ely cathedral as *compass roofed*

COMPASS-TIMBER, *n* In *ship building*, curved or crooked timber

COMPASS WINDOW, *n* In *arch* a circular bay window or oriel

COMPAST,† *a* [from *compass*] Circular —*Compassed crest* the round part of a helmet [*Spenser*]

COMPATIBLE, *a* [add] *Compatible terms*, in *logic*, terms expressive of two views which may be taken of the same object at the same time, as, to be white and cold

COMPATRIOT, *n* instead of COMPATRIOT

COMPATRIOT, *a* instead of COMPATRIOT

COMPATRIOTISM, instead of COMPATRIOTISM

COMPENSATION, *n* [add] *Compensation balance*, in a watch or chronometer a contrivance for correcting the errors occasioned by the variation of temperature by making two opposite actions counteract each other's effects and thus equalize the momentum of the balance under all changes of temperature and climate *Compensation bars* bars formed of two or more metals of different expansibilities, so that the expansion of one counteracts the expansion of another They are used to produce perfect equality of motion in the balances of chronometers, and the pendulums of clocks

COMPETE, *v i* [add] To be in a state of competition, to rival, to contend, to seek after or strive or endeavour to attain that which another is seeking, after or striving to attain viz, in rivalry or in emulation

COMPETITION, *n* [add] *To come into competition with another*, to strive, to contend for, to make equal claim to a thing with another, to challenge, covet, or sue for a thing as well as another Also, to hold one's self every way as good as another

COMPETITIVE, *a* Relating to competition, emulous [*Rare*]

COMPETITOR, *n* [add] A companion, an associate, a fellow [*Shak*]

COMPETITORS, *n plur* Confederates associates [*Shak*]

COMPLAIN, *v i* [add] *To complain of good breeding*, in *Shak*, signifies to complain of the want of good breeding

COMPLAISANTLY, instead of COMPLAISANTLY

COMPLAISANTNESS, instead of COMPLAISANTNESS

COMPLANATE, *a* Flat or laminate, having thin plates

COMPLEAT *See* COMPLETE

COMPLEMENT, *n* [add] Accomplishment [*Shak*]—Character [*Spenser*]

COMPLEMENTARY, *a* Completing, supplying a deficiency, complemental —*Complementary colours* [*See* COLOUR in this *Supp*]

COMPLEMENTS,† *n plur* Ceremonies, accomplishments, making that perfect which was wanting, everything which serves to complete the virtue of courtesy [*Spenser*]

COMPLEXION, *n* [add] Natural inclination

COMPLICITY, *n* [add] The state of being an accomplice, partnership in crime

COMPLIMENT, *n* [add] Respect for forms [*Shak*]

COMPLIMENTATIVE, *a* Complimentary [*Rare*]

COMPLISHING,† *ppr* Accomplishing, fulfilling [*Spenser*]

COMPLY, *v i* [add] To suit, or tally with, as the altar was shaped so as to *comply with* the inscription that surrounded it [*Addison*]

COMPLYNES,† *n plu* [*See* COMPLINE] Even song the last service of the day [*Spenser*]

COMPONE, *v i* To agree, to come to an agreement [*Shak*]

COMPOSING RULE *n* In *printing*, a piece of brass rule which is laid in a compositor's composing stick and upon which he arranges the types It facilitates the process and by means of it the compositor empties his stick when it is full

COMPOSITE } *a* [add] Made up of
COMPOSITE } parts, as, a *composite* language, compounded, united together

COMPOSITE, *n* A composition, a union

COMPOSITION *n* [add] In *law* the agreement between a bankrupt after his last examination and nine tenths of his creditors for the satisfaction of their claims, which has the effect of superseding the fiat of bankruptcy In the *fine arts* that combination of the several parts whereby a subject or object is agreeably presented to the mind, each part being subordinate to the whole

COMPOSITIVE, *a* [add] Compounded

COMPOS MENTIS [L] Being of sound mind *Non compos mentis*, being of unsound mind

COMPOST, *n* [add] A mixture or composition for plastering the exterior of houses, usually called *compo*

COMPOST, *v t* [add] To plaster

COMPOST, *a* Combined, mixed together

COMPOTE, *n* [Fr] Stewed fruit, fruits prepared in syrup, generally stone fruits

COMPOUND, *a* Sig 8, for *Compound qualities*, read *Compound quantities*

COMPOUND, *n* [A corruption of the Portuguese word *campanha*] In the *East Indies*, the inclosure in which isolated houses stand The *compound* contains the dwelling, which is generally in the centre, the out offices, stable or awning for horses, the farmyard, and the garden

COMPOUND, *v i* [add] To unite

COMPOUNDER, *n* [add] One who compounds with a debtor or felon One at a university who pays extra ordinary fees, according to his means, for the degree he is to take

COMPOUNDING, *ppr* instead of COMPOUNDING

COMPOUNDING, *n* The act of ar-

ranging or of coming to terms.—*Compounding of felony*, in *law*, is where the party robbed not only knows the felon, but also takes his goods again, or other amends, upon an agreement not to prosecute. This offence is denominated *theft-bote*, and is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

COM'POUND QUANTITIES, *n. plur.* In *arith.*, such quantities as consist of more than one denomination, as five pounds, six shillings, and ninepence, or four miles, three furlongs, and ten yards. The operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing such quantities are termed *compound addition, compound subtraction, compound multiplication*, and *compound division*. [*See* COMPOUND, No. 8.]

COMPOWN'ED,† *pp.* Composed; put together. [*Chaucer.*]

COMPRA'DOR, *n.* [Port.] In the *Chinese ports*, as Canton, &c., a native trading manager for European merchants or residents. The *compradors* are a kind of agents, and their names are inscribed in the police-registers, security being taken for their probity in dealing for their employers. Every European house of business has its *comprador*, who is its factotum on all ordinary occasions, even to the regulation of a resident's household.

COMPREHEND'ER, *n.* One who comprehends. [*Rarely us.*]

COMPRES'SION, *n.* [add.] In *med.*, a diseased state of the body, or of a part; the effect of pressure, as *compression* of the brain.

COM'PRINT, *n.* The surreptitious printing of a work belonging to another; a work thus printed.

COMPTE, *n.* (kont.) [Fr.] Account.

COMPTRŌL'LER, *n.* (kontrol'ler.) An officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts, or to oversee, control, or verify the accounts of other officers; as, the *comptroller* of the customs. [*See* CONTROLLER.]

COMPTROL'LERSHIP, *n.* (kontrol'lership.) The office of comptroller.

COMPUNC'TIOUSLY, *adv.* With compunction.

COM'PURGATOR, *n.* Instead of *bore*, read *bears*.

COMTE, *n.* (kont.) [Fr.] A count.

CON'ACRE, *n.* *The conacre system*, in *Ireland*, the subletting by a tenant of one or more acres of his farm, with or without manure, for a single crop.

CONCĒAL'ERS,† *n.* Persons who were employed to find out concealed lands, that is, such lands as were privily kept from the king by common persons, having nothing to show for their title or estate therein.

CONCĒIT',† *v. i.* To form a notion; to conceive.

CONCĒIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Ingenious; imaginative. [*Shak.*]

CONCĒIVE', *v. t.* [add.] To draw up; to express; to frame.

CONCEN'TER. *See* CONCENTRE.

CONCEN'TRATIVE, *a.* Tending to concentrate.

CONCEN'TRED. *See* CONCENTERED.

CONCEN'TRICALLY, *adv.* In a concentrical manner.

CONCEN'TRING. *See* CONCENTERING.

CONCEP'TACLE, } *n.* Among the
CONCEPTAC'ULUM, } *algæ*, applied to a one-celled case, containing a great many spores or tetraspores.

CONCEPTIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being conceivable.

CONCERT', *v. i.* To consult with; to contrive.

CONCERTI'NA, *n.* A musical instrument recently invented by Professor Wheatstone, the principle of which is similar to that of the accordion. It is composed of a bellows, with two hexagonal faces or ends, and on these are placed the various stops or studs, by the action of which air is admitted to the laminæ (or tongues, or steel bars), which produce the sounds, and hereon are also fixed the thumb-straps and finger-rests. The finger-stops are in four rows; the two middle rows being confined to the notes of the natural scale, and the two outer to the sharps and flats. The compass of the instrument is three octaves and three notes. There are also tenor and bass concertinas.

CONCER'TION, *n.* Contrivance; adjustment.

CONCERT'MENT, *n.* The act of concerting.

CONCETE',† *n.* Conception, apprehension. [*Chaucer.*]

CONCH'A, *n.* In *arch.*, the concave ribless surface of a vault.

CONCHA'CEA, instead of CONCHA'CEÆ.

CONCHOL'OGIST, *n.* [add.] The name given to species of shells of the genus Phorus, from their often attaching shells to the margins of their whorls as they grow. Some species prefer stones, and are called *mineralogists*.

CONCHYLIA'CIOUS, instead of CONCHYLA'CEOUS.

CONCHYLIOM'ETRY, *n.* [L. *conchylium*, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] The art or science of measuring shells or their curves.

CONCIERGE', *n.* (konsārj'.) [Fr.] A keeper, as of a prison, a palace, &c.

CONCIL'IATE, *v. t.* To render compatible, as, to *conciliate* the qualities of a soldier with those of a philosopher.

CONCIL'IATIVE, *a.* Reconciling; conciliatory.

CON'CIO AD CLE'RUM. [L.] A sermon to the clergy.

CON'CLAVIST, *n.* An attendant whom a cardinal is allowed to take with him into the conclave for the choice of a pope.

CONCLU'SIVE, *a.* [add.] Finishing; ending; closing.

CONCOCT', *v. t.* [add.] *Figuratively*, to form and prepare in the mind, as, to *concoct* a scheme.

CONCOCT'ER, *n.* One who concocts.

CONCORD',† *v. i.* To agree.

CONCORD'AT, *n.* [add.] A formal agreement between the see of Rome and any foreign government, by which the ecclesiastical discipline of the Roman Catholic clergy, and the management of the churches and benefices within the territory of that government are regulated. The most celebrated concordat was that agreed upon between Cardinal Gonsalvi, in the name of Pius VII., and the first consul Bonaparte, in July, 1801. By it the head of the state had the nomination of bishops to the vacant sees; the clergy became subject in temporal matters to the civil power; all immunities, ecclesiastical courts, and jurisdictions, were abolished in France, and even the regulations of the public worship and religious ceremonies, and the pastoral addresses of the clergy, were placed under the control of the secular authorities. Most of these provisions remain in France at the present day.

CONCRES'CIVE, *a.* Growing together; uniting.

CON'CRETE, *a.* [add.] In *phonology*, a *concrete* sound, or movement of the voice, is one which slides continuously up or down, as distinguished from a *discrete* movement, in which the voice leaps at once from one line of pitch to another.

CONCRE'TIONARY DEPOSITS, *n.* In *geol.*, a term applied to designate those recent alluvial strata, which include calcareous and other deposits from springs, stalactites, travertines, bog-iron ore, and salt.

CONCRE'TIVELY, *adv.* In a concretive manner.

CONCU'BINARY, *a.* Relating to concubinage.

CONCUR'RENT, *a.* [add.] Tending towards, or meeting in the same point; as, lines *concurrent* to their centre.

CONCUR'RENTS, *n. plur.* In *chron.*, the common years consist of fifty-two weeks and one day, and bissextile years consist of fifty-two weeks and two days. The day or two days supernumerary are called *concurrents*, because they *concur* with the solar cycle, whose course they follow. The first year of this cycle is called concurrent 1, the second 2, the third 3, the fourth 4, the fifth 6 (instead of 5, because that year is bissextile), the sixth 7, the seventh 1, the eighth 2, the ninth 4 (instead of 3, because that year is likewise bissextile), and thus with other years, always adding one in common years and two in bissextile years, and always recommencing with one after having reckoned seven, because there are no more than seven concurrents, that being the number of days in a week, and of the Dominical letters.

CONCUS'SED, *a.* Shaken.

CONCUS'SION, *n.* [add.] In *med.*, a term applied to injuries sustained by the brain and other viscera, from falls, blows, &c.

COND,† } *pp.* from *Conne*. Knew,
CONDE,† } or was able. [*Chaucer.*] —Learnt. [*Spenser.*] [*See* CON, *v. t.*]

CONDENS'ER, *n.* [add.] He or that which condenses.—*Condenser of electricity*, any apparatus by which the electric fluid can be accumulated; but the term is chiefly applied to such instruments as are employed to collect and render sensible very small quantities of the fluid.

CONDENS'ING-SYRINGE, *n.* An instrument for increasing the density of air in a given space; a condenser. [*See* CONDENSER.]

CON'DISE,† *n. plur.* [Fr.] Conduits. [*Chaucer.*]

CONDI'TION, *n.* [add.] That which must exist, as the ground or necessary adjunct of something else.—*Condition in a deed*, or *express*, that which is joined by express words to a feoffment, lease, or other grant.—*A condition in law*, or *implied*, is when a person grants another an office, as that of keeper of a park, steward, bailiff, &c., for term of life.—*Condition inherent* is that which descends to the heir, with the land granted, &c.—*Condition collateral* is that which is annexed to any collateral act. *Condition affirmative*, that which consists of doing an act.—*Condition negative*, that which consists of not doing an act.

CONDI'TIONAL, *a.* [add.] *Conditional limitation*, in *law*, a limitation which partakes of the nature both of a condition and a remainder. Such is

the limitation to A for life in tail or in fee, provided that when C returns from Rome, it shall henceforth remain to the use of B in fee — *Conditions of sale* the particular terms set forth in writing, in pursuance of which an estate or interest is to be sold by public auction

CONDOTTIERI, *n plur* [It] In *Italian history* a class of mercenary military adventurers in the 14th and 15th centuries

CONDUCT, *n* A conductor [Shak]

CONDUCTIBILITY, *n* Capability of being conducted, as, the *conductibility* of the electric fluid, or of heat

CONDUCTIBLE *a* That may be conducted or conveyed

CONDUCTING, *ppr* or *a* [add] Transmitting, conveying *Conducting powers of bodies* The freedom with which heat is propagated in a body receiving it is termed its *conducting power* and when one body propagates the heat it receives more freely or readily than another it is said to have a greater conducting power thus rods of metal have a greater conducting power than rods of wood

CONDUCTION *n* [add] A term expressive of the property by which certain bodies transmit heat or electricity through their substance

CONDUCTORY *a* Having the property of conducting

CONDUIT *n* (kon'dit) [add] In *ancient architecture* a narrow walled passage usually underground for the purpose of secret communication between apartments

CONDYLE instead of **CONDYL**

CONDYLOPE *n* **CONDYLOPED**

CONDYLOPODA, *n* [See CONDYLOID] Articulated animals, with jointed legs as insects, crabs, and spiders

CONE, *n* [add] *Oblique cone*, same as SCALENE CONE

CONEY FISH *n* The burbot, a fresh water fish of the cod family, is so named

CONFAB *n* [Contracted from *Confabulation*] Familiar talk or conversation [Colloquial]

CONFABULAR *a* Relating to conversation conversational [Rar us]

CONFECTIONERY instead of **CONFECTIONARY,** *n* Sweet meats, or the place where they are made or sold

CONFECTURE † *n* [Fr] Composition [Chaucer]

CONFEREE, *n* One who is conferred with

CONFERENCE, *n* [add] A meeting of divines for ecclesiastical purposes Also a stated meeting of preachers in the Wesleyan Methodist Church for transacting business of an ecclesiastical nature

CONFESSION *n* [add] *Plea by confession and avoidance*, in *law*, a plea in bar admitting the matter of fact in the declaration to be true but showing some new matter of fact tending to obviate or take off its legal effect *Confession by culprit*, the acknowledgment of the offence charged against a culprit when he is asked to plead to the indictment

CONFESSORSHIP, *n* The office of a confessor

CONFIRMATIVELY, *adv* In a manner tending to confirm

CONFIRMEDLY, *adv* With confirmation

CONFISCATE, *v t* instead of **CON'FISCATE**

CONFIS'CATE, *a* instead of **CON'FISCATE**

CONFISCATED, *pp* instead of **CON'FISCATED**

CONFISCATING, *ppr* instead of **CON'FISCATING**

CONFLEXIBLE, *a* Inclined to flow or run together [Lit us]

CONFLUXIBLENESS, *n* Same as CONFLUXIBILITY

CONFORMABLE *a* [add] In *geol*, when the planes of one set of strata are parallel to those of another set which are in contact with them, the strata are said to be *conformable* whatever their dip may be On the other hand when a set of strata are so connected with another that the planes of stratification of the one series have a different direction from those of the other series, the strata are said to be *unconformable*

CONFORMABLENESS, *n* State of being conformable

CONFORMAL, *a* Having the same form

CONFORMITY *n* [add] *Bill of conformity* In *law* when an executor or administrator finds the affairs of his testator or intestate so much involved that he cannot safely administer the estate, except under the direction of the court of chancery he files a bill against the creditors generally, for the purpose of having all their claims adjusted and a final decree settling the order and payment of the assets This bill is called a *bill of conformity*

CONFRONTER *n* One who confronts

CONFUCIAN } *n* A follower of
CONFUCIANIST } Confucius, the Chinese philosopher

CONFUCIAN, *a* Relating to Confucius

CONFUSE † *pp* Confused, confounded [Chaucer]

CONFUTATIVE *a* Adapted or designed to confute

CONGE *n* [Fr] [add] In *arch* the same as APOPHYGE which see

CONGEABLE *a* In *law*, lawful lawfully done, done with permission, as entry *congeable* courteous

CONGE D'ESLIRE, } *n* (kon'shay
CONGE D'ELIRE, } dā leer) [Fr] [See CONGE *v t*]

CONGEE *n* In the *East Indies*, water in which rice is boiled

CONGENER or **CON'GENER** *n*

CONGENERICAL *a* Same as CONGENERIC

CONGENIOUS *a* Of the same kind [Rare]

CONGESTION *n* [add] In *med*, a preternatural accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels of the sanguiferous system, attended with disordered function of the organs in which such an accumulation takes place

CONGIUS, *n* [L] A measure of capacity among the Romans [See CONGIARY]

CONGLUTINATE, *a* Same as CONGLUTINATED

CONGOU *n* See CONGO

CONGRATULATE, *v t* [add] To express joy for

CONGRESS, *n* [add] A meeting of sovereign princes to concert measures for their common good, or to adjust their mutual concerns

CONGREVE, *n* A match prepared by being dipped into a phosphoric preparation, a lucifer match

CON'GRUOUSNESS, *n* Fitness, congruity

CONIC, } *a* Figs 1 and 2 mis-
CONICAL, } placed

CONICAL PROJECTION, *n* A method of representing part of a sphere upon a plane, called also the *method of development*

CONICINE, *n* Same as CONIA,—*which see*

CONIC SECTIONS, *n* [See under CONIC] Algebraically considered, the *conic sections* are curves of the second degree, and may be treated as generated by the motion of a point on a plane Their different properties may be investigated by the modern algebraic analysis, as well as by geometry

CONIINE, *n* Same as CONIA, —*which see*

CONITES, *n* A genus of fossil cephalopods, the shell of which is conical, straight or slightly curved

CONIROSTRAL, *a* Having a thick conical bill as crows and finches

CONISANCE † *n* [Fr] Understanding [Chaucer]

CONIUM *n* Hemlock a genus of plants [See HEMLOCK]

CONJURE † *v i* [L *conjuro*] To conspire [Spenser]

CONJECT † *v t* [Fr] To project [Chaucer]

CONJECTURALIST *n* One who deals in conjectures

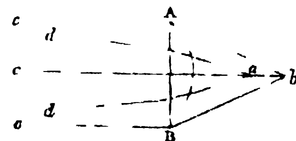
CONJECTURE, *v i* To form conjectures

CONJOINTNESS, *n* State of being joined or united

CONJUGAL, *a* [add] *Conjugal rights* the privilege which husband and wife have of each other's society comfort and affection

CONJUGALITY, *n* The conjugal state [Rar us]

CONJUGATE *a* [add] In *mathematics* a term applied to two points lines &c, when they are considered together with regard to any property, in such a manner that they may be interchanged without altering the way of enunciating the property *Conjugate point of a curve*, a single point lying by itself whose co-ordinates satisfy the equation of the curve without its actually being on any continuous branch of the curve —*Conjugate foci*, in *optics*, when rays falling upon a lens, are so refracted as to converge and meet in a point, either nearer the lens than the principal focus or farther from it, the point in which they meet, and the principal focus, are called, with respect to each other, *conjugate foci* Thus, the parallel rays *c* A, *c* B, falling upon the lens A B, converge in the principal



focus *b*, but the rays *d*, *d*, which have an inclination towards each other before entering the lens, converge at *a*, therefore, *a* and *b* are *conjugate foci* in the case illustrated

CONJUGATION, *n* Among *algæ*, a term applied to the mode in which two filaments of Zygnema and some analogous genera are seen to unite by means of tubes, the contents of one cell passing into a cell of the other

tube, the result of which is a germinating spore

CONJUNCTION, *n* [add] The copulation of the sexes

CONJUNCTIVA, *n* [add] The mucous membrane which lines the posterior surface of the eyelids, and is continued over the fore-part of the globe of the eye

CONJUNCTIVAL MEMBRANE, *n* In *anat*, the conjunctiva,—which see

CONJURE, *v t* [add] *To conjure up*, to raise up, or bring into existence without reason, or by unnatural means, as, to *conjure up* a phantom, to *conjure up* a story

CONJURER, *n* An enchanter, a juggler [*See* CONJUROR]

CONJURER, *n* One who solemnly enjoins or conjures

CONNE,† *v t* To know, to be able [*See* CON] [*Chaucer*]

CONNECT, *v i* [add] To have relation to anything, so as to be influenced in common with it as this part will not *connect* with what goes before [*Bp Horn*]

CONNECTOR, *n* In *chem* a small tube of caoutchouc for connecting together the ends of glass tubes in pneumatic experiments

CONOID, *a* Like a cone, applied to the surface generated by the revolution of a conic section about its axis

CONOIDAL, *a* Approaching to a conical form, nearly, but not exactly conical

CONOPS, *n* [add] The *Conops* is the type of the genus Stomoxys (Gr *στόμα* mouth and [illegible] sharp) The larvae of the insects of this genus are parasitic in humble bees

CONQUER, *v t* [add] To get to the top of, as to conquer a hill [*Tale m*]

CONSCRIPTION, *n* [add] A compulsory enrolment of individuals of a certain age held liable to be drafted for military or naval service, a system which existed among the Romans and was introduced into France at the time of the first French revolution, is a mode of recruiting the army

CONSECRATE, *v t* [add] To sanction, to make inviolable

CONSECRATEDNESS, *n* State of being consecrated [*Rare*]

CONSEIL,† *n* [Fr] Counsel [*Chaucer*]

CONSENSUAL,† *a* Implying consent *Consensual contract* marriage

CONSENT, *v i* [add] To feel or move correspondently to some existing cause

CONSENTANT,† *ppr* [Fr] Consenting [*Chaucer*]

CONSERVANCY, *n* [add] Conservation, preservation

CONSERVATOR, *n* [add] *Conservators of the peace*, officers who by the common law of England were appointed for the preservation of the public peace, before the institution of justices of the peace Their powers were far inferior to those of modern justices of the peace

CONSIDER, *v t* [add] To regard in a particular light, to judge, to esteem, to reckon

CONSIDER, *v i* [add] To recollect, to observe

CONSIGNED, *pp* [add] Confirmed, ratified [*Shak*]

CONSIGNIFICANT, *a* Expressing joint signification

CONSIGNIFY, *v t* To denote a joint signification

CONSISTORY, *n* [add] In the *English church*, the consistory court is held by the bishop's chancellor or commissary, and by archdeacons or their officials, either in the cathedral church or other convenient place in the diocese, for the hearing and determining of matters of ecclesiastical cognizance happening within that diocese The consistory courts grant probates of wills for the goods and chattels of a deceased person which are within their jurisdiction In some churches, as the Dutch, a consistory is the lowest tribunal, corresponding to a church session, and in others, is composed of ministers and elders, corresponding to a presbytery.

CONSOLIDATE, *v t* [add] In a *general sense*, to unite various particulars into one mass or body, as, to *consolidate* the forces of an army, to *consolidate* various funds

CONSOLIDATING OF ACTIONS, *n* In *law*, the joining of two or more actions together by a court or a judge This is done when two or more actions are brought by the same plaintiff at the same time, against the same defendant for cause of action which might have been joined in the same action, the court or the judge deeming the proceedings to be oppressive

CONSOLIDATION, *n* [add] The uniting of several particulars into one body or whole, as, a *consolidation* of the funds

CONSONANTAL, *a* Relating to, or partaking of the nature of a consonant

CON SORDINI [It] In *music* a direction to perform a passage in the piano forte, with the fingers down, and if on the violin with the mute on It is usually abbreviated into *C S*

CONSPECTABLE, *a* Easy to be seen

CONSPECTUS, *n* [L] A view, an abstract draught, a sketch

CONSPIRACY, *n* [add] An agreement between two or more persons to do an unlawful act which is injurious to individuals or to the public Every such agreement is a misdemeanor by the common law of England

CONSTABLE, *n* [add] Constables, in the usual acceptation of the term at the present day are of two kinds, viz, *constables of hundreds* who are still called *high constables* and *constables of vills* or *tithings*, who are called either *petty constables*, or *tithing men* High constables are now appointed either at quarter sessions or by the justices of the hundred out of sessions, and petty constables are annually sworn into the office at quarter-sessions for each parish, upon presentment of the vestry The duties of the high constable respecting the preservation of the peace are now merely nominal, but he is still of use to represent the hundred in certain legal actions, and to perform certain ministerial offices connected with the administration of justice A *petty constable* has authority to arrest all persons who commit an affray, assault, or breach of the peace in his presence, and keep them in safe custody until they can be brought before a magistrate, and he is also authorized to execute all such warrants as are legal and committed to his hands by competent authorities In London, the police force are appointed by direction of the secretary of state, and sworn in as constables by the commissioners Two or more justices of the peace, upon information that disturbances exist or are apprehended, are authorized to appoint special constables, and in boroughs, the magistrates are authorized to swear in as many inhabitants as they think fit to act as special constables when called upon

CONSTABLE, *n* [add] *To outrun the constable*, to escape from the subject in dispute, when one's arguments are exhausted [*Hudibras*]

CONSTABLERIE,† *n* [Fr] A ward or division of a castle, under the care of a constable [*Chaucer*]

CONSTANT, *n* [add] In *physics*, that which remains unchanged or invariable Thus a quantity, force, law, &c, when it continues unchanged, is called a *constant*

CONSTANT-WHITE, **PERMANENT WHITE,** *n* A pigment prepared from the sulphate of barytes, useful in water colour painting It is very poisonous

CONSTAT, *n* [add] The office of *clerk of the pipe*, to which this term refers is now abolished [*See* under PIPE]

CONSTITUENT, *a* [add] Having the power of constituting, or appointing.

A question of right arises between the *constituent* and *representative* body *Junius*

CONSTITUTIONAL, *n* At *Cambridge university*, the name given to a walk taken for health and exercise

CONSTITUTIONALITY, *n* [add] This term is used chiefly in the United States

CONSTITUTIONALIZE, *v i* At *Cambridge university*, to take a walk for health and exercise The usual time for constitutionalizing is between two and four o'clock P M

CONSTRAIN, *v t* [add] To check, to repress, to control, as, I am *constrained* by your presence

CONSTRICTIVE, *a* Tending to contract or compress

CONSTRUCTIVE TRUSTS, *n* In *law* implied trusts, including those which stand upon the presumed intention of the parties and those which are forced upon the conscience of the party by the mere operation of the law, as in cases of money paid by accident, mistake or fraud It is a rule in equity, that all persons coming into possession of trust property, with notice of the trust, shall be considered as trustees by implication, and bound, with respect to that special property, to execute the trust [*See* TRUST]

CONSUBSTANTIALLY, *adv* In a consubstantial manner

CONSUETUDINAL, *a* Same as CONSUETUDINARY

CONSUETUDINARY, *a* instead of CONSUETUDINARY

CONSUETUDINARY, *n* A ritual of customary devotions [*Hare*]

CONSUL, *n* [add] In *France*, during the first revolution a chief magistrate, in imitation of the Romans

CONSULTARY, *a* Relating to consultation —*Consultary response*, the opinion of a court of law on a special case

CONSUMMAR, *n* In the *East Indies*, a native head servant

CONSUMMATE, *v t* instead of CONSUMMATE

CONSUMMATED, instead of CONSUMMATED

CONSUMMATING, instead of CONSUMMATING

CONSUMPT, *n* Consumption, as, the produce of grain is scarcely equal to the *consumpt*

CONTA'GIONIST, *n* One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases, as the plague, &c

CONTAIN, *v t* [add] To retain [*Shak*]

CONTAIN', *v i* [add] To repress curiosity, to repress any desire in general

CONTAINER, *n* He or that which contains

CONTEKE,† *n* [Sax] Contention [*Chaucer*]

CONTEMERATE,† *v t* [L *contemero*] To violate, to pollute

CONTEMPLATE, *v. t.* instead of **CONTEMPLATE**

CONTEMPLATE, *v i* instead of **CONTEMPLATE**

CONTEMPLATED, instead of **CONTEMPLATED**

CONTEMPLATING, instead of **CONTEMPLATING**

CONTEMPLATIVENESS, *n* State of being contemplative

CONTEMPORANEITY *n* Contemporariness

CONTEMPORANEOUSNESS, *n* The state or quality of being contemporaneous

CONTEMPT, *n* [add] *Contempt* in a *court of law*, is a disobedience of the rules, orders or process of the court or a disturbance or interruption of its proceedings Contempts committed out of court are punishable by attachment, and contempts done before the court may be punished or repressed in a summary way, by commitment or by fine The power of enforcing their process, and of vindicating their authority against open obstruction or defiance, is incident to all superior courts

CONTEMPTIBILITY *n* Quality of being contemptible [*Rar* *us*]

CONTENANCE † *n* [Fr] Appearance, pretence [*Chaucer*]

CONTENEMENT *n* [add] In *law*, that which is necessary for the support and maintenance of men, agreeable to their several qualities or states of life

CONTENT, *n* [add] A paper delivered to the searcher by the master of a vessel before she is cleared outwards, describing the vessel's destination and detailing the goods shipped with other particulars This content has to be compared with the cockets and the indorsements and clearances thereon

CONTENT *n* instead of **CONTENT**

CONTENTS, *n* *plur* That which is contained the thing or things held included, or comprehended within a limit, boundary, or line, the heads of a book —In *geom*, the area or quantity of matter or space included in certain lines [*See* CONTENT]

CONTERMINAL, *a* Same as CONTERMINOUS

CONTESTLESS, instead of **CONTESTLESS**

CONTEXTURAL, *a* Misplaced *see* after CONTEXTURE

CONTINENTS, *n* *plur* Banks, as of rivers [*Shak*]

CONTINGENT *a* [add] In *logic*, a term applied to the matter of a proposition when the terms of it in part agree and in part disagree

CONTINGENT *a* [add] Uncertain

CONTINGENT REMAINDER, *n* In *law* [*See* REMAINDER]

CONTINUAL PROPORTIONALS, *n* Quantities in continued proportion [*See* CONTINUED]

CONTINUATOR, instead of **CONTINUATOR**

CONTINUE, *v t* [add] To confine; to keep in custody, to secure [*Shak*] —To suffer, or cause to remain, as, to *continue* judges in their posts

CONTINUED BASS, *n* In *music*, the figured bass of a score used throughout The term is only to be found in very old music

CONTINUER, *n* [add] One who carries forward anything that had been begun by another, as, the *continuer* of a history

CONTINUOUS, *a* In *bot*, the reverse of *articulated* A stem is said to be *continuous* which has no joints

CONTLINE *n* In *ships*, the space between the bilges of casks which are stowed alongside of each other

CONTORNIATI, *n* *plur* [It *contorni*] In *numismatics*, a species of medals or medallions in bronze, having a curved furrow (*contorno*) on each side, supposed to have been struck in the days of Constantine the Great and his successors, and to have formed tickets of admission to the public games of the circus of Rome and of Constantinople

CONTORSION *n* *See* CONTORTION

CONTRABAND† *v t* To prohibit, to import goods prohibited

CONTRACT, *n* [add] In *law*, contracts are divided into three classes — 1 *Contracts of record* such as judgments recognizances, and statutes of staple 2 *Specialties* which are under seal such as deeds and bonds 3 *Simple contracts* or contracts by parol Both verbal and written contracts are included in the class of verbal contracts

CONTRACTILITY, *n* [add] In *physiol* the property by which the fibrous tissues return to their former dimensions after being temporarily extended The shortening of the muscular fibre on the application of a stimulus is more properly termed *irritability*

CONTRACTION, *n* [add] In *sur*, an abnormal and permanent alteration in the relative position and forms of parts arising from various causes, as in anchylosis distortion club foot wry neck, &c —In *physics* a decrease of volume, bulk or dimensions, the usual effect of a diminution of heat All bodies expand by the application of heat, and contract their dimensions when heat is withdrawn

CONTRACTIVE, *a* Tending to contract

CONTRA DANCE, *n* [add] [*See* COUNTRY DANCE]

CONTRADICTORY PROPOSITIONS *n* In *logic*, propositions which, having the same terms differ in quantity and quality [*See* CONTRARY]

CONTRAIRE, *v t* [Fr *contrarier*] To cross, to thwart, to resist, to withstand [*Spenser*]

CONTRAJERVA, *n* *See* CONTRAYERVA

CONTRARIE † *v t* [Fr] To contradict [*Chaucer*]

CONTRA ROTATION, *n* Circular motion in a direction contrary to some other circular motion

CONTRARY,† *n* An adversary [*Chaucer*]

CONTRARY TERMS, *n* In *logic*, those terms which, coming under some one class, are the most different of all that belong to that class, as, *wise* and *foolish*

CONTRAST, *v i* To stand in contrast or opposition to

> The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars *Lyell*

CONTRA-TENOR, *n* In *music*, the same as CONTRALTO,—*which see*.

CONTRE-DANCE, *n* [Fr] Same as COUNTRY DANCE

CONTREFETE,† *v t* [Fr] To counterfeit [*Chaucer*]

CONTRE-TEMPS', *n* (kon'-tr tang) [Fr] An unexpected accident, which throws everything into confusion

CONTRIBUTIONAL, *a* Furnishing contributions

CONTRITURATE, *v t* To pulverize or reduce to small particles

CONTRIVE, *v t* [add] To wear away, to spend, as, to *contrive* the afternoon [*Shak*]

CONTRŌL, *v t* [add] To confute or convict [*Shak*]

CONTROVE,† *v t* [Fr] To invent [*Chaucer*]

CONTUMULATE *v t* [L *contumulo*] To lay or bury in the same tomb or grave

CONTUMULATION, *n* Act of laying or burying in the same tomb or grave

CONTUNE † *See* CONTINUE [*Chaucer*]

CONTUSABLE, *a* Liable to be bruised

CONVALESCENTLY, *adv* In a convalescent manner

CONVECTION *n* [add] The act of carrying or conveying A mode of communication of heat through fluid bodies When a portion of water or of air is heated the vessel containing it, or the surrounding portions it expands or contracts in magnitude and thus becoming specifically lighter or heavier, rises or sinks accordingly carrying with it the newly acquired temperature, whatever that temperature may be

CONVENER *n* [add] The chairman of an organized body as of a committee, it being his province to *convene* or call the members together

CONVENE † *v i* [add] To serve, to agree, to be convenient [*Shak*]

CONVENTED, *pp* Summoned [*Shak*]

CONVENTION *n* [add] *Military convention* a treaty made between the commanders of two opposing armies concerning the terms on which a temporary cessation of hostilities shall take place between them —*Convention treaties*, treaties entered into between different states, under which they each bind themselves to observe certain stipulations contained in the treaty

CONVENTIONAL, *a* [add] Arising out of custom or tacit agreement, as, a *conventional* use of language —*Conventional estate*, those freeholds not of inheritance or estates for life, which are created by the express acts of the parties, in contradistinction to those which are legal, and arise from the operation and construction of law

CONVENTIONALISM, *n* That which is received or established by convention or agreement, a conventional phrase, form, or ceremony

CONVENTIONALIST, *n* One who adheres to a convention or treaty

CONVENTIONAL'ITY, *n* A conventional mode of living and acting, a conventional term, principle, or custom

CONVENTIONALLY, *adv* In a conventional manner, by tacit agreement

CONVERG'ENCE, CONVERG'ENCY, *n* [add.] In *math.*, the gradual diminution of the terms of an indefinitely continued series. [*See* CONVERGING.]

CONVERG'ENT, *a.* [add.] *Convergent series.* [*See* CONVERGENT.]

CONVERG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] When a series of numbers, proceeding without end, has terms which gradually diminish in such a manner that no number whatsoever of them added together will be as great as a certain given number, the series is said to be *converging* or *convergent*. But when such a number can be added together as will exceed any given number, however great, the series is said to be *divergent*.

CONVERS'ANCE, CON'VERSANCE, CONVERS'ANCY, CON'VERSANCY, *n.* [add.] The state of being conversant; acquaintance. [*Rarely used.*]

CON'VERSANT, or **CONVERS'ANT,** *a.*

CONVERSANT,† *n.* One who converses with another.

CONVERSANTLY, *adv.* In a conversant or familiar manner.

CONVERSATIONALIST, *n.* One who excels in conversation.

CONVERSAZIONE, *n.* [add.] A meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects.

CONVERSELY, instead of **CONVERSLY,** *adv.* [add.] In *math.*, by conversion. [*See* CONVERSION.]

CONVERSION, *n.* [add.] *Conversion of proportions*, in *math.*, is, when of four proportionals it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second as the third to its excess above the fourth; and the four terms when thus arranged are said to be proportionals by *conversion*.

CONVERSIVE, *a.* Conversible; sociable; that may be converted or changed.

CONVEXED, or **CONVEXED,** *a.*

CONVEXLY, or **CONVEXLY,** *adv.*

CONVEY', *v. t.* To play the thief. [*Shak.*]

CONVEYANCE, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a deed or instrument in writing, which passes real or personal property. Conveyances operate according to the rules of the common law, or under the statute of uses; and in the case of lease and release they operate in both modes. This latter is the most usual modern mode of conveying land and hereditaments. Conveyances simply transferring personal property are called *assignments*.

CONVEYERS, *n.* Fraudulent appropriators of property; jugglers. [*Shakspeare.*]

CONVICTED, *pp.* [add.] Overpowered. [*Shak.*]

CONVICTION, *n.* [add.] Strong belief, on the ground of satisfactory evidence, without any implication of previous error; as, a *conviction* that there is nothing honourable which is not accompanied with innocence.

CONVINCE', *v. t.* [add.] To refute; as, to *convince* atheism. [*Bacon.*]

CONVIVIALIST, *n.* A person of convivial habits.

CONVOCATIONAL, *a.* Relating to a convocation.

CON'VOLUTE, CON'VOLUTED, *a.* [add.] *Convoluted bones*, the upper and lower turbinated bones of the nose.

CONVOLU'TION, *n.* [add.] In *anat.*, a term applied to the windings and turnings of the cerebrum, and to the foldings of the small intestines.

CONVOLVE', *v. t.* [add.] To unite in circular motion.

CONVOLVULA'CEOUS, *a.* Relating to the convolvulus.

CONVULSIONAL, *a.* Having convulsions; relating to convulsions. [*Rare.*]

CONYZA, *n.* [add.] This genus belongs to that group of Compositæ called Corymbiferæ. It was formerly very extensive as well as heterogeneous, comprehending many herbs and shrubs found in all the quarters of the globe. It is now better understood, and is limited to seventy or eighty plants of no consequence. The *C. squarrosa*, flea bane or ploughman's spikenard, is now known by the name of *Inula conyza*; it is a common plant on calcareous soils in Great Britain; it yields a volatile oil with a peculiar scent, and is used for the purpose of driving away fleas and gnats. *C. anthelmintica*, now called *Vernonia anthelmintica*, is an East Indian species, the fruit of which is used by the doctors of India as a powerful remedy for worms. *C. genistelloides*, now placed in the genus Baccharis, contains a bitter extractive matter and an aromatic oil, and is employed in the Brazils in intermittent fevers.

COOEE, *n.* The cry or call of the Australian aborigines.

COOEE, *v. i.* To cry or call like the aborigines of Australia.

COOK-HOUSE, *n.* Also called the *galley*. An erection on a ship's deck for containing the caboose or cooking apparatus.

COOKIE, *n.* A kind of small sweet-bread for eating at tea. [*Scotch.*]

COOL, *a.* [add.] Impudent in a very high degree; as, when speaking of some pretension, trick, &c., we say, That is *cool.* [*Familiar.*]

COOLIE, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a porter or carrier.

COOL-TANKARD, *n.* An old English beverage of various composition, but usually made of ale, with a little wine, or wine and water, with an addition of lemon-juice, spices, and borage, or other savoury herbs.

COOL'-WORT, *n.* In *America*, the popular name of a plant, the *Tiarella cordifolia*, the properties of which are diuretic and tonic. It is prepared by the Shakers.

COOMB, COOMBE, *n.* A valley on the declivity of a hill in the shape of an amphitheatre. [*See* COMB.]

COOPER, *v. t.* To do the work of a cooper; to make barrels, hogsheads, casks, &c.; to mend or put in order, as a cooper does casks.

COOPERAGE, *n.* [add.] The work or business of a cooper.

CO-OPERANT, *a.* Operating together.

COOP'ERING, *ppr.* Making casks, or putting them in order.

CO-OR'DINATE, *v. t.* To make co-ordinate.

CO-OR'DINATES, *n. plu.* [add.] In *geom.*, a term applied to a system of lines, to which points under consideration are referred, and by means of which their position is determined. Co-ordinates either determine the position of a point in space or in a plane which is understood to contain all the figure under consideration, as in the first six books of Euclid. They determine position by straight lines only, or by a straight line and angles; in the latter case they are called *polar* co-ordinates. When co-ordinates are at right angles to each other, they are called *rectangular* co-ordinates, and when they make any other angle with each other, they are called *oblique* co-ordinates. In *plane geom.*, one of the co-ordinates is called the *abscissa*, and the other the *ordinate*. The *co-ordinates* of a star are its distances from the pole of the heavens and from the meridian of the place of observation, measured in degrees of the respective circles. In the fig., C D and B A are co-ordinates, the first being an abscissa, to which, through the point D, is drawn the ordinate B A. In co-ordinates, the abscissa and ordinates may be drawn making any angle with each other.

COOST, *pp.* Cast. [*Scotch.*]

COOT, *n.* [add.] The common coot is the *Fulica atra*; Wilson's coot is the *F. Wilsoni*, which inhabits various parts of North America; the crested coot is the *F. cristata*, which inhabits Madagascar. The coots belong to the order Grallatores, and family Rallidæ.

COP, *n.* [add.] The conical ball of thread formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning frame.

COPAL, *n.* [add.] This substance is often improperly called *gum copal*.—*Mexican copal* is supposed to be the produce of a plant allied to the *Hymenæa courbaril*. [*See* COURBARIL.] *Indian copal* is produced by *Vateria indica*; it is known in England by the name of *gum animi*. *Brazilian copal* flows from several species of Hymenæa, and from *Trachylobium martianum*, both of the nat. order Leguminosæ.

COPALCHE BARK, *n.* The bark so called is obtained from two widely different plants; the one is the copalche bush, which is *Croton pseudo-china*, of the nat. order of Euphorbiaceæ; the other is the copalche plant, *Strychnos pseudo-quina*, of the nat. order of Loganiaceæ.

COPATAIN HAT, *n.* A high crowned hat. [*Shak.*]

COPATRIOT, instead of **COMPATRIOT.**

COPE, *v. t.* [add.] To encounter; as, I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits. [*Shak.*]

COPE,† *n.* [Fr. *cape.*] A cloak. [*Chaucer.*]

COPECK, *n.* A Russian coin. [*See* KOPECK.]

COPIE,† *n.* [L. *copia.*] Copiousness.

CO'PING, *n.* [add.] In *ship building*, the turning the ends of iron lodging knees, so as to hook into the beams, and thus ease the strain off the necks of the bolts when the vessel rolls.

COPPE,† *n.* [Sax.] The top of anything. [*Chaucer.*]

COPPER-COLOURED, *a.* Of the colour of copper.

COPPER-NICKEL, *n.* *See* KUPFER-NICKEL.

COPPER-PLATE, *n.* [add.] A print or impression on paper, &c., from a copper plate.

COPPER-PLATE, *a.* Relating to engraving on copper, or printing from a copper plate.

COPPERS, } *n plur* The cast-
SHIP'S COPPERS, } iron apparatus used on board ship for cooking, and erected in the cook house or galley.

COPPER SPOT, *n* A species of predaceous beetle, the elytra of which are black, and marked with rows of hollow copper coloured dots (*Calosoma calidum*) In Canada it is common in meadows and ploughed fields

COPPER DUST, *n* [add] The same as [illegible]

COPRIDÆ, *n* [Gr κοπρος, dung] A family of coleopterous insects, which are found in dung, and so called from the typical genus Copris The males have projections on the head and thorax Some of the African and Indian species are of large size

COPROPHAGI, } *n* [Gr κοπρος,
COPROPHAGANS, } dung, and φαγω to eat] A section of lamellicorn beetles, which live in and upon the dung of animals It contains the scarabæus of the ancients, and the "shard borne beetles" of this country

COPROPHAGOUS, *a* Feeding upon dung or filth A term particularly applied to certain insects

COPSE, *v t* [add] To plant under wood

COPSE WOOD, *n* A growth of shrubs and bushes

COPTIS *n* A genus of plants nat order Ranunculaceæ *C trifolia* gold thread found in Canada and the northern parts of the United States of America, is a small plant with white flowers and a yellow fibrous rhizoma, which runs in all directions A decoction of the leaves and stalks is used by the Indians for giving a yellow colour to cloth and skins The rhizomata which are bitter when administered in medicine, act in the same way as quassia, gentian and other bitters

COPY, *n* [add] A theme [*Shak*]

COPYHOLD, *n* [add] *Copyholds* now descend to the heir at law, according to the rules that regulate the descent of all other kinds of land

COPYING MACHINES *n* Machines for copying any piece of writing with perfect accuracy, or for producing duplicates of letters, invoices, and other manuscripts such as Watt's and [illegible] copying-presses, Wedgwood's manifold writer, &c

COQUETTISHLY, *adv* In a coquettish manner

COQUILLA-NUT, *n* The fruit of the palm, *Attalea funifera*, one of the cocoa-nut group, which grows abundantly in South America The nuts are extensively used in turnery, and especially for making umbrella handles [*See* PIASSABA]

COR, *n* [Lat, genit *cordis*] In *anat*, the heart, the central organ of circulation

CORACIAS, *n* A genus of birds, allied to the crows, containing the rollers, one species of which (*C garrula*) is a rare visitant of the British Islands

COR'ACOID, *n* [add] The name is now extended to a large flattened bone, passing from the shoulder joint to the sternum, in birds, reptiles, and monotremes

CORAGE,† *n* Courage, heart, mind [*Spenser*]

CORALLED, *a* Furnished with coral [*Poetical*]

CORALLIDÆ, *n* A family of compound polyps, yielding the substance called *coral*, and constituting the third order of the class Polypi

CORALLINE DEPOSITS, *n* In *geol*, a term applied to those recent or alluvial strata which consist of the marine banks, shoals, and islands, entirely composed of coral

CORALLORHIZA, *n* A genus of plants, nat order Orchidaceæ *C innata*, coral root, is a British plant, having thick fleshy roots, with much branched fibres The flowers are seated on a spike and are of a yellowish colour It is found in mountainous woods, but is a rare plant

CORAL ROOT, *n* [add] [*See* CORALLORHIZA in this *Supp*]

CORAM NOBIS [L] Before us, a law term

CORANTO, *n* *See* COURANT, COURANTO

CORBAN, *n* [add] In *Jewish antiquity* an offering, sacrifice, or oblation of any kind presented before God

CORBES† *n plur* Corbels Ornaments in building [*Spenser*]

COR CAROLI, *n* A star of the third magnitude in Canes Venatici situated on the neck of the Lower Dog

CORDED *pp* or *a* [add] Striped or furrowed as by cords

CORDETTE,† for ACCORDING [*Chaucer*]

CORD GRASS, *n* A genus of plants, Spartina—*which see*

CORDIAL, *n* [add] Aromatized and sweetened spirit, employed as a beverage

CORDIALITIES† *n plur* Cordialities [*Chaucer*]

CORDILLERA *n* [Sp] A name sometimes given to the mountain ranges of the Andes in South America, but properly applicable only to the innermost and highest ridge of the mass

CORDON *n* [add] *Cordon sanitaire*, a line of troops or military posts on the borders of a district of country infected with disease, to cut off communication and thus prevent the disease from spreading A baldric or sash worn across the breast in the orders of knights is also called a *cordon*

CORDUROY, *n* [add] *Corduroy road*, in *North America* a road constructed with logs laid together over swamps or marshy places, for carriages to pass over They derive their name from their ribbed appearance, resembling corduroy

CORD'WAYNE,† *n* Cordwain, *which see* [*Spenser*]

CORDY *n* In the *hat trade* a kind of man's hat, the body of which is of felt, having a fine covering of camel's or goat's hair *Cordies* have nearly been superseded by inferior plated hats

CORE, *n* [add] In *arch*, the interior part of anything, as, the *core* of a column or wall

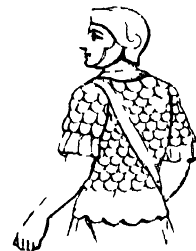
CORE'GONUS, *n* A genus of fish, separated from the salmons It contains at least one British species, the gwiniad or vendace

CORELATIVE *See* CORRELATIVE

COR HYDRÆ, *n* [L] A star of the first magnitude in the southern constellation Hydra

CORIANDRUM, *n* A genus of annual plants, nat order Umbelliferæ *C sativum*, the officinal coriander, is a native of Europe, which is cultivated on account of its seeds [*See* CORIANDER]

CORIUM, *n* [Lat] Leathern body-armour, formed of overlapping leaves or scales, worn by the Roman soldiers and other nations of antiquity. In this



Corium

country it continued in use till the reign of Edward I, the scales being sometimes tinted of different colours

CORK, *n* In the *United States*, a term applied to express what in this country is called *frost nails*, or nails driven into the shoes of horses to prevent them from falling upon the ice

CORKING } *n* A anthopterygious
CORKWING } fish species of the genus Crenilabrus, are so called in Cornwall

CORK TREE *n* The *Quercus suber* from the outer bark of which called epiphlœum corks are made [*See* CORK]

CORKY *a* [add] Dry, withered husky [*Shak*]

COR LEONIS, *n* [L] The Lion's heart another name for Regulus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo

CORMORANT *n* [add] The common cormorant is the *Phalacrocorax carbo* of Temminck and the *Pelecanus carbo* of Linn A species of cormorant is trained and used by the Chinese to aid them in fishing

CORN, *v t* [add] To feed a horse with oats

CORNACEOUS, *a* Relating to the cornus or cornel shrub

CORN BIN, *n* A bin or box for holding corn

CORN COCKLE, *n* A British plant of the genus Agrostemma the *A githago* [*See* AGROSTEMMA]

CORN CROWFOOT, *n* A plant of the genus Ranunculus, the *Ranunculus arvensis*

CORNED, *pp* or *a* [add] Cured by salting moderately, as, *corned* beef, fed with oats, as a horse Drunk [*Vul*]

CORNED-BEEF *n* Beef moderately salted

CORNELIAN CHERRIES, *n* The fruit of the *Cornus mas*, or *mascula*, which is eatable

CORNER, *v t* In the *United States*, *to corner a person*, is to get the advantage of him in an argument, as though he were physically placed in a corner from which he could not escape — *To floor a person*, is used *colloquially* with us to signify the same thing

CORNER CAP,† *n* The chief embellishment or ornament

CORNER TOOTH, *n* One of the four teeth of a horse, between the middle teeth and the tusks, two above and two below.

CORNET, *n* [add] A standard or flag. [*Obsolete*]

CORNET-A-PISTONS, *n* [Fr] A brass wind musical instrument, like the French-horn, but capable of much greater inflexion, from the valves and

stoppers (*pistons*) with which it is furnished, whence the name

CORNETTI, *n* [It] A method of riding, or a motion of a horse

CORN'EULE, *n* [Diminutive of L *cornea*] In *entom*, a term applied to the minute transparent segments which defend the compound eyes of insects

CORNINE, *n* A new principle discovered in the bark of *Cornus florida*, having properties resembling those of quinine

CORNISH ENGINE, *n* A single-acting steam engine used for pumping water The pump-rods appended to one end of the beam are loaded so as by their gravity to have sufficient force to raise the water, and the down stroke of the steam piston at the other end of the beam is used to raise them The steam is generally employed at considerable pressure and worked very expansively

CORNISH MONEY-WORT, *n* A plant of the genus Limosella, the *L aquatica*, called also *mudwort*

CORN LAWS, *n* [add] The *corn laws* of this country were repealed in 1846 and foreign grain is now admitted duty free

CORN MINT, *n* A plant of the genus Mentha the *M arvensis*

CORNMUSE †, *n* [Fr] A bagpipe [*Chaucer*]

CORNOPEAN, *n* A kind of horn, a musical instrument of modern invention

CORN POPPY, *n* Red poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*) a troublesome weed in corn field

CORN RENT, *n* [add] A money-rent varying in amount according to the fluctuations of the price of corn In many parts of the south of Scotland, *corn rents* are paid according to the fiars prices of corn

CORN SALAD, *n* The common name of several species of British plants of the genus Fedia [*See* Fedia]

CORNU, *n plur Cornua* [L] A horn, a term applied to warts from their *horny* hardness, and in *anat*, to parts resembling a horn in form

CORNU-AMMONIS, *n* [add] In *anat*, a designation of the *pes-hippocampi* of the brain from its being bent like a ram's horn, the famous crest of Jupiter Ammon

CORNUBIANITE, *n* A slaty rock, abundant in the western part of Cornwall, in contact with granite It is of a dark blue or purple colour, hard and laminated

CORNUS, *n* Instead of nat order Caprifoliæ read nat order Cornaceæ

CORNUTE', *a* Horned, having horns

CORN-VAN, *n* A machine for winnowing corn

CORN-WEEVIL, *n* The *Calandra granaria*, also called *Sitophilus granarius*, an insect very injurious to grain [*See* Weevil]

COR'OCORE, *n* A boat of the Indian Archipelago, of various form That used in Celebes, and employed frequently for piratical purposes, is propelled by oars, and has a curious apparatus raised above and projecting beyond the gunwale, and projecting also beyond the stern, on which a second row of rowers is placed, in effect rendering the vessel similar in some respects to the ancient bireme It is often manned with sixty men. Others, as those used in the Moluccas, are masted vessels, broad, with narrow extremities, fifty to sixty-five feet long, and covered throughout about four-fifths of their length with a sort of matting roof



Corocore of Celebes.

COROLLARY, *n* [add] Any necessary consequence of a proposition, something added to what was proposed or turned for or to what might be expected of it what is regularly resulted

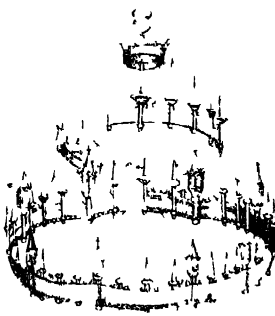
COROLLATE, } *a* Like a corolla

COROLLATED } having corollas

COROLLIFLORÆ instead of COROLLIFLORÆ

COROMANDEL WOOD, *n* A beautiful brown wood from the coast of Coromandel

CORONA, *n* [add] A crown or circlet suspended from the roof or vaulting of churches to hold tapers lighted on solemn occasions Sometimes they are formed of double or triple circlets, arranged pyramidically —In *anat*, a term used to designate certain parts supposed to resemble a crown *Corona ciliaris*, the ciliary ligament *Corona glandis*, the margin of the glans penis



Crown

CORONACH, } *n* [Gael] A dirge, a

CORANICH, } lamentation for the dead

COR'ONAL, or **CORO'NAL**, *a*

COR'ONAL, or **CORO'NAL**, *n*

CORONA'MEN, *n* In *zool*, the superior margin of a hoof, called, in *veterinary sur*, the coronet

COR'ONATED, *a* In *conchol*, a term applied to spiral shells which have their whorls more or less surmounted by a row of spines or tubercles, as in several volutes, cones, mitres, &c

CORO'NE, *n* [Gr κορώνη a crow] The acute process of the lower jaw-bone, so named from its supposed resemblance to a crow's bill

COR'ONEL, *n* [Sp] The upper part of a jousting lance, constructed to unhorse but not to wound a knight [*See* cut in *Dict* Tournament]

COR'ONER, *n* [add] Most commonly there are three or four *coroners* in each county in England, but the number varies, and in some there are six or seven coroners The council of every borough, to which a separate court of quarter-sessions has been granted, is empowered to appoint a coroner for the borough By the Act 7 and 8 Vict, c 92, coroners may be appointed for districts within counties, instead of the counties at large

COR'ONERS-COURT, *n* A tribunal of record where the coroner holds his inquiries

CORONIL'LA, *n* A genus of plants, nat order Leguminosæ *C emerus*, scorpion senna is a common plant all over the south of Europe It has bright yellow flowers, and its leaves act as a cathartic, like those of senna The leaves of another species (*C varia*) have a diuretic action on the system, and also purge The species of this genus are numerous, and all adapted for ornamental cultivation

CORON'OPUS, *n* A genus of plants, nat order Cruciferæ It being uncertain that these were the plants so called by the ancients, the name Senebiera is now generally preferred Two species inhabit Britain, and are known by the common name of *wart-cress*

COROUNE, † *n* (koroun') [Fr] A crown or garland [*Chaucer*]

COR'PORA, *n* [Lat] *plur* of *Corpus* [*See* Corpus]

COR'PORALSHIP, *n* [add] A corporal's office or command

CORPORA'TION, *n* [add] *Corporations* are distinguished into *aggregate* and *sole* [*see Dict*], corporations *ecclesiastical* and *lay*, *civil* and *eleemosynary*, *regular* and *secular* Again, they are divisible into corporations of a public character, established for the purpose of general or local government, and those which have been created to facilitate the object of private associations The corporations established for local administration of towns are now generally called *municipal corporations* [*See* Municipal]

CORPORIFICA'TION, *n*. The act of giving body or palpability

CORPUSCULA, *n* [*plur* of L *cor-*

pusculum.] Corpuscles, or small particles or atoms.

CORPUS'CULAR, *a.* [add.] *Corpuscular theory,* a theory for explaining the nature of light. According to this theory, the sun and all other luminous bodies have the property of emitting exceedingly minute particles of their substance, with prodigious velocity, and these particles entering the eye produce the sensation of vision. It has also been termed the *emission theory.* [*See* LIGHT, and UNDULATORY.]

CORPUSCULAR'ITY, *n.* State of being corpuscular.

CORPUS'CULE, *n.* *See* CORPUSCLE.

CORRA'DIATE, *v. t.* To concentrate to one point, as light or rays.

CORRAL', *n.* [Sp.] A yard; inclosed ground adjoining a house In the pampas of South America, and elsewhere, horses are kept in the *corral.*

CORRECTING-PLATE, *n. See* MAGNETIC COMPENSATOR.

CORREC'TORY, *a.* Containing or making correction.

CORRESPON'DENCE, *n* [add] In the *fine arts,* the adaptation of the parts of a design to one another.

CORRESPOND'ENT, *a* [add.] Obedient; conformable in behaviour; as, to be *correspondent* to command [*Shak.*]

CORRESPOND'INGLY, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

COR'RIGE,† *v. t.* [Fr] To correct [*Chaucer.*]

CORRIG'IOLA, *n* A genus of plants, nat. order Illecebraceæ. There is only one British species, *C littoralis,* known by the name of strap-wort. [*See* STRAP-WORT.]

CORROB'ORATORY, *a.* Tending to strengthen; corroborative.

COR'ROBORY, *n.* A kind of Australian dance of friendship.

CORRUMP'ABLE,† *a* [Fr.] Corruptible [*Chaucer*]

CORRUMPE',† *v. t.* To corrupt [*Chaucer*]

CORRUP'TIONIST, *n* A defender of corruption.

COR'SAIR, *n* [add] A piratical vessel

COR-SCORPIO'NIS, *n.* [L. the heart of the scorpion] Another name for Antares, a star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Scorpio.

CORSE,† *v. t.* (cors) To curse [*Chaucer*]

CORSEINT',† } *n* [Fr] A holy body,
CORSAYNT',† } a saint. [*Chaucer*]

CORS'ICAN MOSS, *n.* The *Gigartina helmintho-corton,* a cryptogamic plant, of the order Algæ, used in Corsica as a remedy for intestinal worms.

COR'SIVE,† *a.* For CORROSIVE, formerly accented *cor'rosive.* [*Spenser*]

COR'TICAL, *a.* [add.] *Cortical substance,* the exterior part of the brain and of the kidney, so named from its bark-like appearance. The same name is given to the bony-like substance which covers the fang of a tooth.

COR'TICINE, *n.* An alkaloid found in the bark of the *Populus tremens.*

COR'USCATE, or **CORUS'CATE,** *v i.*

CORUSCA'TION, *n.* [add] *Figuratively,* intellectual brilliancy; as, the *corruscations* of genius.

CORVEE', *n.* [Fr.] In *feudal law,* an obligation on the inhabitants of a district, to perform certain services, as the repair of roads, &c., for the sovereign or the feudal lord.

CORV'EN,† *pp.* [From *carve*] Cut; carved. [*Chaucer.*]

CORVETTE', *n.* [add.] A corvette ranks next below a frigate; it is frigate-rigged, with three masts, and built for fast sailing.

CORYD'ALIS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Fumariaceæ. The species are mostly small glaucous herbs, with ternate or pinnated leaves, and fusiform tuberous or fibrous roots. Upwards of forty species have been described, several of which are found in Britain, and known by the common name of *fumitory.* They were formerly referred to the genus Fumaria (Linn.), but differ by having a pod with several seeds. Many of the species are well adapted for flower-borders and rock-work Of late this genus has been also divided into several.—Also, the name of a genus of neuropterous insects, found in North America, the males of which have large jaws like horns.

CORYM'BIATE, *a.* Same as CORYMBIATED.

CORYM'BOSE, *a.* Relating to, or like a corymb.

CORYM'BUS, *n* [L.] A corymb,—*which see.*

CORYPHÆ'NA, *n* [add.] The dolphin of the ancients is the *C. hippuris.* All the species are very rapid in their motions, and very voracious. They are of brilliant colours, and are objects of admiration to every voyager.

CORYZ'A, *n.* [Gr. κόρυζα] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, eyes, &c , usually arising from cold.

COSCINODIS'CUS, *n* In *bot* , a genus of Diatomaceæ, resembling minute circular shells; they are good microscopic objects.

COS'ENAGE, *n. See* COSINAGE.

CO'SEY, *a* Snug; comfortable; warm; easy; social; talkative; chatty. [*See* COSY]

COSH'ERING. *See* COSHERING.

CO'SILY, *adv.* In a cosey manner; snugly; comfortably.

COS'IN,† *n* or *a.* A cousin or kinsman; allied, related [*Chaucer*]

COSMOG'ONAL, *a.* Relating to cosmogony

COSMOPOL'ITANISM, *n* Cosmopolitism

COSMORAM'IC, *a* Relating to a cosmorama.

COS'MOS, *n.* [Gr κόσμος] This word originally signified ornament (as an adornment for a man, a woman, a horse); in a *figurative* sense, it implied the order or adornment of a discourse. It afterwards came to signify the universe and the order which pervades it; the assemblage of all things in heaven and earth; the universality of created things constituting the perceptible world. In this latter signification, Humboldt has adopted the word as the title of his recent work on "The Physical Description of the Universe."

COS'MOSPHERE, *n* [Gr. κόσμος, world, and σφαῖρα, a sphere.] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth, at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

COSS, *n.* [add.] In *India,* a road-measure, of variable extent, ranging between one mile and two miles.—*Rule of coss,* the name originally given to algebra. [*See* COSSIC]

COS'SET, *v. t.* To fondle; to make a pet of.

COS'SIC, *a* [add.] When algebra was first introduced into Europe, it was called the *rule of coss,* probably from the Italian.—*Regola di cosa,* the rule of the thing, the unknown number being called *cosa.*

COST,† *n.* [L. *costa.*] A rib or side.

COS'TA, *n.* [L. a rib.] In *bot* , the mid rib of a leaf.

COST'AGE,† *n.* Cost; expense. [*Chaucer.*]

COSTE'IE,† *v. i.* [Fr.] To go by the coast. [*Chaucer.*]

COS'TIE, *n.* In the *West Indies,* the offspring of a white and a fustie.

COST'LEW,† *a.* Costly. [*Chaucer.*]

COST'LY, *a* [add.] Occasioning much expense; as, *costly* vices.

COS'TRELL,† *n.* A drinking vessel. [*Chaucer.*]

COSTS, *n. plur.* [*See* COST.] In *law,* the expenses incurred by parties in proceedings at law or in equity. In some cases *double* and *treble costs* are expressly given by statute. Where a statute gives double costs, the prevailing party is allowed his *single,* or *common costs,* which include the expenses of witnesses, counsel's fees, &c , and afterward he is allowed half of the single costs —*Treble costs* consist of the single costs, half of the single costs, and half that half again

COT, COTE, or **COAT,** at the end of names of places, are derived generally from the Saxon *cot,* a cottage.

COT, } *n. See* COIT.
COTT, }

CO'TARNINE, *n.* An alkaline base derived from narcotine.

COTE,† *n.* A woman's gown.

COTE,† *n.* A coat. [*Chaucer.*]

COT'ED, for QUOTED. [*Shak.*]

COTERIE', *n* [add] A meeting for social, literary, or political intercourse.

COTI'DAL LINES, *n* Imaginary lines on the surface of the ocean, throughout which high-water takes place at the same instant

COTID'IEN,† *n* [Fr] Daily [*Chaucer.*]

COTIL'LON, or **COTIL'LION,** *n.*

COTONE'ASTER, *n.* A genus of plants, nat order Rosaceæ *C. vulgaris* is a British species, having rose-coloured petals, the margins of the calyx downy. The other species are natives of the south of Europe and various parts of the East Indies. They are all adapted for shrubberies.

COTT,† *n* A little boat. [*See* COT.] [*Spenser.*]

COT'TABUS, *n.* An ancient Greek game, which consisted in throwing wine from cups, without spilling, into little basins of metal, suspended in a particular manner, or floating in water.

COT'TAGE, *n.* [add.] This term is now also applied to small country-residences and detached suburban houses, adapted to a moderate scale of living, yet with all due attention to neatness, comfort, and refinement. To the particular style in which these cottages are built, the name *cottage-architecture* has been given.

COT'TAGE-ALLOTMENTS, *n.* Portions of ground which are allotted to the dwellings of country-labourers, for the purpose of being cultivated by them as gardens. Sometimes these allotments are attached to the dwellings, and at other times they are apart from them. [*See Allotment System,* under ALLOTMENT in this *Supp.*]

COT'TIDÆ, *n.* A family of acanthopterygious fishes, including the bull-heads or miller's-thumbs The name

is derived from the typical genus Cottus.

COT'TLES, *n.* Parts of moulds used by pewterers in the formation of their wares.

COT'TON, *v. i.* [add.] *To cotton to one*, is a *cant* phrase in the *United States*, signifying to take a liking to one, to fancy him; literally, *to stick to him*, as cotton does to clothes.

COT'TON MANUFACTORY, *n.* A cotton-mill.

COTTONOC'RACY, *n.* In the *United States*, a *cant* term applied to the Boston cotton manufacturers.

COT'TONOUS, *a.* Same as COTTONY.

COT'TON-PRESS, *n.* A machine for pressing cotton into bales. Bramah's press is generally used for this purpose.

COT'TON-WOOD, *n.* A tree of the poplar kind, the *Populus canadensis.*

COT'TON-WOOL, *n.* A name sometimes given to cotton in its raw state.

COTUR'NIX, *n.* In Cuvier's arrangement, the generic name of the quails, separated from the partridges on account of their smaller size, and the males wanting spurs. [*See* QUAIL.]

COTYL'IFORM, instead of **COTYLI'FORM.**

COT'YLOID, *a.* In *anat.*, a term applied to the acetabulum, or the cavity of the hip, which receives the head of the thigh-bone.

COUCH, *v. t.* [add.] To cause to couch. [*Shak.*]

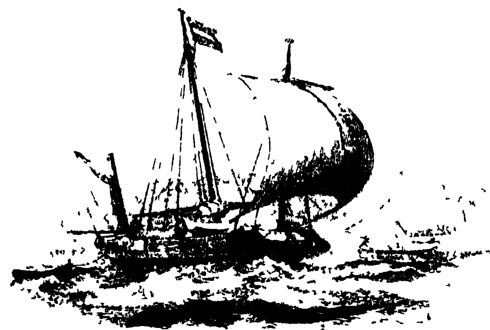
COUCH'ANCY, *n.* Act of repose by lying down.

COUCHEE, *n.* (co'shē.) [Fr.] Bedtime, or visits received about bedtime; opposed to *levee*.

COUCH'ING, *n.* [add.] The spreading of malt to dry.

COUGH'ING, *n.* A violent effort, with noise, to expel the air from the lungs.

COUG'NAR, *n.* A three-masted Malay-boat, rigged with square sails. It is



Cougnar.

broad, sits low in the water, is decked or not, according to fancy, sails well, and carries a large cargo.

COU'LEUR-DE-ROSE, *n.* (koo'läur-de-rōze.) [Fr.] *Literally*, of a rose-colour; hence, under an aspect of beauty and attractiveness; as, to see everything *couleur-de-rose.*

COULPE,† *n.* [Fr.] A fault. [*Chaucer.*]

COUL'TER-NEB, *n.* A common sea-bird, the *Fratercula arctica*, so called from its beak being compressed towards the point.

COUN'CIL-CHAMBER, *n.* An apartment occupied by a council, or appropriated to deliberations on government.

COUN'CIL-MAN, *n.* A member of a city common-council.

COUN'SEL, *n.* [add.] In *England*, the duty of *counsel* is to give advice in questions of law, and to manage causes for clients. They are styled common-law, equity, or chamber counsel, according to the nature of the business they transact.

COUN'SELLOR, *n* [add.] In *England*, a *counsellor* is a barrister, or one who has kept twelve terms at one of the four inns of court, and has been called to the bar. — *Privy-councillor*, misplaced: the term should have been placed under COUNCILLOR.

COUNT, *v. i.* [add.] To swell the number; as, each additional one *counts.*

COUN'TENANCE, *n* [add.] Behaviour; bearing; false appearance. [*Shak.*]

COUN'TER-EXTEN'SION, *n* In *surg.*, a means of reducing a fracture by making extension in the opposite direction. [*See* EXTENSION in this *Supp.*]

COUN'TERFEIT, *n.* [add.] Likeness or copy; portrait. [*Shak.*]

COUNTERFE'SAUNCE,† *n.* [Fr.] A counterfeiting; dissimulation. [*Spenser.*]

COUN'TER-IR'RITANT, *n.* A substance employed to produce an artificial or secondary disease, in order to relieve another or primary one.

COUN'TER-IR'RITATE, *v. t.* In *med.*, to produce an artificial or secondary disease, in order to relieve another or primary one.

COUN'TER-IRRITA'TION, *n* In *med.*, the production of an artificial or secondary disease, in order to relieve another or primary one. The practice is also called *derivation* and *revulsion.*

COUNTERMAND'ABLE, *a.* That may be countermanded.

COUN'TER-OP'ENING, *n.* In *surg.*, an opening made in a second part of an abscess opposite to a first.

COUN'TERPEISE,† *n* [Fr.] Counterpoise. [*Chaucer.*]

COUNTERPLETE',† *v. t.* [Fr.] To plead against. [*Chaucer.*]

COUN'TERPOINT, *n.* [add.] In *music*, this term, which signifies literally point against point, originated in the circumstance of the notes being formerly placed one against or over the other, in compositions of two or more parts, the notes being mere points or dots without stems. Counterpoint is now synonymous with harmony, and nearly so with composition; but the latter implies more of invention and of imagination, particularly as relates to melody, than counterpoint does. Counterpoint is divided into *simple*, *florid* or *figurate*, and *double*. *Simple counterpoint* is a composition in two or more parts, the notes of each part being equal in value to those of the corresponding part or parts, and concords. In *florid counterpoint*, two or more notes are written against each note of the subject, or *canto-fermo*, and discords are admissible.—*Double counterpoint* is an inversion of the parts, so that the base may become the subject, and the subject the base, &c., thus producing new melodies and new harmonies.

COUN'TERPOISE, *n.* [add.] Generally, a mass of brass or other metal, so disposed as to keep a part of some instrument or machine in equilibrio.

COUN'TER-POI'SON, *n.* An antidote to poison.

COUN'TER-PON'DERATE, *v. t.* To counterbalance; to weigh against.

COUN'TER-PROOF, *n.* In *engraving*, an impression yielded by a newly-printed proof of an engraved plate, by passing it again through the press with a fresh sheet of paper, on which the ink is thrown off. Such proofs were formerly used as a means of comparing the plate with the impression without the aid of a reversing mirror.

COUN'TER-ROUND, *n.* A body of officers going to visit and inspect the rounds or sentinels.

COUN'TERSIGN, *n.* [add.] The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity.

COUN'TERSTEP, *n.* An opposite step or procedure.

COUN'TERWAIT,† *v. t.* To watch against. [*Chaucer.*]

COUN'TER-WEIGHT, *n* A weight in the opposite scale; a counterpoise.

COUN'TIES,† *n. plur.* [*See* COUNT, COUNTY.] Nobles. [*Shak.*]

COUNTOUR',† *n* [Fr.] A counting-house. [*Chaucer.*]

COUNTRETAILLE',† *n* [Fr.] A tally answering exactly to another. [*Chaucer.*]

COUN'TRIFY, *v. t.* To conform to the country; to make rustic.

COUN'TRY-BASE, *n.* Game of prison-bars, or prison-base. [*Shak.*]

COUN'TRY-DANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contre-dance.*] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines. Originally and properly, *contra-dance.*

COUN'TRY-GEN'TLEMAN, *n.* A gentleman resident in the country.

COUN'TRY-SEAT, *n.* A dwelling in the country, used as a place of retirement from the city.

COUN'TY, *n.* (In *Dict.*, instead of *d.*, read *n.*) *County-rates.* [add.] County-rates are taxes levied for the purpose of defraying the expenses to which counties are liable. They are now collected by the boards of guardians.

COUN'TY-SES'SIONS, *n.* The general quarter-sessions of the peace for each county, held four times a-year.

COUN'TY-TOWN, *n.* The chief town of a county; that town where the various courts of a county are held.

COUP, *v. t.* or *i.* To turn over. [*Scotch.*]

COUP, *v. t.* or *i.* To barter; to buy horses or cattle. [*Scotch.*]

COUP-DE-SANG, *n.* (koo-dā-song'.) [Fr.] Blood-stroke; a form of hæmorrhage occurring in the brain, the lungs, and in most of the other organs of the body, and consisting in an instantaneous and universal congestion, without any escape of blood from the vessels.

COUP-D'-ETAT, *n.* (koo-dā-ta'.) [Fr.] A sudden, decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy.

COUPE', *n.* (koopā'.) [Fr.] The front apartment of a French diligence.

COUP'ING, *ppr.* Buying, particularly horses; trucking; bartering. [*Scotch.*]

COUP'LABLE, *a.* Fit to be coupled.

COUP'LE, *n.* [add.] The name given by M. Poinsot to a pair of equal and opposite forces not equilibrating with each other. The theoretical investigation of the nature and effects of such

pairs of forces or *couples*, is termed the *theory of couples*

COUP'LE-BEGGAR, *n.* One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. [*An old term.*]

COUP LE-CLOSE, *n.* In *arch*, a pair of spars for a roof; also used by heraldists as a diminutive of the chevron.

COUP'LER, *n.* That which couples — In an *organ*, the mechanism by which any two of the ranks of keys or keys and pedals, are connected together, so as to act together when the instrument is played upon

COUP'LING, *n.* [add] In *millwork*, a contrivance for connecting one portion of a system of shafting with another, and of which there are three kinds:— 1. *Permanent couplings.* These are employed for connecting two or more lengths of shafting longitudinally into one continuous line, usually by means of a ring of metal called a *coupling-box*, which is made to embrace the two contiguous ends of the lengths of shaft to be connected Of these there are several varieties, of which the most common are the *thimble*, *square*, *half-lap*, and *disc couplings*,—*which see* in this *Supp.* 2. *Shifting couplings.* These are contrivances adopted when the object to be attained is the engagement and disengagement at pleasure of certain parts of the gearing without interruption to the other parts. Of these there are also several varieties, as the *disengaging* or *clutch coupling*, the *friction-cone coupling*, the *differential* or *train coupling*, and the *bayonet clutch* — *which see* in this *Supp.* 3 *Slip-couplings*, which are interposed for the purpose of modifying the injurious effects consequent on sudden variations of the working resistance, as the *friction-coupling*, *lock-pulley* and *friction-wheel.* [*See* these terms in this *Supp*]

COUP'LING-BOX, *n* In *millwork*, the ring of metal embracing the contiguous ends of two lengths of shaft permanently coupled. [*See* COUPLING.]

COUP'LING-PIN, *n* A pin used for coupling or joining railway-carriages and other machinery

COUPON', *n.* (koo-pong'.) [Fr] An interest certificate printed at the bottom of transferable bonds (state bonds, railway-bonds, &c.), given for a term of years. There are as many of these certificates as there are payments to be made. At each time of payment one is *cut off*, and presented for payment, hence its name, *coupon*, or *cut off.* The term, together with the practice, is borrowed from France.

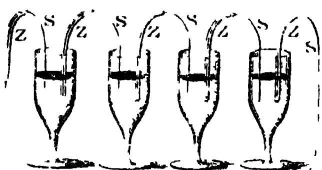
COUR'AGE, *n.* [add.] The plural *courages* is used by Bacon

COURD,† *pret.* or *pp.* [*See* COWERED] Cherished with care: protected. [*Spenser.*]

COURE,† *v. i.* [Fr.] To cower; to crouch. [*Chaucer.*]

COUR'IER, *n.* [add] The title of a newspaper.

COURONNE-DES-TASSES, *n.* [Fr. a crown or circle of cups.] An apparatus employed in volta-electrical experiments, consisting of a range or circle of glass-vessels containing salt-water or dilute sulphuric acid, and connected together by compound metallic arcs of silver and zinc. For this purpose, wires of silver and zinc, S and Z, are soldered together in pairs, and alternately placed in the glasses. No action takes place till the extreme wires S and Z are brought into communication by means of a metallic wire, when



Couronne des tasses

each silver wire is seen to evolve hydrogen.

COURSE, *n.* [add] *Course of the face of an arch*, in *arch*, the face of the arch-stones whose joints radiate to the centre *Course of a plinth*, its continuity in the face of the wall

COURSED, *pp.* or *a.* [add] *Coursed masonry*, that kind of masonry in which the stones are laid in courses.

COURS ER, *n.* [add] A genus of grallatorial birds; one species is occasionally met with in Britain, the cream-coloured courser (*Cursorius isabellinus*). The genus derives its name from the great swiftness of the birds. [*See* CURSORIUS in *Dict*]

COURS ING-JOINT, *n.* A joint between two courses of masonry.

COURT, *n* [add] In *arch*, an uncovered area before or behind a house, or in the centre of it [*See* COURTS]

COURT'-CRAFT, *n.* Political artifice.

COURT EPY,† *n.* [Teut] A short cloak or gown. [*Chaucer*]

COURT ESANSHIP, *n* The character or practice of a courtezan.

COURT ESY, *n.* [add] *Courtesy of England*, the title of a husband to enjoy for life, after his wife's decease, hereditaments of the wife held by her for an estate of inheritance, of which there was seizure during the wife's life, and to which issue of the marriage is born, which by possibility may inherit

COURT -FOOL, *n* A buffoon or jester, formerly kept by kings, nobles, &c., for amusement

COURT'IER-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a courtier.

COURT -MAN, *n.* A courtier. [*Chaucer*]

COURT'-MAR SHAL, *n.* One who acts as marshal at a court.

COURT -PARTY, *n.* A party attached to the court

COURT'-ROLLS, *n.* The records of a court. [*See* ROLL]

COURTS, *n* Places where justice is administered. There are many different courts of justice, but they are all divided by the rules of English law into *courts of record*, and *not of record;* the first being those which are held by course of common-law in pleas of or above forty shillings, with power to fine or imprison; the second are chiefly those which are subject to the control of other courts when they exceed their jurisdiction These are subdivided into *courts superior* and *courts inferior.* The courts superior are the lords' house of Parliament, the chancery, king's (queen's) bench, common-pleas, and exchequer; then those courts holden by commission, such as jail-delivery, assizes, &c., central criminal court for London and its environs, and nisi-prius; then courts established by custom or charter, such as the courts of Lancaster, Durham, or Marshalsea, or by acts of Parliament, as the courts of bankruptcy or insolvency; lastly, such courts as act by virtue of the king's (queen's) commission and acts of Parliament, as the quarter-sessions, court of sewers, courts of conscience, &c. The courts not of record are the courts of equity, courts-baron, county-courts, hundred-courts. The inferior courts of record are corporation courts, courts-leet, and what is termed the sheriff's tourn. Courts of judicature are either civil or criminal.

COURT'-YARD, *n.* A court or inclosure round a house, or adjacent to it.

COUS'IN, *n.* [add] A title given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COUS'INLY, *adv.* Like or becoming a cousin

COUTEL', *n.* [Fr. *coutelas.*] A short knife or dagger, in use during the middle ages.

COUTH,† } *v. t* [Sax] To know; to
COUTHE,† } understand; to be able. [*See* CAN, COULD] [*Chaucer.*]

COUTH,† } *pret.* Knew; was able.
COUTHE,† } [*Chaucer.*]

COUTH,† }
COUTHE,† } *pp.* Known [*Chaucer*]

COVE, *n* A cave [*Scotch*]

COVED, *pp.* or *a.* Arched over; as, a *coved* ceiling.

COV'ENANT, *n* [add] Covenants, in *law*, are of many different kinds; as *in fact*, and *in law*, *implied* or *express*, *real and personal.* *Covenant* is also a form of action, which lies where a party claims damages for breach of a covenant or contract under seal.

COV ENANTOR, *n* The person who makes a covenant, and subjects himself to the penalty of its breach

COV ENT,† *n.* [Old Fr. *covent* for *convent*] A convent or monastery, hence *Covent Garden* in London.

COV ENTRY, *n* *To send to Coventry*, a phrase among *military men*, signifying to exclude from the society of the mess; to shut out from all social intercourse, for conduct regarded as mean or ungentlemanly.

COV ENTRY-BLUE, *n.* Blue thread of a superior dye, made at Coventry, in England, and used for embroidery.

COV'ER, *n* In *slating*, the lap of a slate, or course of slates, over the course next but one underneath it.

COV'ERT-BARON, *n.* Same as FEME-COVERT. [*See* COVERT, *a.*]

COV'ERT-WAY. *See* COVERED-WAY.

COW'AGE, *n.* *See* COWHAGE.

COW'ARDIE,† *n.* Cowardice. [*Chaucer*]

COW'ARDREE,† *n.* Cowardice. [*Spenser.*]

COW'-CALF, *n.* A female calf.

COW-CHER'VIL, } *n.* A plant of the
COW-PARS'LEY, } genus Chærophyllum, the *C. sylvestre*, which grows in hedges, waste places, pastures, and by walls and roads, and is eaten by cattle. [*See* CHÆROPHYLLUM]

COW'DIE, *n.* A name for the *Dammara australis*, or New Zealand pine.

COW'ERING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending down; crouching; timorous.

COW'-FEEDER, *n.* One who feeds cows; a cow-herd.

COW'HEARD,† *a.* Coward. [*Spenser.*]

COW'-HIDE, *n.* The skin of a cow, made or to be made into leather.—2. In the *United States*, a particular kind of riding-whip made of cow's-hide.

COW′HIDE, *v t* To beat or whip with a cow-hide [*American*]

COW′ISH, *n* A plant and root found in the valley of the Oregon The root resembles in taste the sweet potato

COW′ITCH, *n* See COWHAGE

COW′-KEEP′ING, *n* The business of keeping milk cows

COWL, *n* [add] A wire cap covering the top of a locomotive engine

COW′LICK, *n* A reversed tuft of hair on the human forehead, so named from its resemblance to hair licked by a cow out of its natural position

COW′MAN, *n* A man who keeps or takes care of cows

COW′PEA, } **COW′GRASS,** } *n* A kind of pea cultivated instead of clover, the *Trifolium medium*

COW′PER'S-GLANDS, *n* In *anat*, the two small musciparous glands, each about the size of a pea, placed parallel to each other before the prostate gland

COW′RY, *n* [add] Many tons weight of the money cowries are annually imported into this country, and again exported for barter with the natives of Western Africa In 1848 sixty tons of them were imported into Liverpool, and in 1849 nearly 300 tons were brought to the same port

COWT, } **COWTE,** } *n* A colt [*Scotch*]

COXA, *n* [L] In *anat* the hip haunch, or hip joint, also the *os coccygis*

COXALGIA, *n* [L *coxa* and Gr αλγος, pain] Pain of the hip or haunch

COXSWAIN *n* The person who steers a boat, the captain of a boat Usually contracted to *cox n*

COY,† *v t* [Fr] To quiet, to soothe [*Chaucer*]

COYPOU *n* [add] The *Myopotamus coypus* of zoologists

COZIER, *n* A botcher [See COZIER] [*Shak*]

COZILY, *adv* Snugly, warmly, comfortably

COZOTOTOLI *n* In *ornith* species of Mexican finch

COZQUAUHTLI *n* In *ornith* the Mexican vulture

COZY *n* [add] Chatty, talkative

CR In *book keeping* an abbreviation of the word *creditor*

CRAB *n* [add] In *zool*, the *long-armed crab* belongs to the genus Corystes, the *hermit crab* to the genus Pagurus and the *land crab* to the genus Gecarcinus A kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, &c Crabs are much used in building operations for raising stones or other weights and in loading and discharging vessels They are also applied in raising the weights or rammers of pile driving engines *Crab* or *capstan* is also the name given to a machine used in rope works for stretching the yarn to its fullest extent before it is worked into strands Also, wooden castagnettes used in Siam, consisting of two short sticks, which the Siamese accompany with the voice, striking them against each other

CRAB-CATCHER, *n* A richly-colored species of bittern, the *Herodias virescens*, indigenous to Jamaica is so called from the crustacea on which it feeds

CRAB-LOUSE, *n* A species of body-louse, the *Pediculus pubis* (Linn) It is the *Phthirius inguinalis* of modern authors

CRA′BRO, *n* A genus of hymenopterous insects belonging to the family Fossores, also, the specific name of another hymenopterous insect belonging to the wasp family, the hornet, or *Vespa crabro*

CRAB-TREE, *n* [add] The wild apple tree, *Pyrus malus*

CRACK, *a* Excellent, first rate, having qualities to be proud of, as, a *crack* ship, a *crack* regiment [*Familiar*, or *low*]

CRACK, *v t* [add] To cause to sound quickly and smartly

CRACK, *v i* [add] To break [*Swift*]

CRACK, *v i* To boast, to talk boastingly, to chat, to talk freely and familiarly [*Scotch*]

CRACK, *n* New shows [*Scotch*]

CRACK, *n* Boasting, chat, free conversation [*Scotch*]



CRACKER, *n* [add] A little paper-cylinder filled with powder or combustible matter, which explodes with a noise, as squib Also, a small hard biscuit Also, a bird the pin tail duck (*Anas acuta*)

CRACOWES,† *n* Long toed boots or shoes, introduced in 1384, named from the city of Cracow, whence the fashion is supposed to have been imported

CRADLE *n* [add] A large wooden frame in which a boat or a large may be floated in order to be conveyed by pulleys, without the aid of the usual locks — 2 A machine in which gold is washed from the earth &c containing it It is so named from its being *rocked* in the process of washing, as a child's cradle

CRAEMES, } **KRAMES,** } **CRIAMS,** } *n* Warehouses where goods are crammed or packed; range of booths for the sale of goods [*Scotch*]

CRAIL *n* A creel [*Scotch*]

CRAGGE † *n* The craw, the neck [*Spenser*]

CRAIG *n* A crag, a rock, the neck, the throat [*Scotch*]

CRAIGSMAN, *n* One who is dexterous in climbing rocks [*Scotch*]

CRAKE, *n* [add] The *Crex pratensis*, or land rail

CRAKE † *v i* To crack, to boast [*Chaucer*]

CRAKLE,† † *v i* To crackle, to quaver hoarsely in singing [*Chaucer*]

CRAM *n* In *weaving* a warp having more than two threads in each dent or split of the reed

CRAMMING, *n* In the *English universities*, a *cant* term for the act of preparing a student to pass an examination by going over the topics with him beforehand, and furnishing him with the requisite answers

CRAMP, *n* [add] An iron instrument having a screw at one end, and a movable shoulder at the other, employed by carpenters and joiners for closely compressing the joints of framework

CRAMP-BARK, *n* In the *United States*, the popular name of the *Viburnum oxycoccus*, a medicinal plant having antispasmodical properties

CRAMP IRON, } **CRAMP′ERN,** } **CRAMP,** } *n* A piece of metal, usually iron, bent at each end, and let into the upper surface of two pieces of stone, when their perpendicular faces are joined together Cramps are commonly employed in works requiring great solidity, for the purpose of fastening the stones securely together In common works they are applied chiefly to the stones of copings and cornices, and generally in any external work upon the upper surface, or between the beds of the stones

CRAMPISH,† *v t* To contract, to cramp [*Chaucer*]

CRAN, } **CRANE,** } *n* In *Scotland*, a measure of capacity for fresh herrings, as taken out of the net A *cran of herrings* is understood to be such a quantity as, when cured, shall fill a barrel (thirty two gallons, wine-measure) Hence the cran is larger than the barrel

CRANBERRY TART, *n* A tart made of cranberries

CRANCE, *n* In *ships*, any boom iron, but particularly an iron cap attached to the outer end of the bow sprit, through which the jib-boom traverses

CRANCK,† } *a* Lusty, stout, courageous [*Spenser*]

CRANK,† }

CRANE, *n* [add] The cranes belong to the genus Grus, family Gruidæ The common crane is the *G cinerea*, the Siberian crane is the *G gigantea*, and the brown crane the *G canadensis*

CRANE-LIKE, *a* Resembling a crane

CRANGON, *n* The shrimp a genus of macrourous crustaceans The common shrimp is the *Crangon vulgaris*, the shrimp common in the arctic regions is the *Crangon borealis*

CRANIAL, *a* Relating to, or like a cranium

CRANK, *a* [add] Healthy, sprightly, lively way, distorted [*Swift*]

CRANK BIRD, *n* The name of the lesser spotted wood-pecker (*Picus minor*)

CRANK-HATCHES, *n* Hatches on the deck of a steam vessel, raised to a proper elevation, for covering the cranks of the engines

CRANKING, *ppr* Bending, winding [*Shak*]

CRANKS,† *n plur* [See CRANK] The sudden or frequent involutions of the planets [*Spenser*]

CRANNY, *a* Pleasant, brisk, jovial [*Local*]

CRAP *n*. The crop, produce of the ground [*Scotch*]

CRAP, *n* The top of anything, the craw of a fowl, used *ludicrously* for a man's stomach [*Scotch*]

CRAP, *n* Darnel, buckwheat [*Local*]

CRAP PIT HEADS, *n* Puddings made in the heads of haddocks [*Scotch*]

CRAPULENT, *a* Same as CRAPULOUS

CRARE, *n* A small ship [*Shak*]

CRASHED SUGAR, *n* See CRUSHED SUGAR

CRASSAMENTUM, *n* [L from *crassus*, thick] The cruor or clot of blood, consisting of fibrin and red globules

CRASSIMENT, *n* Thickness

CRASSULA, *n* A genus of plants, the type of the nat order Crassulaceæ It consists of succulent herbs and shrubs, chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope Various species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers

CRATCH ING,† *n* A scratching [*Chaucer*]

CRAVEN, *a* Cowardly, base

CRAV INGLY, *adv* In an earnest or craving manner

CRAW -FISH, } *n* [add] The common
CRAY FISH, } craw-fish is the *Astacus fluviatilis*

CRAWL INGLY, *adv* In a crawling manner

CRAZE, *n* Insanity, craziness

CRE ACH, } *n* [Gael] A Highland
CRE AGH, } foray, a plundering excursion

CREAK, *v t* To cause to make a harsh protracted noise, as, to *creak* the shoes [*Shak*]

CREAM'-CHEESE, *n* Cream dried by exposure to the air till it forms a solid mass It is not properly cheese, not being formed into curd

CREAM -COLOURED *a* Having or resembling the colour of cream

CREAM -FRUIT, *n* A kind of edible fruit found at Sierra Leone, said to be produced by some apocynaceous plant

CRE ANCE† *n* [Fr] Faith, belief [*Chaucer*]

CRE ANCE† *v t* [Fr] To borrow money [*Chaucer*]

CREAS ING-TOOL, } *n* A tool used
CREASE, } by the workers in sheet-metals in producing tubes and cylindrical mouldings It consists of a stake, or small anvil with grooves of different sizes across its surface The metal is laid over these and, by means of a wire, or cylinder of metal corresponding to the inner dimensions of the curve required, is driven into the concavity of the proper groove

CREAST ED,† *a* Crested, tufted plumed [*Spenser*]

CRE AT ABLE, *a* That may be created

CREATE, *a* Begotten, composed, created [*Shak*]

CREATE,† *pp* Created [*Chaucer*]

CRE ATINE, *n* Gr *κρέας*, flesh] A nitrogenous crystallizable substance obtained from muscular fibre

CREAT URAL, *a* Belonging to a creature, having the qualities of a creature

CREB RITUDE † *n* [L *creber*] Frequentness

CREDE NDUM, *n* *plur* *Credenda* [L *See* CREDENDA] Something to be believed

CRED IT, *n* [add] *Letter of credit* an order given by bankers, or others, at one place, to enable a person to receive money from their agents at another place A *letter of credit* is not transferable

CRED ITOR'S BILL, *n* In *law*, a bill in equity, filed by one or more creditors, by and in behalf of him or themselves, and all other creditors who shall come in under the decree, for an account of the assets and a due settlement of the estate

CREE, *v t* To seethe, to boil grain till it is soft, to pound or bruise [*Local*]

CREEK Y, *a* Full of creeks, winding

CREEL, *n* A basket, or pannier —*To be in a creel*, or, *to have one's wits in a creel*, to labour under some temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind [*Scotch*]

CREEL FU, *n* A basketful [*Scotch*]

CREEP, *v i* [add] To be put into a motion resembling that of worms, as, the sight made my flesh *creep*

CREEP ER, *n* [add] In *ornithology*, the common creeper is the *Certhia familiaris*, the wall-creeper is the *Tichodroma muraria*

CREEP ING CROW -FOOT, *n* A plant of the genus Ranunculus, the *R repens*, which grows in meadows and pastures

CREETH, } *v t* To boil anything to
CRITH, } softness, as, *creethed* wheat, probably from *κριθη*, barley,—*q d*, treated as barley is prepared for food [*See* CREE in this *Supp*]

CREESH, }
CREESH } *n* Grease, tallow [*Scotch*]

CREESH ING, *ppr* Greasing [*Scotch*]

CREMO NA, *n* [add] A name erroneously given to a stop in the organ, being a corruption of *krumhorn*, an ancient wind-instrument which the stop was originally designed to imitate [*See* CROMORNA in this *Supp*]

CRENATULA, *n* A genus of bivalve shells of the mussel and pearl-oyster family The hinge shows a row of roundish or oval pits, making it appear as if crenulated The shell is found in sponges and in corals to corallines

CRENCLED [*pp* Crinkled, formed in flexures [*Chaucer*]

CRENEL,† *n* The peak at the top of a helmet

CREN ELLATE, *v t* To form crenelles to notch, to fortify

CRE OSOTE *n See* CREASOTE

CREPIE † *n* [Sax] A cripple [*Chaucer*]

CRE PON *n* [Fr] A fine stuff, made either of fine wool or of wool and silk, of which the warp is twisted much harder than the weft The *crepons* of Naples consist altogether of silk

CREPUS CULUM, *n* [L] The twilight [*See* CREPUSCLE]

CRESCENDO For the mark > substitute <

CRESCENT LIKE *a* Resembling a crescent

CRESS, *n* [add] Common cress is the *Lepidium sativum* water cress, the *Nasturtium officinale*, Normandy cress, *Barbarea praecox*, Indian cress, *Tropaeolum majus*

CRESS ROCKET, *n* A genus of plants (Vella) [*See* VELLA]

CREST ED DIVER } *n* A large
CREST ED GREBE } water fowl, the *Podiceps cristatus*

CREST ED DOG'S-TAIL GRASS *n* A British plant of the genus Cynosurus, the *C cristatus* [*See* CYNOSURUS in this *Supp*]

CREUX, *n* (kru) [Fr hollow] *Insculp*, the reverse of *relief* — To engrave *en creux*, is to cut below the surface

CREVASSE,† *n* (crevas) [Fr] A chink or crevice [*Chaucer*]

CREVASSE, *n* [Fr] A rent across a glacier, frequently very broad, and always as deep as the glacier is thick. [This word has been adopted from the French, *crevice* being evidently too diminutive, and *rent* being equally objectionable, from not conveying the requisite idea] In the *United States*, the term *crevasse* is used to denote a breach in the embankment or *levée* of a river, occasioned by a pressure of the water, as in the Lower Mississippi

CREW ELS, *n* Scrofula [*Scotch*]

CRI ANDE † *ppr* from *Cry* Crying [*Chaucer*]

CRIB, *n* [add] A cribble or sieve

CRIB *v i* To be confined to a crib

CRIB BAGE, *n* [add] A game at cards in which the dealer makes up a third hand for himself, partly out of the hand of his opponent —*Cribbage-board*, a board used for marking in the game of cribbage

CRIB -BITING, *n* Biting of the manger or crib, a bad habit of horses, caused by disease in the teeth, or rough usage by the person who currycombs them

CRIB BLE, *a* Coarse, as, *cribble* bread

CRIBRATORES, *n* Sifters, Dr Macgillivray's name for the order of swimming birds which contains the geese and ducks, from their mode of taking their food

CRIB ROSE, *a* [L *cribrum*, a sieve] Perforated like a sieve

CRICE TUS, *n* The hamster, a genus of rodent animals, with teeth like those of the rat The tail is short and hairy, and the two sides of the mouth are hollowed into sacks or cheek-pouches, in which they transport the grain they collect to their subterranean abodes The common hamster *C vulgaris* (*Mus cricetus*, Linn), is common in all the sandy regions that extend from the north of Germany to Siberia and is very destructive to grain [*See* HAMSTER]

CRICKET, *n* [add] The crickets belong to the order Orthoptera, although they formed part of the Linnæan order Hemiptera The house cricket is the *Gryllus domesticus*, also called *Acheta domestica*, the field cricket is the *Gryllus campestris* or *Acheta campestris*, the mole cricket is the *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*, the New Zealand grand cricket is the *Deinacrida heteracantha*

CRICKET BIRD, *n* The grasshopper warbler (*Sylvia locustella*) is so called from its note resembling that of a cricket

CRICK ETING APPLE, *n* A small species of apple

CRIME, *n* [add] Reproach [*Spenser*]

CRIM INAL *a* [add] *Criminal information* in *law* a proceeding at the suit of the sovereign without a previous indictment or presentment by a grand jury An *ex officio criminal information* is a formal written suggestion of an offence committed filed by the attorney general or in the court of queen's bench It lies for misdemeanours only, and not for treasons or felonies —*Criminal information by the master of crown office*, is filed at the instance of an individual, with the leave of the court, and is usually confined to gross and notorious misdemeanours, riots, batteries, libel, and other immoralities —*Criminal law*, the law which relates to crimes This division of English jurisprudence comprehends not only the general criminal law as administered either in the court of queen's bench, or at the sessions in London and Middlesex, and in the country at sessions and the assizes, but also the administration of the crown law by the court of queen's bench at Westminster, consisting principally of a sort of *quasi* criminal law, as indictments for libels, nuisances, repair of roads, bridges, &c, informations, the judicial decisions of questions concerning the poor-laws, &c

CRIM INAL CONVERSA TION, *n* In *law*, adultery, illicit intercourse with a married woman, for which the party is liable to an action for damages It is usually abbreviated into *crim con*

CRIM INATIVE, *a* Charging with crime, censuring, criminatory

CRIMP, *v t* [add] To plait, to curl or crisp the hair, to crimple, to decoy for the army —In *cookery*, to crimple or cause to contract, as the flesh of a live fish, by gashing it with a knife, to give it greater hardness, and make it more crisp

CRIMP, *n.* [add.] One who decoys sailors in any way, for the sake of getting them in his power.

CRIMP'ING, *n* Same as Crimpage.

CRIMP'ING-IRON, *n.* An iron for curling the hair.

CRIMP'ING-MACHINE, *n.* A machine for forming a kind of plaiting or fluting on frills or ruffles.

CRING'INGLY, *adv.* In a cringing manner.

CRIN'GLE, *n* [add.] Cringles are named after the ropes to which they are attached; as *bowline, buntline, reef-pendant,* and *reef tackle pendant cringles* - *Earing-cringles* are used for lashing the extremities of a sail to the yard when bending or reefing.

CRI'NO, *n. plur. Crinones.* [L. *crinis*, the hair.] A cuticular disease supposed to arise from the insinuation of a hair-worm under the skin of infants Also, a genus of entozoa, observed chiefly in horses and dogs.

CRINOID'AL, *a.* Containing the fossil remains of crinoideans

CRINOID'EA, } *n* [add.] The crinoideans are related to some of the starfish and asterias, but they grow on a long jointed stalk. The name includes the encrinites
CRINOID'EANS, }

CRIP'PLINGS, *n plur* Spars or timbers set up as supports (crutches) against the sides of a building.

CRIPS,† *a* Crisp [*Chaucer*]

CRISP'ATE, *a* Having a crisped appearance.

CRISP'ER, *n* He or that which crisps or curls, an instrument for friezing or crisping cloth

CRIS'PIN, *n* An appellation given *familiarly* to shoemakers, from their patron saint Crispinus.

CRISP'ING-IRON, *n.* A curling-iron for the hair

CRISS'-CROSS, *n.* [Corrupted from *Christ's cross*] The mark, cross, or signature of one who cannot write — 2 A game played on slates by children at school.

CRISS'-CROSS-ROW, *n* An old name for the alphabet. [*See* Christ-Cross-Row in this *Supp*]

CRIS'TA, *n.* [L. a crest or comb of a cock] In *anat*, a term applied to several processes and parts of bones, as the *crista ilii*, the *crista galli*, which latter is an eminence of the ethmoid bone, so called from its resemblance to a cock's comb.—2. In *surg.*, applied to excrescences like the comb of a cock about the anus.

CRISTA'CEA, *n* [L. *crista*, a crest.] A family of polythalamous cephalopods, in which the shell is semi-discoid, globular, spheroidal, or oval, with spiral whorls or chambers, united tunically.

CRIT'ICAL PHILOSOPHY, *n* A name sometimes given to the metaphysical system of Kant, from his famous work entitled, *Criticism of Pure Reason.*

CRITICAS'TER, *n.* A small or inferior critic.

CRIT'ICIZABLE, *a.* Capable of being criticized.

CRIT'ICIZE, or **CRIT'ICISE**, *v. i.*

CRIT'ICIZE, or **CRIT'ICISE**, *v. t.*

CRIT'ICIZED, or **CRIT'ICISED**, *pp.*

CRIT'ICIZER, } *n.* One who criticizes; a critic.
CRIT'ICISER, }

CRIT'ICIZING, or **CRIT'ICISING**, *ppr.*

CRITIQUE',† *v. t.* (kretēk'.) To pass judgment on; to make remarks on.

CRŌAK, *v. i.* [add.] *Figuratively*, to complain; to forebode evil; to grumble.

CRŌAK'ING, *n.* [add.] The act of foreboding evil; a grumbling.

CRŌAK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] Foreboding evil; grumbling.

CRŌAK'ING-LIZARD, *n.* A species of gecko, common in Jamaica, is so called from the noise it makes. It is a nocturnal lizard, the *Theradactylus lævis* of naturalists.

CROCE,† *n.* (cros'.) A cross. [*Chaucer.*]

CROCHET, *n* (kro'shāy.) [Fr. a small hook.] A kind of ladies' work. It is a species of knitting performed by means of a small hook, the material being fancy worsted, cotton, or silk. In this way a variety of fancy articles are wrought, such as collars, bonnets, wine-rubbers, pin-cushions, &c.

CROC'ODILE, *a.* [add.] *Crocodile tears*, false or affected tears. This term contains an allusion to the fictions of old travellers, that crocodiles shed tears over those they devour.

CROCODIL'EANS, } *n.* A family of saurians, comprising the largest living forms of that order of reptiles. It comprehends the alligators, the crocodiles, and the gavials.
CROCODIL'IDÆ, }

CRO'CUS, *n.* [add] Three species of crocus are found wild in Britain, viz, *C. sativus*, *C. vernus*, and *C. nudiflorus* *C. vernus* is the common purple or white crocus of our gardens in the spring; *C. versicolor* is the common sweet-scented, variegated, spring crocus, *C. biflorus* is the Scotch crocus; *C. sativus* is the common saffron crocus; *C. odorus* is the Sicilian saffron. [*See* Saffron]

CRO'MA, *n.* [It] In *music*, a quaver; a musical character

CROMES,† *n. plur.* Crumbs. [*Chaucer.*]

CROM'MED,† *pp* Crammed [*Chaucer.*]

CROMOR'NA, *n* [Fr *cromorne*; Ger. *krummhorn*, crooked horn] A reed-stop in the organ, voiced like the oboe, but of a different quality; bearing the same relation to the oboe as the stopped diapason to the open. Corruptly written *Cremona.*

CROO'DLE, *v. i* To cower, stoop, or hover over; to lie close and snug. [*Local.*] — To coo like a dove. [*Scotch.*]

CROOK, *n.* A pot-hook; the iron chain, with its appropriate hooks, by which the vessels for cooking are hung over the fire. [*Scotch.*]

CROOK, *n.* A winding. [*Scotch.*]

CROOM, } *n.* An implement with long crooked prongs; a kind of fork. [*Provincial*]
CROME, }

CROON'ER, *n.* The gray gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*) is so called in Scotland, from the noise it makes when taken out of the water.

CROP, *v. t.* [add.] To cause to bear a crop; as, to *crop* a field; to fill with crops; to raise crops on.

CROPE, *n.* A finial; the top of anything.

CROPE,† } *pp.* of Sax. *Crepe.* Crept. [*Chaucer.*]
CROP'EN,† }

CROP'-FISH, *n.* Pennant's globe-fish (Tetraodon) is locally so called.

CROP'PING, *ppr.* [add.] Raising a crop or crops on.

CRORE, *n.* In the *East Indies*, ten thousand; as, a *crore* of rupees.

CRO'SIERED, *a.* (kro'-shurd.) Bearing a crosier.

CROSS, *n.* [add.] A mixing of breeds in producing animals; a cross-breed.

CROSS'-ACTION, *n.* In *law*, a case in which A, having brought an action against B, B also brings another action against A, arising out of the same transaction.

CROSS'-AISLE, *n.* The lateral divisions of a church in the form of a cross.

CROSS'-BANDED, *a.* In *arch.*, a term applied to hand-railing, which is said to be *cross-banded* when a ✕ is laid upon its upper side, with the grain of the wood crossing that of the rail, and the extension of the veneer in the direction of its fibres is less than the breadth of the rail.

CROSS'-BEAM, *n.* In *arch.*, a large beam going from wall to wall, or a girder that holds the sides of the house together; any beam that crosses another.

CROSS'-BILL, *n.* Instead of definition given in *Dict.*, insert, A bill, not original, filed in chancery by a defendant in a suit against the plaintiff in the same suit, or against other defendants in the same suit, or against both, touching the matters in question in the original bill.

CROSS'-BILLED, *a.* Having a cross-bill; having the mandibles of the bill crossing each other, as in the genus Loxia

CROSS'-BIRTH, *n.* Preternatural labour; labour impeded by preternatural presentation of the fetus, or its membranes.

CROSS'-BOW-MAN, *n.* One who uses a cross-bow.

CROSSE'LET,† *n.* [Fr.] A crucible. [*Chaucer.*]

CROSS'-EYE, *n.* That sort of squint by which both eyes turn towards the nose, so that the rays of light, in passing to the eyes, cross each other; strabismus.

CROSS'-GARNETS, *n.* Hinges having a long strap fixed close to the aperture, and also a cross part on the other side of the knuckle, which is fastened to the joint; called in *Scotland*, *cross-tailed hinges.*

CROSS'-HEAD, *n* A beam or rod stretching across the top of anything; as, the *cross-head* of the cylinder of a steam-engine.

CROSS'ING, *n.* [add.] A passing across; the place of passing; as, the *crossings* of the streets.

CROSS'-JACK, } *n.* [add.] A yard hoisted on a sloop's mast, or on the foremast of a fore-and-aft rigged schooner, upon which the square-sail is set when the vessel is going before the wind.
CROSS'-JACK-YARD, }

CROSS'-PIECE, } *n.* [add] A piece of timber bolted across two bits, for the purpose of fastening ropes.
CROSS'-BITT, }

CROSS'-QUARTERS, *n.* In *arch.*, an ornament of tracery representing the four leaves of a cruciform flower.

CROSS'-READING, *n.* An indirect mode of reading; the reading of the lines of a newspaper, &c., directly across the page through the adjoining columns, thus confounding the sense, and often producing a ludicrous combination of ideas.

CROSS'-ROAD, *n.* *See* Cross-Way.

CROSS'-SILL, *n.* A block of stone or

wood, laid in broken stone-filling, which supports a sleeper

CROSS'-SPALES, *n* See CROSS-PAWLS

CROSS-TIE, *n* A sleeper on a railway

CROSS-WORT, *n* A name given to plants of various genera, particularly to the *Valantia cruceata*, or *Gallium cruciatum* [see GALLIUM], and to plants of the genus Crucianella many species of which were introduced from France, Egypt, Spain, Persia, &c, the greenhouse kinds are increased by cuttings, the annuals sown in open borders

CROTCHET, *n* [add] A curved surgical instrument with a sharp hook, used to extract the fetus in the operation of embryotomy

CROTCHETY, *a* Having perverse conceits or crotchets of the brain, whimsical, fanciful, odd

CROTON, *n* [add] *Croton tiglium* is a native of several parts of the East Indies It is the most active and dangerous of drastic purgatives every part—wood, leaves, and fruit—seems to



Croton tiglium

participate equally in the energy *C laccifèrum*, a native of the East Indies, is said to furnish the finest of all the sorts of lac *C draco*, a Mexican plant, yields when wounded, a resinous substance of a deep red colour, resembling dragon's blood Several species are merely aromatic, as *C balsamiferum*, *C aromaticum*, and *C thuriferum* *C pseudo china* is the copalche bush, and yields one of the barks so called

CROTONINE, *n* A vegeto alkali found in the seeds of *Croton tiglium*

CROUD,† *n* A Welsh musical instrument [See CROWD] [*Spenser*]

CROUDE,† *v t* To crowd [*Chaucer*]

CROUKE,† *n* [Sax] An earthen vessel, a crock [*Chaucer*]

CROUPIER, *n* [add] (Fr *croupier*, a partner, an assistant at gaming-tables] One who at a public dinner party sits at the lower end of the table, as assistant chairman Also, one who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming table

CROUSE, *a* Brisk, full of heart, courageous like [*Scotch*]

CROW, *n* [add] The common or carrion crow is the *Corvus corone*, the raven is the *Corvus corax*, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*, the rook, *Corvus frugilegus*, the jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*

CROWDING, *n* The act of crowding, the state of being crowded

CROW-FOOT, *n* [add] In a *ship of war*, an iron stand fixed at one end to a table, and hooked at the other to a beam above, on this stand the mess-kids, &c, are hung —In *bot* [See RANUNCULUS]

CROW-MILL, *n* A machine for taking crows

CROWN, *n* [add] *Crown of an anchor*, that part where the arms are joined to the shank

CROWN, *v t* [add] To surround, to form a circle round, as, the soldiers *crowned* the field [*Dryden*]—*To crown a knot*, among *seamen*, is to finish a knot by passing the strands of the rope over and under each other.

CROWN AGENT, *n* In *Scotland* the agent or solicitor who, under the lord-advocate, takes charge of criminal proceedings

CROWN COURT, *n* In *law*, the court in which the crown or criminal business at an assize is transacted

CROWN JEWELS, *n* The royal jewels

CROWN-LAW, *n* That part of the common law of England which is applicable to criminal matters

CROWN LAWYER, A lawyer in the service of the crown a lawyer who takes cognizance of criminal cases

CROWN OFFICE, *n* [add] The 6 and 7 Vict, c 20, abolished the clerks in this office and the monopoly of their practice it also abolished several ancient offices and many fees and made the offices subject to the direct control of the lord chief justice There are now only three officers appointed by the lord chief justice viz, the queen's coroner and attorney, the master and assistant master The office is commonly called the crown side of the court of queen's bench

CROWN OF THE CAUSEY *n* The middle of the street [*Scotch*]

CROWN PAPER *n* A paper containing a list of criminal cases which await hearing or decision

CROWN SIDE *n* The department of an assize court where the criminal business is disposed of

CROWN SOLICITOR, *n* In *state prosecutions* in *England*, the solicitor who prepares the prosecution This is done by the solicitor to the treasury In *Ireland* solicitors attached to each circuit, who get up every case for the crown in criminal prosecutions

CROW QUILL, *n* The quill or large feather of the crow

CROW-SILK, *n* The common name of several aquatic plants of the genus Conferva as the *C fracta*, *C crispata* and *C rivularis* They are so named from their fine thread like filaments

CROW'S-NEST *n* A sort of sentry-box, or watch tower, placed on the main-topmast cross trees, or main-top gallant cross trees of a whale-fishing vessel, for the shelter of the look out man, at the Davis Straits fishery

CROW STONE, *n* A fossil mollusc of the genus Anomia

CRUCIAL, *a* [add] Relating to, or like a cross, transverse—In *experimental science*, severe searching, as it bringing to the cross, decisive, as, a *crucial* experiment —In *anat*, applied to some parts disposed in the manner of a cross, as, the *crucial* ligaments of the knee joint

CRUCIFY, *v t* [add] *To crucify an author*, to torture him, by perverting the meaning or destroying the beauties of his writings

CRUDE, *a* [add] In *painting*, a term applied to a picture when the colours are rudely laid on and do not blend or harmonize

CRUE-HERRING, *n* The pilchard is so named in Scotland

CRUENTOUS, *a* Bloody, cruentate

CRUITHNIE, *n* (kru-en) [Gael] A Pict, a wheat grower

CRULL,† *a* Curled [*Chaucer*]

CRUMB-CLOTH, *n* A cloth to be laid under a table to receive falling fragments and keep the carpet or floor clean It is often made to extend over the greater part of a dining room floor, for the better protection of the carpet

CRUMENAL,† *n* [L *crumena*] A purse [*Spenser*]

CRUMMABLE, *a* That may be broken into small pieces or crumbs

CRUMMIE, } *n* A cow with crooked

CRUMMY, } horns [*Scotch*]

CRUNCH, *v t* [See CRAUNCH] To crush with the teeth to chew with violence and noise [*Provincial*]

CRUNK,† } *v i* To cry like a

CRUNKLE † } crane

CRUP, *a* Short, brittle [*Provincial*]

CRUPPIN, *pp* Crept [*Scotch*]

CRURAL *a* [add] Shaped like a leg or root —*Crural arch*, the ligament of the thigh, also called *crural ligament ligament of Poupart*, &c

CRUSADING, *a* Engaged in, or relating to the crusades

CRUSADO † *n* Same as CRUSADE

CRUSHED SUGAR, } *n* Moist sugar,

CRASHED SUGAR } sugar not refined a raw sugar, which has undergone a second process of crystallization, by which, being run into lumps it has to be *crushed* or *crashed* to bring it to a proper tenuity for use *Crushed sugar* has now nearly superseded raw sugar, this is owing to its finer appearance, but its sweetening power is certainly not improved by the re crystallization

CRUSIAN, *n* The *Cyprinus gibelio*, a fish of the carp kind, the Prussian carp, now naturalized in this country It is found in some of the ponds in the neighbourhood of London and in other parts of England

CRUST, *n* [add] A deposit from wine as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, &c, and consisting of tartar and colouring matter

CRUSTA *n* [add] In *bot* a term applied to the brittle crustaceous thallus of lichens, in *zool* applied to the bony covering of the crab lobster, &c

CRUSTACEOLOGICAL, *a* Pertaining to crustaceology [*Ill formed*]

CRUSTACEOLOGIST, *n* One versed in crustaceology [*Ill formed*]

CRUSTIFIC, *a* Producing a crust or skin [*Not authorized*]

CRUTCH *n* [add] In a *ship* a stanchion of wood or iron, the upper part of which is forked to receive a rail spar, mast, yard, &c, crutches are fixed along the ship's sides and gangways

CRUX, *n* [add] The Cross, a southern constellation, situated close to the hinder legs and under the body of Centaurus It contains seven stars, one of which is of the first magnitude —*Crux criticorum*, the greatest difficulty that can occur to critics

CRYEN,† *v i* 3 *pres tense plur* of Cry [*Spenser*]

CRYING, *a* [add] Calling for vengeance and punishment, as, *crying* sins

CRYPTOBRANCHIATA, *n* [Gr κρυπτος, concealed, and βραγχια, gills] Molluscous and articulate animals, which have no conspicuous gills

CRYPTOGA'MIA, *n.* [*See* CRYPTOGAMY.] In *bot.*, a class of plants whose stamens and pistils were supposed by Linnæus to exist, but not to be distinctly visible, as ferns, mosses, lichens, algæ, fungi, with their immediate allies; these form the Acotyledons of Jussieu, and the Cellulares of De Candolle, as well as part of his Endogenæ. As the stamens and pistils, if they do exist, are totally unlike in their appearance and functions to what are so called in flowering plants, and quite incapable of producing seeds with an embryo, Jussieu's appellation of Acotyledones, or Richard's, of Exembryonatæ, is preferred by all but the rigid followers of the Linnæan school.

CRYSTAL'LINA, *n.* Misplaced: *see* after CRYSTALLIZING.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION, *n.* [add.] *Alternate crystallization*, a species of crystallization which takes place when several crystallizable substances, which have little affinity for each other, are present in the same solution. The substance which is largest in quantity, and least soluble, crystallizes first, in part; the least soluble substance next in quantity then begins to crystallize; and thus different substances, as salts, are often deposited in successive layers, from the same solution. —*Water of crystallization.* [*See* under WATER.]

CTE'NOID, *a.* [add.] Belonging to the order Ctenoidians.

CTENOID'IAN, *a.* Belonging to the order Ctenoidians.

CUB'BRIDGE-HEAD, *n.* A partition made of boards, &c., across the forecastle and half-deck of a ship.

CUB'BY-HOLE, *n.* A snug, confined place. [*Local.*]

CUB'-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn or sucked by cubs; applied by *Shakspeare* to the bear.

CŪBE, *n.* [add.] *Duplication of the cube.* [*See* DUPLICATION.]

CŪBE, *v. t.* To raise to the cube or third power, by multiplying a number or quantity into itself twice.

CU'BEB, or **CU'BEBS**.

CŪBED, *pp.* Raised to the cube or third power.

CŪBE'-NUMBERS, *n.* Numbers which are produced by the multiplication of three equal factors, as $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$. —*Series of cube-numbers*, the cubes of the natural numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., taken in order, as 1, 8, 27, 64, &c.

CŪBE'-SPAR, *n.* An anhydrous sulphate of lime.

CU'BICA, *n.* A very fine kind of shalloon.

CU'BICALLY, *adv.* In a cubical method.

CU'BITUS, *n.* [L.] The fore-arm from the elbow to the wrist.

CUBOID'ES, *n.* [*See* CUBOIDAL.] A bone of the foot, somewhat resembling a cube, situated at the fore and outer part of the tarsus.

CU'BO-OCTAHE'DRAL, *a.* Presenting the two forms of a cube and an octahedron.

CUCK'OLDIZE, *v. t.* To make cuckolds; to cuckold.

CUCK'OLD'S-NECK, *n.* Among *seamen*, a knot securing a rope to a spar, the two parts being crossed and seized together.

CUCK'OO-BUD, *n.* A plant of the genus Ranunculus, the *R. bulbosus*; called also *butter-cups.*

CUCK'OO-FLOWER, *n.* [add.] The *Cardamine pratensis*; also, a name given to the *Lychnis flos-cuculi.*

CUCK'OO-PINT, *n.* [add.] The *Arum maculatum*; called also *wake-robin.*

CUCK'OO'S-MATE, } *n.* The wryneck
CUCK'OO'S-MAID, } is so named in many parts of England, from its appearing about the same time as the cuckoo.

CUCK'OO-SPIT, *n.* [add.] This is a secretion formed by the larva of a small homopterous insect (*Aphrophora spumaria*).

CUCULI'NÆ, *n.* [L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo.] A subfamily of bees, which are destitute of the femoral plates for transporting the pollen of flowers, and resort to the combs of other bees to deposit their eggs, as the cuckoo does in the nests of other birds; also, a subfamily of the cuculidæ, containing the genuine cuckoos.

CUCULLA'RIS, *n.* [L. from *cucullus*, a hood.] In *anat.*, a broad hood-like muscle of the scapula. It is also called *trapezius.*

CU'CULLATE, or **CUCUL'LATE**, *a.*
CU'CULLATED, or **CUCUL'LATED**, *a.*

CU'CULUS, *n.* The cuckoo, a genus of scansorial birds. [*See* CUCKOO.]

CU'CUMBER, *n.* [add.] The *Cucumis sativus*, a native of the East Indies, and introduced into this country about the year 1753.—*Cucumber-tree*, the *Magnolia acuminata*, a beautiful tree, equal in height and diameter to the big laurel. It abounds along the whole mountainous tract of the Alleghanies. [*See* MAGNOLIA.]—*Spirting cucumber*, the *Momordica elaterium.* [*See* MOMORDICA.]

CUD, *n.* A cudgel. [*Scotch.*]

CUD'DLE, *v. i.* [add.] To join in an embrace. [*Local.*]

CUD'DLE, *v. t.* To hug; to fondle; to press close, so as to keep warm. [*Local.*]

CUD'DY, *n.* Definition in *Dict.* incorrect.—The *cuddy* is the cabin where the officers and cabin-passengers take their meals.

CUD'DY, *n.* A clown; a silly fellow; a donkey. [*Local.*] [*See* CUDDEN.]

CUE,† *v. t.* To tie into a cue or tail.

CUER'PO, *n.* [add.] To be *in cuerpo*, also denotes to be naked or unprotected; as, exposed *in cuerpo* to their rage. [*Hudibras.*]

CUF'FING, *ppr.* [add.] Scuffling. [*Spenser.*]

CU'FIC, *a.* *See* KUFIC.

CUIR-BOUILLY, *n.* (qweer-bool'yeh) [Fr.] Boiled leather; leather boiled and prepared with certain gums for making various kinds of utensils. In the middle ages it was much used for making defensive armour for horses.

CUISINE, *n.* (kwe-zeen'.) [Fr.] A kitchen; the cooking department; cookery.

CUISSE, *n.* [Fr.] Defensive armour for the thighs.

CUIT'IKINS, *n.* Gaiters. [*Scotch.*]

CUIT'LE, *v. t.* To wheedle. [*Scotch.*]

CUIT'TLE, *v. t.* To tickle. [*Scotch.*]

CUL'-DE-SAC', *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, the bottom of a bag; and *figuratively*, a street which is not open at both ends; a place that has no thoroughfare; a blind alley.

CULETT'ES, *n.* [Fr.] In *anc. armour*, the overlapping plates from the waist to the hip, which protected the back of the knight.

CULLEE, *n.* [Fr.] The abutment or land-pier of a bridge.

CUL'LION, *n.* [Gael.] A puppy; a base spunging dog; a base fellow; a poltroon.

CULM, *n.* [add.] Anthracite in a comminuted state. [*Provincial.*]

CUL'MINANT, *a.* Being vertical; predominating.

CUL'MINATING, *ppr.* or *a.* Being at the meridian; having its highest elevation.

CUL'PONS,† *n. plur.* [Fr. *coupon*, a part.] Shreds; logs. [*Chaucer.*]

CULTCH, *n.* The name given by *oyster-fishers* to those objects to which the spawn (spat) of the oyster is adhering.

CUL'TEL,† *n* [L. *cultellus.*] A long knife carried by a knight's attendant.

CULTIROS'TRES, should be **CULTRIROS'TRES.**

CUL'TIVATE, *v. t.* [add.] To treat or attend to anything in general, with a view to render it advantageous to one; as, to *cultivate* acquaintances; to *cultivate* the favour of the great.

CULTRIROS'TRAL, *a.* Having a bill shaped like the coulter of a plough, or like a knife; as the heron. [*See* CULTIROSTRES.]

CUL'VERINGS,† *n. plur.* [*See* CULVERIN.] Culverins. [*Spenser.*]

CUM'BRIAN SYSTEM, } *n.* In *geol.*,
CUM'BRIAN GROUP, } another name for the slate or graywacke system, from its being most remarkably developed in Cumberland. It includes the Plinlimmon and Snowdon rocks, and the Bala limestone. The strata are of great but unknown thickness, possessing a slaty character, and nearly destitute of organic remains.

CUM'IN, *n.* [add.] *Oil of cumin*, an oxygenated essential oil obtained from the seeds of cumin; it is an hyduret of cumyle.—*Essence of cumin*, a substance obtained from cumin-seeds. It contains two oils, viz., *cuminole*, which is the true oil of cumin, and *cumen* or *cymen*, isomeric with camphogen.

CUM'INUM CYM'INUM, *n.* Cumin, an umbelliferous plant. [*See* CUMIN.]

CUM'MER, *n.* A midwife; a gossip. [*Scotch.*]

CUM'SHAW, *n* In the *East Indies*, a present.

CU'MYLE, *n.* The hypothetical radical of a series of compounds procured from the seeds of the *Cuminum cyminum.*

CUNAB'ULA, *n. plur.* [L. a cradle; Fr. *cunables.*] A term applied to the copies now existing of the first printed books, or to such as were printed in the 15th century.

CUNC'TATIVE,† *a.* Cautiously slow; dilatory.

CU'NEIFORM, or **CUNE'IFORM**, *a.* [add.] *Cuneiform bones*, the name given to three bones of the foot, from their wedge-like shape, viz., the *inner, middle,* and *outer cuneiform bones.* They are situated at the fore-part of the tarsus and inner side of the os-cuboides, and are applied to each other like the stones of an arch.

CUNETTE', *n.* [Fr.] In *fort.*, a deep trench sunk along the middle of a dry moat, to make the passage more difficult.

CUP-AND-SAUCER LIMPET, *n.* The popular name of shells of the genus Calyptræa, so called from their limpet-like shell having a half-cup-like process in the interior.

CUP'-BOARD, pron. kŭb'-bŏrd.

CUP'FUL, *a.* As much as a cup holds.

CU'POLA, *n.* [add.] The round top of a structure; as, the *cupola* of a fur-

nace —In *anat*, the dome like extremity of the canal of the cochlea —2 An iron-founding furnace

CU'POLAED,† *a* instead of CUPOLAID † *a*

CU'PON, *n* [Fr] A word used in share-broking or railway transactions [*See* COUPON in this *Supp*]

CU PULA *n* [L] In *bot*, a form of involucrum, occurring in the oak, the beech, and the hazel, and consisting of bracts, not much developed, till after flowering, when they cohere by their bases, and form a kind of cup

CU PULE, *n* [add] [*See* CUPULA]

CUPULIFEROUS, *a* In *bot*, bearing cupules

CURABIL'ITY, *a* Quality of being curable

CURAÇOA, *n* (kura so) A liqueur or cordial flavoured with orange peel, cinnamon, and mace, prepared by the Dutch and so named from the island of Curaçoa, where it is best made

CURARINE, *n* An alkaloid extracted from the *curari* or *curara* poison, derived from the *Strychnos toxifera* It forms a yellowish amorphous bitter mass, which is more poisonous than the *curari* which yields it

CURASSOW *n* [add] The crested curassow is the *Crax alector* native of Guiana Mexico and Brazil, the red curassow is the *Crax rubra* about



Crested Curassow (*Crax alector*)

the size of a turkey an inhabitant of South America the galeated curassow is the *Ourax pauxi* an inhabitant of Mexico (the bird called *cushew bird* in the *Dict*)

CURAT † } *n* A cuirass [*Spenser*]
CURIET † }

CURATE, *n* [add] There are two kinds of curates, *stipendiary* and *perpetual curates* A *stipendiary curate* is one who is hired by the rector or vicar to serve for him, and may be removed at pleasure, a *perpetual curate*, is one who is not dependent on the rector, but is supported by a part of the tithes or otherwise

CURATION,† *n* Cure, healing [*Chaucer*]

CURB, *n* [add] The outer edge of a foot pavement a curb stone

CURB, *v t* To bend, to truckle [*Shak*]

CURBABLE, *a* Capable of being curbed or restrained [*Rar us*]

CURCH, *n* (kurtsh) [Gael and Fr] A kerchief, a woman's covering for the head, an inner linen cap [*Scotch*]

CURCULIO } *n* [add] The
CURCULIONIDÆ, } snout-beetles, one of the most extensive families of coleopterous insects About 8000 species are described They form numerous genera, all found on plants [*See cut* in *Dict* RHYNCOPHORA]

CURCUMA, *n* A genus of plants, nat order Zingiberaceæ The species are stemless plants with tuberose roots *C zerumbet* and *C zedoaria* furnish the zedoary of the shops *C rubescens* is a native of Bengal, it is an aromatic plant, and its pendulous tubers, as well as those of several other species of curcuma, yield starch, and are employed by the natives for preparing arrow root *C amada* mango-ginger, a native of Bengal, is used for the same purposes as ginger [*See* CURCUMA LONGA]

CURCUMA PAPER *n* Paper stained with a decoction of turmeric acid and used as a test by chemists of free alkali, by the action of which it is stained brown

CURCUMINE *n* The coloring matter of turmeric

CURDINESS, *n* State of being curdy

CURDLESS, *a* Destitute of curd

CURE, *n* (kure) [Fr] A curate, a parson

CURE, *v i* To become well to be cured [*Shak*]

CURE † *n* [Fr] Care [*Chaucer*]

CURFUFFLE, *v t* To ruffle to rumple, to put in a disordered or tumbled state [*Scotch*]

CURIA *n plur* CURIÆ [L] In *law* a court a court senate or council house

CURIOSITY *n* [add] Fastidiousness [*Shak*]

CU'RIOUS *a* [add] Ridiculously odd or strange

CURL, *v i* [add] To play at the game called *curling* [*Scotch*]

CURLEDNESS *n* State of being curled [*Rar us*]

CURLER *n* [add] He or that which curls

CURLEW *n* [add] The common curlew is the *Numenius arquata* which is met with in most parts of Europe In Britain during the summer the curlews frequent the large heaths and boggy moors and in autumn and winter they depart to the sea side in great numbers The lesser curlew or whimbrel is the *Numenius phæopus*

CURLIEWURLIES, *n* Fantastic circular ornaments [*Scotch*]

CURMURRING, *ppr* and *n* Grumbling [*Scotch*]

CURN *n* A quantity, an indefinite number [*Scotch*]

CURPIN *n* The rump of a fowl, often applied in a *ludicrous* sense to the tail or buttocks of man, a crupper [*Scotch*]

CURRACH, *n* A coracle or small skiff, a boat of wicker-work, covered with hides [*Scotch*]

CURRACK *n* A small cart made of twigs [*Scotch*]

CURRANT JELLY, *n* Jelly made of the juice of currants

CURRANT-WINE, *n* Wine made of currants

CURRENCY, *n* [add] *Metallic currency*, the gold, silver, and copper in circulation in any country —*Paper currency*, that which passes current as a substitute for money or a representative of it *Paper currency* may be divided into *bank currency*, as the notes of the Bank of England, and the notes of other banks, whether private or joint stock, and *private paper currency*, which consists of bills of exchange, and cheques upon bankers

CURRENT, *n* [add] *Electrical current*, the passage of the electric fluid from one pole of an apparatus to the other —*Atmospheric currents*, disturbances of the atmospheric mass from regular or accidental causes, and which constitute winds —*Subterranean currents*, currents of water below the surface of the ground, supposed to be the cause of the formation of caverns in limestone districts, by gradually wearing away the rock in the course of fissures

CURRENT-WATER, *n* Running water opposed to *stagnant water*

CURRY, *n* [add] A kind of sauce much used in India, containing cayenne pepper, garlic, turmeric, coriander seed, ginger, and other strong spices It is poured on the food, which is hence spoken of as *curried* rice fowl &c Also a stew of fish, fowl, &c , cooked with curry sauce

CURSORES, *n* [L runners] The coursers an order of birds, so named from their remarkable velocity in running The wings are but little developed and are totally incapable of raising the birds from the ground The utmost that the wings can accomplish is to assist the powerful run which is effected by the strong and highly developed legs The order comprises the ostrich, the cassowary the emu and the apteryx —2 A name given to those spiders which make no webs but catch their prey by swift pursuit such as the wolf spider (Lycosa)

CURSORIA, *n* A family of orthopterous insects the legs of which are all alike and adapted for running It comprises the earwig, the cockroach, and the mantis

CURSUS *n* [L] A course a race

CURT contraction for *current* used in correspondence &c to signify the present month *Inst* for *instant*, is also used to denote the current month, but the distinction between *inst* and *curt* is that the former denotes that the day of the month named is past and the latter that it is not yet arrived

CURTAILER *n* One who curtails one who cuts off or shortens anything

CURTAIL DOG See CURTAIL DOG

CURTAIL *a* [add] A term sometimes applied in *geom* and *astr* to a line projected orthographically upon a plane

CURTEIN, } *n* The name given to
CURTANA, } the first or pointless sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy It is also called the sword of Edward the Confessor

CURTEIS,† *a* [Fr] Courteous [*Chaucer*]

CURTESY, *n* Same as COURTESY [*See* COURTESY in *Dict* and *Supp*]

CURTNESS, *n* [add] Conciseness

CURTSY *See* COURTESY

CURVE, *n* [add] *Algebraic curves*, those in which the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate is expressed by an algebraic equation, called the *equation of the curve* —*Transcendental curves*, those in which the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate is not expressed by an algebraic, but by a differential equation —*Algebraic curves of the first order*, those of which the equation consists of two dimensions, as the circle, ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola —*Algebraic curves of the second order*, those whose equation rises to the third degree, and so on —*Curves* are said to be of the same species, in which the motion of the describing

point is regulated by the same mathematical law —*Mechanical curves* are such as do not admit of being expressed analytically, and which have no known equation

CURV'ED, *pp.* or *a* [add] *Curved surface* [*See* under SURFACE]

CURV'EDNESS, *n* The state of being curved [*Lit us*]

CURVICAU'DATE, *a* [L *curvus* and *caudus*] Curve tailed

CURVICOS'TATE, *a* [L *curvus*, and *costa*] Marked with small bent ribs

CURVIDEN'TATE, *a* [L *curvus*, and *dens*] Having curved teeth

CURVIFO'LIATE, *a* [L *curvus*, and *folium*] Having reflected leaves

CURVILIN'EAD, *n* An instrument for describing curves

CURVINER'VATE, *a* [L *curvus*, and *nervus*] Having the veins or nervures curved

CURVIROS'TRAL, *a* [L *curvus*, and *rostrum*] Having crooked beak as the cross bills

CUS'CO-CHINA, } *n* A bark resem-
CUS'CO BARK, } bling cinchona which comes from Cuzco in the southern parts of Lower Peru, and is exported from Arequipa but the tree which yields it is altogether unknown It contains a peculiar alkaloid called *cusco cinchonine* or *cusconina*, which resembles cinchonine in its physical qualities, but differs from it in its chemical habitudes When applied medicinally it excites warmth in the system, and is therefore recommended to be given in cold intermittents and low typhoid states of the system

CUS'CUS, *n* A genus of marsupial quadrupeds found in the Eastern Islands they have prehensile tails, and live much in trees

CUSCU'TA, *n* Dodder a genus of plants the type of the nat order Cuscutaceæ [*See* CUSCUTACEÆ and DODDER]

CUSH'ION, *v t* [add] To furnish with cushions as to cushion a seat, to cushion a chaise

CUSH'ION, *n* [add] The rubber of an electrical machine

CUSH'ION-CAPITAL, *n* In *arch* a capital so sculptured as to appear like a cushion pressed upon very common



Norman Cushion capital

in Indian buildings, also applied to the Norman capital consisting of a cube rounded off at its lower extremities

CUSH'IONED, *pp* or *a* [add] Furnished with cushions

CUSH'ION-RAFTER, *n* In *arch*, a principal brace

CUSPA'RIA-BARK, *n* Angostura bark,—*which see* in this *Supp*

CUSP'ARINE, *n* Same as ANGOSTURINE,—*which see* in this *Supp*

CUSPIDA'TI, *n plur* [L *cuspis* a point] The canine or eye teeth

CUS'SER, } *n* A stallion [*Scotch*]
CUR'SOUR, }

CUS'TARD COFFIN, *n* A *cant* term used by *Shakspeare* for a piece of raised pastry, or upper crust, which covers (*coffins*) a custard

CUS'TODE, *n* *See* CUSTODIAN

CUSTO'DIA, *n* [L] The shrine or receptacle for the host in Spanish churches

CUSTO'DIAN, *n* One who has the care or custody of some public building, &c [*Rare*]

CUSTO'DIER, *n* A keeper, a guardian, one who has the care or custody of anything

CUS'TOM, *n* [add] *Customs*, in the plural, the habitual practices or usages, the established and general modes of action which obtain among communities of men —In *law* customs or usages are either *general* or *local* *General customs* or usages are those which have prevailed in England from time immemorial and form that common law, or *lex non scripta*, which is the chief foundation of English jurisprudence To like immemorial usage is to be ascribed also various parts of the civil and canon law *Local customs* are those usages which exist in particular districts General customs are determined by the judges, local customs by a jury An exception to this rule, however, is to be found in the *custom of the city of London*, which, if questioned is established by certificate of the lord mayor and aldermen, with the exception of those customs from which the corporation itself claims a benefit *The custom of the country* means the custom of all parts of the country to which it can in its nature be applied —*The custom of merchants*, or *lex mercatoria*, comprehends the laws relating to bills of exchange, mercantile contracts sale purchase and barter of goods freight, insurance &c

CUS'TOM *n* [add] *Custom*, in the *United Kingdom* almost entirely consist of taxes or duties charged on the importation for consumption of foreign and colonial merchandise The term *customs* is also applied to denote the dues levied in certain corporate towns on goods brought from the country to the public market

CUS'TOM,† *v t* To pay duty at the custom house

CUS'TOMABLE, *a* [add] Subject to the payment of the duties called customs [*American*]

CUS'TOMARY-FREEHOLD, *n* In *law*, a superior kind of copyhold, the tenant holding, as it is expressed, by copy of court roll, but not at the will of the lord, the tenant so holding being called a *customary tenant*

CUS'TOM-DUTIES, *n* Taxes levied on goods and produce brought for consumption from foreign countries, or on exports [*See Customs* under CUSTOM in *Dict* and in this *Supp*]

CUS'TOMER, *n* [add] A common or lewd woman [*Shak*]— In *cant lan*, one that a person has to deal with, or one that comes across a person In use it answers nearly to the word *fellow*, as, a queer *customer* an ugly *customer*

CUS'TOMER,† *a* [add] Accustomed [*Chaucer*]

CUS'TOM-HOUSE, *n* [add] In *common parlance*, the whole establishment by means of which the customs revenue is collected, and its regulations enforced

CUS'TOS, *n* [add] The offices of *custos brevium* in the court of king's (queen's) bench, and in the court of common-pleas, no longer exist They were abolished by the Act 1 Wm IV, c 58 —*Custos rotulorum*, the chief civil officer of the county, who is the keeper of the records or rolls of the session. He must be always a justice of the peace and quorum, in the county for which he is appointed

CUT, *v t* [add] *To cut capers*, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner, to frisk about —*To cut out a ship*, to enter a harbour, and seize and carry off a ship by sudden attack —*To cut a dash*, to make a great show, to make a figure [*Colloq*]— *To cut a figure*, to make an appearance, either good or bad [*Colloq*]

CUT, *v i* [add] To perform a surgical operation by cutting, especially in lithotomy, to interfere, as, a horse that *cuts* To run [*Vulgar*]—*To cut and run*, to be off, to be gone [*Vulgar*]—*To cut up*, to criticise with severity, as, the book was completely *cut up* by the reviewer

CUT, *n* [add] *To draw cuts*, to draw lots, as of paper, &c, cut of unequal lengths —*Cut and-long tail*, in *Shakspeare*, men of all kinds, a proverbial expression borrowed from dogs —*The cut of one's jib*, the form of one's profile the cast of his countenance, as, I knew him by the *cut of his jib* [*A nautical phrase*]

CUTA'NEOUS, *a* [add] External

CUTCH'ERY, *n* In the *East Indies*, a court of justice, or public office

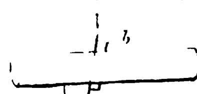
CUT'E, *n* One who is cut, shunned, or avoided [*A cant word*]

CU'TIS, *n* [L] The *dermis* or true skin as distinguished from the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf skin It is sometimes called *cutis vera*

CUT'LASS, *n* [add] A broad curving sword used by cavalry soldiers

CUT'-LUGGED, *a* Crop eared [*Scotch*]

CUT'TER-BAR, *n* In *mech* the bar of a boring machine, in which the cutters, or cutting tools are fixed, corresponding to the *boring bar* of the *boring-mill*, for boring steam-cylinders, &c The cutters are fixed directly in recesses made in the cutter-bar, as represented by the fig, in



which *a* is the cutter fixed in its place by the key *b* In the case of the boring-bar the cutters are fixed round the circumference of a *boring block*, which is carried along the bar by a parallel screw

CUT'TING, *ppr* or *a* [add] *Cutting-down line*, in *ship building*, a curve in the sheer draught corresponding to the upper surface of the throats of the floors amid-ships, and to the under side of the keelson

CUT'TING, *n* [add] In *gardening*, a portion of a plant from which a new individual is propagated when placed in the earth —An excavation made through a hill or rising ground, in constructing a road, railway, canal, &c —The action of a horse when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock joint with his hoof while travelling

CUT'TLE-BONE, *n* The dorsal plate of the *Sepia officinalis*, formerly much used in medicine as an absorbent

CUT'TY, *n* A slut, a worthless girl,

a loose woman; a spoon; a tobacco-pipe, *cut* or broken short. [*Scotch.*]

CUT'TY, *a.* Short; as, a *cutty* spoon. [*Scotch.*]

CUT'TY-STOOL, *n.* A small raised seat or gallery in old Scottish churches, where acknowledged offenders against chastity were formerly seated during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister; a short-legged stool. [*See* STOOL.] [*Scotch.*]

CUT'WAL, *n.* In the *East Indies*, the chief police-officer of a large city.

CUT'WORM, *n.* A worm or insect destructive to the young plants of cabbage, corn, beans, &c., most probably the larva of an elater.

CUVETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A surgical instrument, shaped like a little scoop, used in taking away the opaque matter that may be left after extracting a cataract from the eye.

CUZ'CO-BARK, *n.* *See* CUSCO-CHINA in this *Supp.*

CWT. An abbreviation of *hundred-weight.*

CY'AMUS, *n.* A genus of læmodipodous crustacea, the species of which are parasites on the whale. They are called *whale-lice.*

CYANHYD'RIC, *a.* In *chem.*, another term for *hydrocyanic*, or *prussic.*

CY'ANIDE, *n.* [Gr. κυανος, blue, ειδος, form.] In *chem.*, a combination of cyanogen with a metallic base; as, the *cyanide* of silver, of copper, &c.

CYANO. A prefix from the Gr. κυανος, blue, denoting a clear, bright, blue colour.

CYANOP'ATHY, *n.* [Gr. κυανος, blue, and παθος, disease.] Blue disease. [*See* CYANOSIS in this *Supp.*]

CYANO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. κυανος, blue, and νοσος, disease.] The blue disease; the blue jaundice of the ancients; a disease in which the complexion assumes a blue or lead colour.

CYAN'OTYPE, *n.* [*Cyanide*, and Gr. τυπος, type.] A name given to a class of photographic substances, prepared generally by washing paper with cyanide of potassium.

CYA'THEA, *n.* A genus of ferns, order Polypodiaceæ. The species are arborescent, and the trunks are often beautifully marked with the scars of the fallen fronds. They are found most highly developed in tropical climates. *C. arborea* is the tree-fern.

CY'CAS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cycadaceæ. The species abound in a mucilaginous nauseous juice. [*See* CYCADACEÆ.]

CYCLA'MEN, *n.* Sow-bread, a genus of plants, nat. order Primulaceæ. The species are herbaceous humble plants, with very handsome flowers. [*See* SOW-BREAD.]

CYCLANTHA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, allied to Pandanaceæ. The species inhabit tropical America; they are but little known.

CYC'LICA, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, a circle.] A family of tetramerous coleopterous insects, with bodies of a rounded or oval form. It contains the tortoise-beetles (Cassida) and chrysomelæ.

CYCLOBRANCHIA'TA, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, a circle, and βραγχια, gills.] An order of gastropods, in which the organs of respiration, or branchiæ, form a fringe around the body of the animal, between the edge of the body and the foot. The order consists principally of the limpets.

CY'CLOID, *n.* Instead of "the circle B C A," read "B D A;" and instead of "the curved line A C A G A," read "A C A A."

CY'CLOID, *a.* [Gr. κυκλος, circle, and ειδος, form.] Resembling a circle; having a circular form; belonging to the order Cycloidians.

CYCLOID'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to the order of fishes termed Cycloidians.

CYCLOID'IANS, *n.* [add.] The fourth order of fishes according to the arrangement of M. Agassiz, having smooth scales, as the salmon and herring.

CYCLOPED'IC *a.* Belonging to a cyclopedia.

CYCLOS'TOMA, instead of **CYCLOSTO'MA.**

CYCLOS'TOMES, instead of **CYCLOSTO'MES.**

CYCLOS'TOMOUS, instead of **CYCLOSTO'MOUS.**

CYCLOTEL'LA, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of Diatomaceæ, of a circular form.

CYDO'NIA VULGA'RIS, instead of **CYDO'NIA VUL'GARIS.**

CYG'NUS, *n.* The swan, a genus of web-footed birds belonging to the anatidæ or duck family. [*See* SWAN.]—2. A northern constellation containing eighty-one stars. The bright stars in Aquila, Lyra, and Cygnus, form a remarkable triangle.

CY'LAS, *n.* In *anc. armour*, a military garment similar to the surcoat, but frequently shorter in front than behind, for the purpose, apparently, of exhibiting the ornamented juppon. It was later in date than the surcoat.

CYL'INDER, *n.* [add.] *Cylinder of a steam-engine*, a large cylindrical tube of metal bored to the diameter required, in which the piston moves by the alternate admission and condensation of steam, and communicates motion to the machinery. [*See* STEAM-ENGINE.]

CYL'INDER-ESCAPEMENT, instead of **CYLIN'DER-ESCAPEMENT.**

CYL'INDER-FACES, *n.* The port-faces of the steam-cylinder of a steam-engine; that is, the smooth surfaces against which the faces of the slide-valve work.

CYLIN'DRICAL LENSES, *n.* Lenses made by grinding each of the opposite surfaces of a plate of glass in the form of the segment obtained by cutting a cylinder by a plane parallel to its axis. Two segments thus formed being placed with their plane surfaces in contact, in such a way that straight lines parallel to the axis of the cylinder being drawn on the convex surface of the one, may be at right angles to lines similarly drawn on the other, would constitute a cylindrical lens. Lenses of this kind have been employed as eye-glasses in spectacles, in place of the usual spherical lenses.

CYLIN'DRICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a cylinder.

CYL'INDROID, instead of **CYLIN-DROID'.**

CYLINDROMET'RIC, instead of **CYLINDROMET'IC.**

CYMATOPLEU'RA, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of Diatomaceous plants, founded on *Navicula libritis* of Ehrenberg, and some allied species.

CYM'BA, *n.* A genus of mollusca belonging to the family Volutidæ. The shell is obovate, tumid, ventricose, and covered with a strong epidermis; pillar four-plaited. Found on the African coast.

CYMBEL'LA, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of Diatomaceæ, founded on *Navicula inæqualis* of Ehrenberg, and some others.

CYMI'NUM. *See* CUMIN.

CYNAR'RHODON, } *n.* [Gr. κυων, a
CYNARRHO'DIUM, } dog, and ῥοδον, a rose.] In *bot.*, a kind of fruit formed of many distinct, hard, indehiscent pericarps, inclosed within the fleshy tube of the calyx; as in the rose, &c.

CYN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Dog-star. —*Cynic year*, the Sothiac, or Sothic year, or canicular year. [*See* SOTHIAC.]

CYNIP'IDÆ, *n.* [From *cynips*, the gall-fly.] The gall-flies, a hymenopterous family of entomophagous terebrantia, which, by means of their ovipositor, form tumours on plants, commonly called *galls*, or *nut-galls.* The gall of commerce, the chief ingredient in the manufacture of ink, is caused by the cynips (*Gallæ tinctoriæ*) piercing a species of oak.

CYNOCEPH'ALUS, *n.* [Gr. κυων, a dog, and κεφαλη, the head.] A genus of baboons, having a head shaped like that of a dog. [*See* BABOON.]

CYN'ODON, *n.* Dog's-tooth grass, a genus of grasses. *C. dactylon*, creeping dog's-tooth grass, is a British plant. *C. linearis*, durra-grass, is a native of the East.

CYNOGLOS'SUM, *n.* [add.] *C. officinale* and *C. montanum* are British plants. The former has a disagreeable smell, like that from mice, and was at one time used as a remedy in scrofula. There are about fifty other species of cynoglossum, all coarse plants.

CYNOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. κυων, a dog, and γραφω, to write.] A history of the dog.

CYNOREX'IA, *n.* [Gr. κυων, a dog, and ορεξις, appetite.] Canine appetite.

CYNOSU'RA, *n.* *See* CYNOSURE.

CYNOSU'RUS, *n.* Dog's-tail grass, a genus of grasses. *C. cristatus* and *C. echinatus* are British species. [*See* DOG'S-TAIL GRASS.]

CYN'THIA, *n.* In *myth.*, one of the names given to Diana.—In *zool.*, a subgenus of ascidiæ, and a genus of lepidopterous insects, containing the painted lady-butterfly (*Cynthia cardui*).

CYPE'RUS, *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Cyperaceæ; *C. longus* and *C. fuscus* are rare British plants. [*See* GALINGALE.]

CYPHEL'LÆ, *n.* [Gr. κυφελλα, the hollows of the ears.] Pale tubercle-like spots on the under surface of the thallus of lichens.

CYPRÆ'A, *n.* The cowry, a genus of mollusca, the type of the family Cypræidæ. [*See* COWRY.]

CY PRÈS. (sē-prā'.) [Old Fr., as near to.] In *law*, an equitable doctrine thus applied: -When there is an excess in an appointment under a power executed by will, affecting real estate, the court will carry the power out as near to (*cy près*) the testator's intention as practicable, and prevent such excess disappointing the general design. This doctrine is not applicable to personalty, but is confined to wills. In regard to charitable legacies, where a literal execution becomes inexpedient or impracticable, the court will execute it as nearly as it can, according to the original purpose, or, as the technical expression is, *cy près.*

CY'PRESS, *a.* Belonging to, or made of cypress.

CY'PRUS-BIRD, *n.* The black-cap

(*Sylvia atricapilla*), so named from its frequency in the isle of Cyprus.

CYP'SELA, *n.* [Gr. κυψέλη, any hollow vessel.] In *bot.*, a one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent, inferior fruit, with the integuments of the seed not cohering with the endocarp, and of which the ovary was compound, or furnished with two or more styles or stigmas, as the fruit of the compositæ: it only differs from an achenium by being inferior, and having had more than one style or stigma, and is seldom distinguished.

CYP'SELUS, *n.* The swift, a genus of swallows. [*See* SWIFT.]

CYRTANDRA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of plants, very closely allied to Bignoniaceæ. The species are herbaceous plants, chiefly inhabiting the East Indies. They are all beautiful in their flowers, but they are of no known use.

CYSTE'A, *n.* Bladder-fern, a genus of plants; same as Cystopteris. [*See* BLADDER-FERN in this *Supp.*]

CYS'TICA, *n.* [Gr. κυστις, a bladder.] An order of entozoa, in which the body is terminated by a cyst peculiar to one individual, or common to many. The hydatid in the brain of sheep is an example.

CYSTICER'CUS, *n.* [add.] A cystose bladder, containing an unattached and almost always solitary animal.

CYST'INE, *n.* A kind of calculus formed in the human bladder. It was formerly called *cystic oxide*.

CYSTIRRHŒ'A, *n.* [Gr. κυστις, a bladder, and ῥέω, to flow.] Catarrh of the bladder.

CYST'IS, *n.* [L. from Gr. κυστις, a bladder.] A bladder.

CYSTI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the bladder.

CYST'ITOME, *n.* [Gr. κυστις, and τομη, section.] An instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

CYST'OCARP, *n.* Among the *algæ*, same as CONCEPTACLE,—*which see*.

CYSTOP'TERIS, *n.* Bladder-fern, a genus of ferns belonging to the tribe Aspidieæ. *C. fragilis*, brittle-fern, is a British species.

CYST'OSE, *a.* Containing cysts.

CYST'ULA, *n.* A round closed apothecium in lichens. The term is also applied to the little open cups on the upper surface of the fronds in Marchantia.

CY'TISUS, *n.* Broom, a genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. [*See* BROOM.]

CY'TOBLAST, *n.* [Gr. κυτος, a cavity, and βλαστανω, to sprout.] The name given by Schleiden to a nucleus observed in the centre of some of the bladders of the cellular tissue of plants, regarded by him as a universal elementary organ, and as the formation-point of all vegetable tissue.

D.

DAB, *n.* [add.] A name common to all the species of fish of the genus Pleuronectes, but especially applied to the *P. limanda*, Linn., called also the salt-water flounder or fluke.

DAB, } *v. i.* To peck, as birds do.
DAUB, } [*Scotch.*]

DABŒ'CIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Ericaceæ. There is but one species, *D. polifolia*, a native of Ireland and the Pyrenees, and called in the former country, Irish whorts, and St Dabeoc's heath.

DABS, *n.* Small bits or specks stuck upon anything. [*Scotch.*]

DACK'ER, } *v. i.* To search, as for
DAIK'ER, } stolen or smuggled goods. [*Scotch.*]

DAC'TYL,† *v. i.* To run nimbly; to bound.

DACTYL'IC, *a.* instead of DAC'TYLIC.

DACTYL'IC, *n.* A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.

DACTYL'ICS, *n.* Metres which consist of a repetition of dactyls or equivalent feet.

DAC'TYLIS, *n.* Cock's-foot grass, a genus of grasses. [*See* COCK'S-FOOT GRASS.]

DAD'DY-LONG-LEGS, *n.* A name given to species of the crane-fly (*Tipula oleracea*, &c.)

DÆ'DALOUS. *See* DEDALOUS.

DAF'FIN, *n.* Thoughtless gaiety; foolish playfulness; foolery. [*Scotch.*]

DAGGE,† *n. See* DAG. [*Chaucer.*]

DAGGES, *n.* [*See* DAG, *v. t.*] The ornamental cutting of the edges of garments, introduced about 1346.


Dagges, from the Harleian MS.

DA'GON, *n.* In *myth.*, one of the principal divinities of the ancient Phœnicians. He was represented as half-man and half-fish.


Dagon, from Calmet.

"Behold *Dagon* was fallen upon his face to the earth before the ark of the Lord" (1 Sam. v. 3).

DA'GON,† *n.* A slip or piece. [*Chaucer.*]

DAGUERRE'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Daguerre, or to his invention of the daguerreotype.

DAI'DLE, *v. t.* To draggle; to bemire one's clothes; to mismanage.—As a *verb neuter*, to be slow in motion or action. [*Scotch.*]

DAI'DLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Loitering; sauntering; getting on in a lazy, careless way. [*Scotch.*]

DAI'KER, *v. i.* To toil, as in job-work. [*See* DACKER in this *Supp.*] [*Scotch.*]

DAI'LINESS, *n.* Daily occurrence. [*Rar. us.*]

DAIN'TIE,† *a.* Dainty; delicate; elegant. [*Spenser.*]

DAI'RY, *a.* Belonging to the business of managing milk, and making butter and cheese.

DA'IS, *n.* [add.] A canopy or covering.

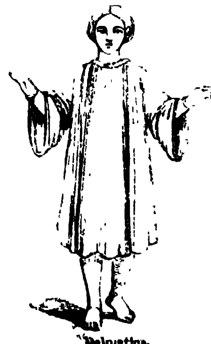
DAK, } *n.* In the *East Indies*, the
DAWK, } post; or a relay of men, as for carrying letters, despatches, and travellers. The most common description of *dak* is the foot-runner, who carries letters in a bag, and runs for an hour or two, at the rate of nearly four miles an hour, transferring his charge to another who stands at a given point prepared to relieve him. In some places there are *horse-daks*, or mounted runners.—*Travelling dak* means journeying by palankeen.—*Dak-bungalow*, a house for rest and refreshment at the end of a stage, to those who journey by palankeen.

DAL, *n.* A sort of East Indian vetch.

DAL'LIANCE, *n.* [add.] Trifling.

DALMA'TIAN DOG, *n.* A variety of the canine race, known also by the names of *Danish*, *spotted*, or *coach* dog. It is distinguished from all other varieties by its numerous black spots. Its form is rather elegant, partaking both of the hound and pointer. It is kept chiefly as an appendage to the carriage, and shows an instinctive fondness for the stable.

DALMAT'ICA, } *n.* A long white gown
DALMAT'IC, } with sleeves, worn over the alb and stole by deacons in the Roman Catholic church. It was imitated from a dress originally worn in Dalmatia. A similar robe was worn by kings in the middle ages at coronations, and other solemnities.


Dalmatica.

DALT, *n.* A foster-child. [*Scotch.*]

DAM'AGE-CLEER, *n.* [L. *damna clericorum*.] In *law*, a fee formerly assessed of the tenth part in the common pleas, and the twentieth part in the

king's bench and exchequer, out of all damages exceeding five merks recovered in those courts, in actions upon the case, covenant, trespass, &c., wherein the damages were uncertain. It was a gratuity given to the prothonotaries and their clerks, for drawing special writs and pleadings; but it is now taken away by statute.

DAM'AGE-FEA'SANT, *n.* [add.] This term is used when a stranger's beasts are found in another person's ground without his leave or license, and there doing damage, by feeding or otherwise, to the grass, corn, wood, &c. In this case the person damaged may distrain and impound them, as well by night as in the day.

DAM'AGES, *n. plur.* [L. *damna.*] In *law,* the recompense awarded by a jury to a plaintiff in certain forms of action, for the loss or *damage* he has sustained by the defendant, as for a battery, false imprisonment, trespass, breach of promise, &c.

DA'MAN, *n.* A pachydermatous animal, of the genus Hyrax, the *H. capensis,* or Cape hyrax. In size and colour it resembles a rabbit. One of the species is the *coney* of Scripture (*Hyrax syriacus*).

DA'MAR, DAM'MAR, *n.* [add.] It is also much used along with mastic in making colourless or crystal varnish for varnishing paper-works, such as maps, &c.

DAM'ASCENE, *a.* Relating to Damascus.

DAM'ASK, *n.* [add.] *Linen damask* is used for table-cloths and napkins.—*Silk damask* was for a long time used as dresses for ladies of rank, on all occasions of ceremony. The *damask* employed for bed and window curtains, &c., is made of a mixture of silk, with flax, cotton, or wool, sometimes of wool, and sometimes of cotton only. The manufacture of damask is now successfully carried on in Scotland and Ireland.—*Damask-water,* perfumed water.

DAM'ASK, *a.* Of the colour of damask, or of the rose so called.

DAM'ASK-ROSE, *n.* [add.] The *Rosa damascena.*

DAM'MAR. *See* DAMAR.

DAM'MAR-PINE, DAM'MARA, *n.* The *Dammara orientalis,* Mabel, *Pinus dammara,* Linn., *Agathis loranthifolia* of others; a large tree belonging to the nat. order of Coniferæ, found on the summits of the mountains of Amboyna, Ternate, and in many of the Molucca Islands. It is chiefly valuable on account of its resin, which, when pure, is white, clear, and brittle as glass, but in time becomes amber-coloured.

DAM'MER, *n.* A miner. [*Scotch.*]

DAM'MER, *n.* A stun; confusion by striking on the head. [*Scotch.*]

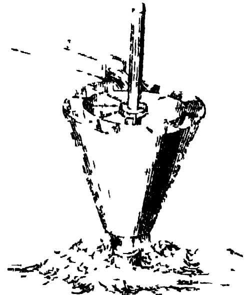
DAM'NIFYDE, *pp.* for DAMNIFIED. [*Spenser.*]

DAM'OSEL,† *n.* A young unmarried woman; a damsel.

DAMP'ER, *n.* [add.] He or that which damps, checks, or discourages.

DAMP'NE, *v. t.* To condemn. [*Chaucer.*]

DAN'AIDE, *n.* A hydraulic machine belonging to the class of horizontal wheels, and of which there are many forms. It consists, however, essentially of a vertical axis with a double conical casing attached. The space between the two casing-cones is intersected by division plates, which form conduits for the water to pass from top to bottom. The water enters at top in a jet, as nearly tangential to the cone as possible,



Danaide.

and by its momentum imparts motion to the wheel. This machine has not hitherto been very successfully applied in practice.

DA'NAITE, *n.* An arsenical sulphuret of iron.

DANCE OF DEATH, *n.* In *allegorical painting,* a subject very frequently met with in ancient buildings, stained glass, and in the decorations of manuscripts.

DAN'DER, *n.* In *vulgar lan.,* anger; passion.—Also, scurf, dandruff.

DAN'DERING, *ppr.* Sauntering; roaming idly from place to place. [*Scotch.*]

DAN'DERS, *n.* Cinders; refuse of a smith's fire. [*Scotch.*]

DAN'DIFY, *v. t.* To make or form like a dandy.

DAN'DILY, *a.* Celebrated.—As a *noun,* one who is spoiled or rendered foolish by too much indulgence. [*Scotch.*]

DAN'DLING, *ppr.* Shaking or jolting on the knee; moving about for play or for amusement, as an infant.

DAN'DLING, *n.* Act of fondling or jolting on the knee.

DAN'DY-COCK, DAN'DY-HEN, *n.* Bantam fowls. [*Local.*]

DAN'DYIZE, *v. i.* To act like a dandy. [*Rar. us.*]

DAN'DYIZE, *v. t.* To form like a dandy. [*Rar. us.*]

DAN'DYLING, *n.* A little dandy; a ridiculous fop.

DANE'GELT, *n.* [add.] This tax was at last seven shillings on every hide of land. When the Danes became masters of England, the *danegelt* was a tax levied by the Danish princes on every hide of land owned by the Anglo-Saxons.

DANG, DUNG, *pp.* of *Ding.* Struck; subdued; knocked over. [*Scotch.*]

DAN'GER, *n.* [add.] Power; as, to come within his *danger.* [*Shak.*]

DAN'GLE, *v. t.* To carry suspended loosely, and with oscillatory motion.

DAN'ISK,† *a.* Danish. [*Spenser.*]

DAN'ISM,† *n.* [Gr. δανεισμα, usury.] The act of lending money on usury.

DANSEUSE', *n.* [Fr.] A female stage-dancer.

DAPE, *v. i.* Same as DAP,—*which see.*

DAPH'NIA, *n.* The water-flea, a genus of minute crustaceans, belonging to the order Branchiopoda. The best known species is the *D. pulex,* or arborescent water-flea, which is a favourite microscopic object. These insects are very abundant in many ponds and ditches; and, as they assume a red colour in summer, the swarms which abound in stagnant water impart to it the appearance of blood.

DARE, *v. t.* [add.] To venture on; to attempt boldly; to overawe; to dispirit with fear; to daunt.

DARE,† *v. i.* [Sax.] To stare. [*Chaucer.*]

DARGUE, DARG, *n.* A day's work; a certain quantity of work. [*Scotch.*]

DARK'EN, *v. i.* [add.] To make less illustrious. [*Shak.*]

DARK'Y, *n.* In the *United States,* a *cant* term for a negro.

DARN, DERN, *v. t.* or *i.* To hide; to conceal. [*Scotch.*]

DAR'RAYNE, *v. t.* *See* DARRAIN. [*Spenser.*]

DAR'RED,† *pp.* *Darred larks,* or *dared larks,* larks taken by means of a looking-glass, called a *daring-glass,* or a bird of prey. [*See* DARE.]

DAR'REINE,† *v. t.* *See* DARRAIN. [*Chaucer.*]

DAR'TARS, *n.* [Fr. *dartres.*] A scab or ulceration under the chins of lambs.

DART'ER-FISH, *n.* The *Toxotes jaculator,* also called archer-fish. [*See* TOXOTES.]

DART'ERS, *n.* A genus (Plotus) of web-footed birds of the pelican tribe, found near the eastern coasts of the tropical parts of America, and on the western coast of tropical Africa, as well as in Australia. The general form of their bodies is like that of the gulls, they perch on trees by the sides of lakes, lagoons, and rivers, and after hovering over the water, they suddenly dart at their finny prey with unerring aim; hence the name. The *Plotus melanogaster* is called the snake-bird, from the serpent-like form of its head and neck, the head being scarcely thicker than the neck. Dr. Macgillivray gave the name of *darters* (Jaculatores) to the order of birds containing the kingfishers, bee-eaters, and jacamars, from their habit of darting on their prey.

DART'OID TISSUE, *n.* In *anat.,* the structure of the dartos, which is intermediate between muscle and elastic fibrous tissue.

DART'OS, *n.* [Gr. δαρτος.] A contractile fibrous layer, situated immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum.

DAR'TRE, *n.* [Fr.] Herpes or tetter; a term which has been used at different times to designate almost all cutaneous diseases.

DART'-SNAKE, *n.* A name given to serpents of the genus Acontias, from the velocity with which they dart upon their assailants.

DA'SEN,† *pres. tense plur.* of *Dase* or *Daze.* Grow dim-sighted. [*Chaucer.*]

DASH, *adv.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.

DASH'-WHEEL, WASH'-WHEEL, *n.* A hollow cylinder employed for washing textile goods. It revolves on a horizontal axle in the manner of an ordinary water-wheel, and the goods, which are placed inside, are carried up on the ascending side, to a height proportional to the velocity of the wheel; and thence descending by their own weight, they are kept continually tumbling over, and are thereby washed, a jet of water being meantime directed into the wheel. The name has reference to the splashing noise produced by the goods in falling during the process.

DASYM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. δασυς, dense, and μετρον measure.] An instrument employed for testing the density of the air. [*See* MANOMETER.]

DASYOR'NIS, *n.* Bristle-bird, a genus of insectivorous birds, belonging to the family of thrushes. They are found

throughout the greater part of Southern Australia

DASYPROCTA, *n* [Gr δασύς, hairy, and πρωκτός, buttocks] A genus of rodents with long hair on the rump, commonly called Agouti

DASYURE, DASYURUS, } *n* [Gr δασύς, hairy, and οὐρά, a tail] The brush-tailed opossums, a genus of marsupial animals found in New Holland, and so named in contrast to the opossums of the New World (Didelphis), which have naked tails somewhat like rats

DATARIA, *n* The papal chancery at Rome from which all bulls are issued

DATIVE, *n* The third case of Latin and Greek nouns

DAUB, *n* [add] A viscous adhesive application, a smear

DAUCUS instead of DAUCUS

DAUNT,† *v t* To conquer [*Chaucer*]

DAUNTER *n* One who daunts

DAUNTLESSLY, *adv* In a bold, fearless manner

DAUR, *v* To dare [*Scotch*]

DAUW, *n* One of the South African zebras, the *Equus burchellii* a species only found on the plains

DAVIT, *n* [add] *Fish davit* a spar with a roller or sheave at its end used for fishing the anchor

DAW, *n* [add] The name without any prefix is often applied to the jackdaw

DAWDLE, *n* A trifler, a dawdler

DAWES,† *n plur* Days [*Chaucer*]

DAWK *See* DAK

DAY, *n* [add] Time in general

DAY'DREAMY, *a* Relating to, or abounding in day dreams [*Rare us*]

DAY'FLIER, *n* An animal or insect that flies by day

DAY'-MARE *n* *Ephialtes vigilantium*, a species of incubus which occurs during wakefulness

DAYNT† *a* Dainty, fine, delicate [*Spenser*]

DAY SIGHT, *n* Another term for *nyctalopia* or night blindness an affection of the vision, in which it is dull and confused in the dark, but clear and strong in the day-light

D D An abbreviation of *divinitatis doctor*, doctor of divinity

DEACON, *n* (de kn) [add] In the *church of England*, the term *deacon* designates the lowest of the three orders of priesthood bishops, priests, and deacons The deacon may perform all the ordinary offices of the Christian priesthood, except consecrating the elements at the administration of the Lord's Supper, and pronouncing the absolution

DEAD, *a* [add] Perfect or complete as, a *dead* level, a *dead* certainty, so also, a *dead* shot, that is a perfect or unerring marksman *Dead letter*, a letter remaining in the post-office uncalled for *-Dead-alive*, or *dead and alive*, dull, inactive, moping [*Colloq*] *Dead as a door-nail*, utterly, completely dead [*Vulgar*]

DEAD -BORN, *a* Born lifeless, still-born

DEAD-CENTRES, DEAD -POINTS, } *n* In *mech*, those positions of the arms of a link motion in which they coincide with the line of centres, that is to say, when the links are in the same straight line Thus, when the crank and connecting rod of a steam engine are in a straight line, the phase is expressed by saying that the engine is on its (*upper* or *lower*) *dead-centre*, or that the crank is at its (*long* or *short*) *dead-point*

DEAD -COL'OURING, *n* In *painting*, the first layer of colours, usually some shade of gray, on which are superinduced the finishing colours

DEADEN, *v t* [add] To deprive of gloss or brilliancy, as, to *deaden* gilding by a coat of size

DEADISH, *a* Resembling what is dead, dull

DEADLY, *adv* [add] *Deadly made*, made for death, hell, and destruction, not for life, heaven, and happiness [*Spenser*]

DEAD -MARCH, *n* A piece of solemn music played at funeral processions, especially those of military men

DEAD-ON-END In *marine lan* the wind in direct opposition to the ship's course

DEAD THRAW, *n* The death throws, the last agonies Applied to *inanimate objects*, neither dead nor alive, neither cold nor hot [*Scotch*]

DEAD -TOP *n* A disease incident to young trees

DEAD WEIGHT, *n* A heavy or oppressive burden —2 A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to the government, on account of half pay and pensions to retired officers of the army or navy —3 The lading of vessel when it consists of heavy goods

DEAD -WOOD, *n* [add] Blocks of timber laid upon the keel, particularly at the extremities afore and abaft, to a considerable height on above and either and into which the two half timbers are secured They are first one to the keel by strong spikes.

DEAFEN, *v t* [add] *To deafen a floor*, in *arch*, is to render it impervious to sound by means of sound boarding and pugging

DEAFFORESTED *See* DISAFFORESTED

DEAF MUTE *n* A person who is both deaf and dumb

DEAL, *n* [add] The usual thickness of deals is three inches and width nine inches The standard thickness is one inch and a half and the standard length twelve feet —*Whole deal*, that which is one inch and a quarter thick, and *slit deal*, half that thickness

DEAL FISH, *n* A fish occasionally found on the coasts of Orkney and Shetland, it is the *Bogmarus arcticus* of naturalists

DEALT, *pret* and *pp* of *Deal* Scattered, given in succession, traded, conducted

DEAN, *n* [add] In *England*, there are three classes of ecclesiastical presidencies to which the title of dean belongs —1 *Rural deans*, who were originally beneficed clergymen appointed by the bishop to exercise a certain jurisdiction in districts of his diocese remote from his personal superintendence Their functions, however, have for many years become almost obsolete 2 *Deans of cathedrals* The *dean of a cathedral*, is the head of the chapter of canons or prebendaries, and forms, together with them a council to advise the bishop in the affairs of his see 3 *Deans in peculiars*, who are deans of particular parishes or churches, or rural districts, that have jurisdiction within themselves, and are not under the ordinary of the diocese, such as the dean of Westminster, the dean of the chapel of St George, of Windsor, the dean of Christ church, Oxford, the dean of Middleham, &c —*Deans* in the *colleges of Oxford* and *Cambridge* are persons appointed to superintend the religious service in the college chapels, to enforce the attendance of the students there, &c In some colleges the dean is the chief or head of a faculty chosen for a limited period

DEAR, *a* [add] *Dear cause*, important business. [*Shak*]

DEARE,† *n* [*See* DERE] Hurt, trouble, or misfortune [*Spenser*]

DEAR'EST, *a* [Super of *Dear*] Best, greatest, deadliest [*Shak*]

DEARLY, *adv* [add] Extremely [*Shak*]

DEARN, *n* In *arch*, a door-post, or threshold

DEARN'LY,† DERN'LY,† } *adv* Mournfully [*Spenser*]

DEARY, *n* A word of endearment, a dear [*Familiar*]

DEAS, *n* *See* DAIS

DEASIL, *n* [Gael.] Motion contrary to that of the sun

DEATH, *n* [add] Anything dreadful as death as, it was *death* to them to think of entertaining such doctrines [*Atterbury*]

DEATH BELL, *n* The bell that announces death, the passing bell

DEATH-DEVOTED, *a* Doomed to death

DEATHLINESS, *n* Quality of being deathly [*Rare*]

DEATHLY, *a* Fatal, mortal, deadly

DEATH RATTLE, *n* A rattling in the throat of a dying person

DEATH -RUCKLE, *n* Death-rattle [*Scotch*]

DEATHSMAN, *n* An executioner, a hangman, he who executes the extreme penalty of the law

DEATH -WARRANT, *n* An order signed by the sovereign for the execution of a criminal

DEAVE, DEAVE, } *v t* To deafen, to stupify with noise [*Scotch*]

DEBATE, *n* [add] Fight, contest [*Spenser*]

DEBAUCH, *v i* To riot, to revel

DE BENE ESSE [L] Well-being, conditional allowance —In *law*, to take a thing *de bene esse*, is to allow or accept it for the present till the matter shall come to be more fully examined

DEBENTURE, *n* [add] In some *acts of Parliament*, a term used to denote a bond or bill by which the government is charged to pay a creditor, or his assigns, the money due on auditing his account

DEBITUMINIZATION, *n* The act of freeing from bitumen

DEBITUMINIZE, *v t* To deprive of bitumen

DEBITUMINIZED, *pp* Deprived of bitumen

DEBONAIR', *a* [Fr *débonnaire*] Courteous, just, elegant, well-bred, winning accomplished [*Spenser*]

DEBONAIRLY, *adv* Courteously; elegantly, winningly, with a genteel air

DEBONAIRNESS, *n* Courtesy, gentleness, kindness; elegance

DEBONAIRTY,† DEBONAIRITY,† } *n.* Same as DEBONAIRNESS

DEBOUCHE, *n* (de-bo-sha') [Fr] An opening, demand, or market for goods

DEBOUCHURE, *n* (de-bo shur) [Fr.] The mouth or opening of a river or strait

DEBUTANT, *n* (deb-u-tang') [Fr] One who makes a *debut*, a person who makes his first appearance before the public

DEC'AGRAMME. *See* DECAGRAM.

DECAGYN'IA, *n.* [*See* DECAGYN.] The name given by Linnæus to those orders of plants which have ten pistils.

DECAG'YNOUS, *a.* In *bot*, having ten pistils.

DECAM'ERON, *n.* [add.] A term applied particularly to the celebrated collection of tales by Boccaccio.

DECAM'ETRE, or DECAME'TRE, *n.*

DECAMP', *v. i.* [add.] In an *extended* sense, to depart; to take one's self off; as, he *decamped* suddenly.

DECAP'ODA, *n.* [*See* DECAPOD.] The highest order of crustaceans, including the lobster, crab, craw-fish, shrimp, &c.; and so called from having five pairs of legs.

DECE'DENT, *n.* A deceased person. [*American.*]

DECEM'FID, instead of **DE'CEMFID.**

DECEMLOC'ULAR, instead of **DE'CEMLOC'ULAR.**

DECEM'PEDAL, instead of **DE'CEMPEDAL.**

DECEM'VIR, instead of **DE'CEMVIR.**

DECEN'NARY, instead of **DE'CENNARY.**

DE'CENT, *a.* [add.] Tolerable; passable; as, he made a very *decent* sort of appearance.

DECEP'TIVENESS, *n.* The power of deceiving; the tendency or aptness to deceive.

DECESSE,† *n.* Decease. [*Spenser.*]

DECIDE', *v. t.* [add.] To adjudge; to dispose of by a judicial sentence. [*Swift.*]

DECID'ED, *a.* [add.] Resolute; determined; as, a *decided* character.

DEC'IGRAMME, *n.* [Fr.] *See* DECIGRAM.

DECIMA'TION, *n.* [add.] The exaction of a tenth part of people's property by taxation.

DE'CIME, *n.* [Fr.] The tenth part of a franc.

DECI'PHERMENT, *n.* Act of deciphering. [*Rare.*]

DECI'SIVE OATH, *n.* In the *civil law*, an oath resorted to where one of the parties to a suit, not being able to prove his charge, offers to refer the decision of the cause to the oath of his adversary; which the adversary was bound to accept, or tender the same proposal back again; otherwise the whole was taken as confessed by him.

DECK, *n.* [add.] In a *first-rate ship-of-war*, the decks below the main or upper deck, are successively called the *middle-deck*, *gun-deck*, and *orlop-deck*.

DECK, *a.* Fit to form the deck of a vessel; as, *deck* planking.—2. Belonging to the deck; confined to the deck; as, a *deck* passenger.

DECK'-CARGO, } *n.* Cargo stowed on
DECK'-LOAD, } the deck of a vessel.

DECK'-PUMPS, *n.* In *ships*, pumps for the purpose of cleaning, &c. In *steam vessels*, when the engine is going, they can be connected to it, and thus worked for the purpose of supplying the boiler with water, &c.

DECLAIM'ING, *n.* [add.] The act of speaking in public; an appeal to the passions.

DECLARA'TION, *n.* [add.] A simple affirmation substituted in lieu of an oath, solemn affirmation, or affidavit, which the law allows in a variety of cases, such as those which relate to the revenues of customs or excise, the post-office, and other departments of administration. Justices of the peace, notaries, &c., are also empowered, in various cases, to take voluntary declarations in lieu of oaths, solemn affirmations, and affidavits. — *Declaration of rights*, — *see* under RIGHT, and BILL.

DECLAR'ATORY ACTIONS, *n.* In *Scots law*, actions wherein the right of the pursuer is craved to be declared, but nothing claimed to be done by the defender.

DECLARED', *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Open; professed; as, a *declared* enemy.

DECLINA'TION, *n.* [add.] State of growing calm, or subsiding; gradual appeasement; as, the *declination* of passion.

DECLINE', instead of **DECLINE,** *n.* [add.] A gradual decay of health; consumption.

DECLINE', *v. i.* [add.] To incline; to be favourably disposed towards, followed by *to*. [*Shak.*]

DECLIN'ER, *n.* The name given to a dial which cuts either the plane of the prime vertical circle or the plane of the horizon obliquely.

DECLIN'ING DIAL, *n.* A decliner,—*which see.*

DECLINOM'ETER, *n.* [L. *declinatio*, and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.

DECOL'LATE, instead of **DE'COLLATE.**

DECOL'LATED, *pp.* instead of **DE'COLLATED.** [add.] In *conchol.*, a term applied to those univalve shells which have the apex worn off in the progress of growth. This happens constantly with some shells, such as Truncatella, Cylindrella, and one species of Bulimus, called in consequence *decollatus*.

DECOL'LATING, *ppr.* instead of **DE'COLLATING.**

DECOL'OUR, *v. t.* To deprive of colour; to bleach.

DECOL'OURANT, *n.* A substance which removes colour, or bleaches.

DECOL'OURATE, *v. t.* To deprive of colour; to decolour.

DECOLOURA'TION, *n.* Act of decolouring; absence of colour.

DECOL'OURING, *ppr.* Depriving of colour.

DECOL'OURIZE, *v. t.* To deprive of colour.

DECOMPOSE', *v. i.* To resolve into primary particles.

DECOP'ED,† *pp.* [Fr.] Cut down. [*Chaucer.*]

DECO'ROUSNESS, } *n.* Decency or
DEC'OROUSNESS, } propriety of behaviour.

DECREAS'INGLY, *adv.* By diminishing.

DECREE', *v. i.* To make an edict; to appoint by edict.

DECREE'ABLE, *a.* That may be decreed.

DEC'REMENT, *n.* [add.] *Equal decrement of life*, a phrase employed in the *doctrine of annuities*, signifying that of a given number of lives there should be an equal annual decrease within a given period of years.

DECRE'TAL, *n.* [add.] An authoritative order or decree.

DECRE'TIVE, *a.* Having the force of a decree; pertaining to a decree.

DECREW'ED,† *pp.* Decreased. [*Spenser.*]

DEC'UPLE, *v. t.* To increase to a tenfold proportion.

DEC'UPLED, *pp.* instead of **DEC'UPLE.**

DECU'RIONATE, *n.* The state or office of a decurion.

DECUS'SATELY, *adv.* In a decussate manner.

DECUSSA'TION, *n.* [add.] A crossing in the form of an X.

DECUS'SATIVELY, *adv.* Crosswise; in the form of an X.

DECUSSO'RIUM, *n.* [L. *decusso*, to divide.] In *sur.*, an instrument for depressing the dura-mater after trephining.

DEDE,† *v. i.* [Sax.] To grow dead. [*Chaucer.*]

DEDE,† *pp.* Dead. [*Chaucer.*]

DEDECORA'TION, instead of **DEDECORATION.**

DEDICA'TION-DAY, *n.* The feast of dedication of churches, or rather the feast-day of the saint and patron of a church; termed also a *revel* or *wake.* [*See* WAKE.]

DED'IMUS, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ to commission a private individual to do some act in place of a judge, as to examine a witness, &c.

DED'LEY,† *a.* [Sax.] Devoted to death. [*Chaucer.*]

DEDUCE', *v. t.* [add.] To bring before a court of justice for decision. [*Bacon.*]

DEDUCIBLENESS, *n.* Quality of being deducible.

DEDUC'TIVE, *a.* [add.] *Deductive reasoning*, the process of scientific inquiry by which we pursue laws into their remote consequences; the process of deriving necessary consequences from admitted or established premises; as distinguished from inductive reasoning, by which we arrive at general laws or axioms by an accumulation of facts. [*See* INDUCTION.]

DED'UIT,† *n.* [Fr.] Pleasure. [*Chaucer.*]

DEE, *v.* To die; also, to do. [*Scotch.*]

DEEM, *v. i.* To judge; to think; to estimate; to suppose.

DEEME,† *v. t.* [*See* DEEM.] To adjudge; to decree. [*Spenser.*]

DEENE,† *n.* Din; noise. [*Spenser.*]

DEEP, *adv.* Deeply; to a great depth.

DEEP, *a.* *Deep-sea line*, defin. in *Dict.* incorrect. The *deep-sea line* is a long line tied to the deep-sea lead.

DEEP'-ROOTED, *a.* Having deep roots; firmly fixed.

DEER'-HOUND, *n.* A hound for hunting deer; a stag-hound.

DEER'-HUNTING, *n.* The act of hunting deer.

DEER'-KILLER, *n.* One who kills deer.

DEER'-MOUSE, *n.* The Canadian jerboa (*Gerbillus canadensis*) is so named. It is a pretty little rodent animal, with very long hind-legs and tail; its fore-feet are very short.

DEER'-NECK, *n.* A thin, ill-formed neck, as of a horse.

DEER'-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a deer, of which a very supple leather is made.

DEER'-STALK'ER, *n.* One who practises deer-stalking.

DEER'-STALK'ING, *n.* The lying in wait to shoot deer, or pursuing them as much as possible under cover.

DEEV, *n.* An evil spirit; a fairy.

DEE'VIL'S-BUCK'IE, *n.* An imp of Satan; a limb of the devil. [*Scotch.*]

DEFAITE',† } *pp.* [Fr.] Wasted.
DEFAIT'ED,† } [*Chaucer.*]

DEFALCA'TION, *n.* [add.] A failure or falling off in public accounts; a diminution; deficit or withdrawment; a breach of trust by one who has management or charge of money.

DEFAMA'TION, *n.* [add.] Defamation is punishable either by action on the case at common-law, or by statute, or the ecclesiastical courts, if it concerns matters spiritual, and determinable in those courts.

DEFĀME',† *n.* [Fr.] Infamy. [*Chaucer.*]

DEFĀME',† *v. t.* To make infamous. [*Chaucer.*]

DEFAUTE',† *n.* [Fr.] Want; defect. [*Chaucer.*]

DEFĒA'SANCED, *a.* Liable to be forfeited.

DEF'ECATE, *a.* Purged from lees; defecated.

DEFEC'TIONIST, *n.* One who practises or promotes defection.

DEFENCE, *n.* (defens'.) [add.] In *law*, an opposing or denial by the defendant of the truth or validity of the plaintiff's complaint. —*Dilatory defence, in equity,* a defence which merely dismisses, or suspends, or obstructs the suit, without touching the merits until the impediment or obstacle insisted on is removed. *Peremptory and permanent defence,* one which goes to the entire merits of the suit.—In *equity,* the modes of defence are four, viz., by *demurrer*, by *plea*, by *answer*, and by *disclaimer*.

DEFENCE'LESSLY, *adv.* In an unprotected manner.

DEFENS'IVE ALLEGA'TION, *n.* The mode of propounding circumstances of defence by a defendant in the spiritual courts, to which he is entitled to the plaintiff's answer upon oath, and may thence proceed to proofs as well as his antagonist.

DEFEN'SORY, *a.* Tending to defend; defensive.

DEFER', *v. t.* [add.] To detain; to keep waiting, as, to *defer* the court. [*Shak.*] To offer, to give; as, to *defer* the command of an army. [*Lyttleton.*]

DEFEREN'TIALLY, *adv.* In a deferential manner, with deference.

DEFEU'DALIZE, *v. t.* To deprive of the feudal character or form.

DEFF'LY,† *a.* for Deftly. [*Spenser.*]

DEFI'ANCE, *n.* [add.] Refusal, as, take my *defiance.* [*Shak.*]

DEFI'CIENTNESS, *n.* State of being deficient. [*Lit. us.*]

DEFIN'ISHE,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To define; to make a definition of. [*Chaucer.*]

DEF'INITE, *a.* [add.] *Definite term,* in *logic,* a term which defines or marks out a particular class of beings, or a single person, as distinguished from an *indefinite term,* which does not define or mark out an object.

DEF'INITE INFLORESCENCE, *n.* *See* Centrifugal Inflorescence in this *Supp.*

DEFIN'ITIVE, *a.* [add.] Peremptory; absolutely determined. [*Shak.*]

DEFLA'GRABLE, or **DEF'LAGRABLE,** *a.*

DEFLA'GRATING MIXTURES, *n.* Combustible mixtures; generally made with nitre, the oxygen of which is the active ingredient in promoting their combustion.

DEFLAGRA'TION, *n.* Instead of "nitrate," read nitrate or chlorate of potash.

DEF'LORATE, or **DEFLO'RATE,** *a.*

DEFOR'CIANT, *n.* [add.] The fictitious action of fine brought against a deforciant is now abolished.

DEFORCIA'TION, *n.* Distress; a seizure of goods.

DEFUNCT', *a.* [add.] Functional. [*Shak.*]

DEGEN'DERED,† *pp.* Degenerated. [*Spenser.*]

DEGEN'DERING,† *ppr.* Degenerating. [*Spenser.*]

DEGEN'ERATE, *a.* [add.] Base; mean; vile; applied to inanimate things; as, *degenerate* arts and shifts. [*Bacon.*]

DEGEN'ERATIVE, *a.* Tending to degenerate; making worse.

DEGLUBITO'RES, or **HUSK'ERS,** *n.* One of Dr. Macgillivray's orders of land-birds, containing the thick-billed granivorous birds, such as the finches, buntings, and larks.

DEGRADA'TION, *n.* In *bot.*, a change consisting of an abstraction, loss, abortion, or non-development of usual organs.

DEGRĀD'ING, *ppr.* [add.] *Degrading causes,* in *geol.*, those causes which refer to the dissolving and wearing down of the elevated parts of the earth's surface, and the carrying of these parts down into lower levels; as atmospheric influences, the agency of rivers, and of the ocean.

DEHONES'TATE, *v. t.* instead of DEHON'ESTATE.

DEHORS'. [Fr.] [add.] Out of; foreign, irrelevant; chiefly used in law-language.

DEHOR'TATIVE, *a.* Dissuasive, dehortatory.

DEID'EN,† *pret. plur.* of *Deye* [Sax.] Died. [*Chaucer.*]

DEIF'ICAL, *a.* Same as Deific.

DEIFORM'ITY, *n.* Resemblance of deity.

DEIGN, *v. t.* [add.] To think worthy of acceptance.

> I fear my Julia would not *deign* my lines. *Shak.*

DEIL, *n.* The Scottish word for devil.

DEIL GAED O'ER JOCK WAB-STER. A phrase used to signify that everything went topsy-turvy, there was the devil to pay. [*Scotch.*]

DEIL'S DOZEN, *n.* Thirteen. [*Scotch.*]

DEIL'S SNUFF-BOX, *n.* The common puff-ball. [*Scotch.*]

DEINE,† } *infin.* of *Deye.* To die.
DEIEN,† } [*Chaucer.*]

DEINOR'NIS. *See* Dinornis.

DEIN'OUS,† } *a.* [Fr. *dedaigner.*] Dis-
DEIGN'OUS,† } dainful. [*Chaucer.*]

DEIN'TEE,† *n.* [Fr.] Value; a thing of value. [*Chaucer.*]

DEIN'TEOUS,† *a.* Choice; valuable. [*Chaucer.*]

DE'IS,† *n.* *See* Dais. [*Chaucer.*]

DEIST'ICALLY, *adv.* After the manner of deists.

DEJECT'EDNESS, *n.* [add.] Abjectness, meanness of spirit. [*Dryden.*]

DEL,† *n.* [*See* Deal.] A part; a portion, a share. [*Chaucer.*]

DELA'TION, *n.* [add.] Information.

DELAY', *v. t.* [add.] To remove; to put away; to dilute; to weaken; as, wine, *delayed* with water; to temper, to alleviate; to soften. [*Spenser.*]

DELAYD',† *pp.* Delayed: removed; put away; tempered; mitigated. [*Spenser.*]

DELE,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To divide. [*Chaucer.*]

DELENIF'ICAL,† *a.* [L. *delenificus.*] Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.

DELFT, } *See* Delf.
DELFT-WARE. }

DELIB'ERATOR, *n.* One who deliberates.

DEL'ICACY, *n.* [add.] Scruple as to unimportant forms of behaviour or appearance; fastidiousness of taste.

DEL'ICATE, *a.* [add.] Nice; requiring address; requiring caution and delicacy of behaviour; as, a *delicate* affair. Refined; exquisite; not vulgar; as, he was just and *delicate* in his observations.

DELI'CES,† *n. plur.* [Fr.] Delights; dainties; pleasant fantasies. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]

DE'LIE,† *a.* [Fr. *delié.*] Thin; slender. [*Chaucer.*]

DELIE'RET, *a.* Delirious. [*Scotch.*]

DELINE',† *v. t.* To delineate.

DELIN'QUENTLY, *adv.* So as to fail in duty.

DELIQUES'CENT, *a.* [add.] Apt to dissolve or melt away; liable to be soon consumed or spent, as money. [*Ed. Review.*]

DELIR'ANCY,† *n.* State of being delirious; delirium.

DELIR'ANT,† *a.* Delirious.

DELI'RATE,† *v. i.* instead of DEL'IRATE.

DELIR'IUM, *n.* *Delirium tremens.* [add.] The principal symptoms of this disease, as its name imports, are delirium and trembling. The delirium is a constant symptom, but the tremor is not always apparent, or does not exist. It is properly a disease of the nervous system.

DELIT',† *n.* [Fr.] Delight. [*Chaucer.*]

DELIT'ABLE,† *a.* Delectable. [*Chaucer.*]

DELITES'CENT, *a.* Concealed; lying hid.

DELIV'ER, *v. t.* [add.] *To deliver a cargo,* to transfer it from the ship into the hands of its owners.

DELIV'ER, *a.* Active; light; agile. [*Scotch.*]

DELIV'ERLY, *adv.* Nimbly; cleverly; incessantly; continually. [*Scotch.*]

DELIV'ERNESS,† *n.* Quickness; agility. [*Chaucer.*]

DELIV'ERY, *n.* [add.] *Delivery of a deed,* the giving of a deed into the hands of the proper party. *Delivery* is requisite to a good deed, it is given by the party himself, or his certain attorney, and expressed in the attestation, "signed, sealed, and delivered."

DELPHIN, } *a.* Same as Del-
DELPHIN'IAN, } phine,—*which see.*

DELPHIN'IDÆ, *n.* The dolphin tribe, a family of cetaceous animals, characterized by the moderate size of the head, and usually by the presence of teeth in both jaws. Along with the dolphin and porpoise, it includes many animals which are ordinarily called whales, a considerable number of which occasionally visit the northern coasts of Britain.

DEL SEGN'O. (del sān'yo) [It.] In *music,* a direction to repeat from the sign or mark 𝄋.

DELTA'IC, *a.* Relating to, or like a delta.

DEL'TOID, *n.* In *anat.*, a muscle of the shoulder, so named from its supposed resemblance to the Greek letter Δ.

DELU'VY,† *n.* [L. *diluvium.*] Deluge. [*Chaucer.*]

DEMAGNETIZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of depriving one of magnetic influence.

DEMAG'NETIZE, *v. t.* To deprive of magnetic influence; to restore from a sleep-walking state.

DEMAGOG'IC, } *a.* Relating to,
DEMAGOG'ICAL, } or like a demagogue; factious. [*Lit. us.*]

DEM'AGOGISM, } *n.* The prac-
DEM'AGOGUEISM, } tices of a demagogue.

DEMAGOGY, *n* Qualities of a demagogue

DEMAINE † *v t* [Fr] To manage [*See* DEMEAN] [*Chaucer*]

DEMAINE, † *n* Management [*Chaucer*]

DEMAND *n* [add] *Demand* and *supply*, terms used in *political economy* to express the relations between consumption and production between the demand of purchasers and the supply of commodities by those who have them to sell The relations which subsist between the demand for an article and its supply determine its price or exchangeable value When the demand for a commodity exceeds the supply the price of the commodity is raised and when the supply exceeds the demand, the price falls

DEMAYNE † *n* Demeanour appearance [*Spenser*]

DEME † *v t* To judge [*See* DEEM] [*Chaucer*]

DEMENT *v t* To make mad or insane [*Rare*]

DEMESMERIZE *v t* To relieve from mesmeric influence

DEMESNIAL *a* (de me nial) Pertaining to a demesne [*Rare*]

DEMI *n* A half fellow at Magdalen College Oxford [*See* DEMY]

DEMI BATH, } *n* A bath in which **DEMI BAIN,** } only the lower half of the body is immersed

DEMIGRATE, † *v i* [L *demigro*] To emigrate

DEMIGRATION, † *n* Emigration

DEMI-HAG † *n* A smaller kind of hackbut

DEMI JAMBES † *n* Armour covering the front of the legs only

DEMI PLACCATE † *n* The lower part of a breastplate fastened to the upper by a buckle and strap

DEMI PUPPET *n* A half sized puppet the most diminutive of the fairies [*Shak*]

DEMISE *n* [add] The death of any distinguished person In *law* an estate for years it may also signify an estate granted in fee or for term of life

DEMISEABLE, *a* See DEMISABLE

DEMISSION *n* [add] Transfer resignation as a *demission* of the crown

DEMISSIONARY *a* Degrading, tending to lower or degrade pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate by lease or will

DEMISSORY, *a* In *Scots law* tending to depression, &c , or the resignation of an office

DEMITINT, *n* See after DEMIT

DEMIURGICAL, *a* Same as DEMIURGIC

DEMIURGOS, *n* [Gr δήμιος pertaining to the people and ἔργον work] A Greek term, which signified originally an artist, an artificer, a mechanic a public workman, an architect Afterward it came to signify a magistrate, the supreme magistrate of some free states of Greece Plato employed it to designate the Great Architect or Creator of the world It has also been applied to the Saviour, as being that person in the Godhead " by whom the worlds were made or framed The Latin form of the word is *Demiurgus*

DEMOCRATIZE, *v t* To render democratic.

DEMOCRATY, *n* Democracy

DEMOISELLE, *n* (dem wa zel) [Fr] A young girl, a species of bird, the Numidian crane, so called from its elegant attitude, a pavier s instrument

DEMONIST, *n* A worshipper of demons

DEMONIZE *v t* To render demoniacal or diabolical

DEMONOLOGIC, } *a* Pertaining **DEMONOLOGICAL** } to demonology

DEMONOLOGIST, *n* One versed in demonology

DEMONRY *n* Demoniacal influence

DEMONSTRABILITY, *n* Demonstrableness

DEMONSTRATE, instead of DEMONSTRATE

DEMONSTRATED, instead of DEMONSTRATED

DEMONSTRATER, instead of DEMONSTRATER

DEMONSTRATING, instead of DEMONSTRATING

DEMONSTRATION, *n* [add] *Literally* a showing forth or exhibition, commonly in the plural as *demonstrations* of joy also any movement against, or attempt upon as Napoleon made his first *demonstration* on Holland

DEMONSTRATIVE, *a* [add] Among the *Latin rhetoricians*, that lays open or explains with clearness force and beauty, as, *demonstrative* eloquence

DEMONSTRATOR or **DEMONSTRATOR** instead of **DEMONSTRATOR**

DEMPT *pp* [*See* DEEM] Judged deemed [*Spenser*]

DEMUR, *v t* [add] To scruple, to hesitate about, as, to *demur* obedience [*Fent n*]

DEMURRABLE *a* That may be demurred

DEMURRAGE *n* [add] The time during which a vessel is detained beyond that originally stipulated in loading or unloading but the term is more usually applied to the compensation which the freighter has to pay for such detention When a vessel is thus detained she is said to be on *demurrage*

DEMURRER *n* [add] In *law* a demurrer is either *general* or *special* the former being for some defect in substance, the latter for some defect in form

DEMY *n* [add] Printing demy measures 22 × 17 inches, writing demy 20 × 15 inches

DEMY *a* Indicating a kind of paper, in size between royal and crown

DEN, *n* Gr *den*, a corruption of *good even* [*Shak*]

DENATURALIZE *v t* To render unnatural to denaturalize, to deprive of the natural qualities

DENDRIFORM *a* [Gr δένδρον a tree, and L *forma*, form] Having the appearance of a tree

DENDROCOLAPTES, *n* The hook billed creepers, a genus of tenuirostral birds with the bill generally long and curved There are several species natives of South America

DENDROLAGUS, *n* The tree kangaroo, a genus of marsupial animals belonging to the kangaroo family Two species, *D ursinus*, and *D inustus*, have been discovered in New Guinea

DENDROLOGIST, *n* One versed in dendrology

DENDROPLEX, *n* A genus of birds, belonging to the family Certhiidæ or creepers, having the tail graduated and rigid

DENDROSAURA, *n* The tree lizards, a tribe of reptiles, containing the chameleons

DENEB, *n* [Ar] The name of a bright star (β) in the tail of the Lion

DENIED, *p pas* of *v To deny*

DENNET, *n* A two wheeled carriage for travelling

DENOMINATE *a* In *arith*, denoting a number which expresses the kind of unit treated of

DENOMINATIONALLY, *adv* By denomination or sect

DENOTE, *v t* To signify [*Addison*]

DENOTEMENT, *n* [add] Observation [*Shak*]

DENS, *n* [L] In *bot*, a toothing

DENS, *n plur Dentes* [L *dens*, *dentis*] A tooth [*See* TOOTH]

DENTALIUM, *n* [L *dens*, a tooth] A genus of molluscs The shell consists of one tubulous acuated cone, open at both ends and resembling the tusk of an elephant in miniature There are many species known by the common name of tooth shells

DENTARIA *n* Coral wort, a genus of plants, nat order Cruciferæ The species are ornamental plants and are known also by the name of tooth wort, from the tooth like structure of the roots *D bulbifera* is the only British species It has rose coloured or purple flowers, and is found in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells

DENTATELY *adv* In a dentate manner as *dentately* ciliated *dentately* pinnatifid, &c

DENTATION, *n* The form or formation of teeth

DENTATO SINUATE *a* Same as DENTATE SINUATE, *which see*

DENTELS, *n* See DENTILS

DENTES *n* [L *plur* of *dens*, a tooth] Teeth [*See* TEETH]

DENTICULATELY *adv* In a denticulate manner as, *denticulately* serrated *denticulately* ciliated &c

DENTICLES *n* [*See* DENTICLE]

DENTIFACTOR *n* A name given to a curving machine, for the manufacture of the artificial teeth, gums, and plates used in dental surgery

DENTILATED, *a* Formed like teeth, having teeth

DENTILATION *n* The formation of teeth dentition

DENTILAVE, *n* [L *dens* a tooth, and *lavo* to wash] A lotion for cleaning the teeth

DENTISTRY, *n* The art or practice of a dentist

DENTY *a* Dainty [*Scotch*]

DENUNCIATOR, instead of DENUNCIATOR

DENUNCIATORY, *a* Relating to, or implying denunciation, containing a public threat, comminatory

DENWERE † *n* Doubt [*Chaucer*]

DEODAND *n* [add] In modern times juries have taken upon themselves to mitigate forfeitures called deodands by assessing a sum of money as the value of the thing forfeited, and commonly less than its actual value In *popular law*, such fines are called *deodands*

DEODAR, *n* In *India*, a word meaning God given, and applied to different trees, principally of the nat order Coniferæ, according as they are at the particular place, held sacred by the Hindoos In Kumaon this name is given to the *Cedrus deodara*, a variety of the cedar of Lebanon, while at Simla it is given to the *Cupressus torulosa*

DEODORIZE, *v t* To deprive of odour or smell Thus quick-lime *deodorizes* night soil.

DEODORIZED, *pp* Deprived of odour

DEO'DORIZER, *n* That which deprives of odour

DEODORIZING, *ppr* or *a* Depriving of odour, that has the property of depriving of odour or smell

DEONTOLOGICAL, *a* Relating to deontology

DEONTOLOGIST, *n* One versed in deontology

DEOPPILATIVE,† *n* A medicine to clear obstructions

DEPART, *v i* [add] *To depart with*, to give up, to yield to resign [*Shak*]

DEPECULATION † *n* A robbing of the prince or commonwealth an embezzling of the public treasure

DEPEINT,† *pp* [Fr] Painted [*Chaucer*]

DEPERTIBLE † *a* [L *dispertio*] Divisible separable [*Bacon*]

DEPLORATE,† *a* Lamentable, hopeless

DEPLOY *n* The expansion of a body of troops previously compacted into a column so as to present a large front

DEPLOYMENT *n* [Fr *deployement*] Same as DEPLOY

DEPOLARIZATION, *n* The act of depriving of polarity the restoring of a ray of polarized light to its former state

DEPOSIT *n* [add] In *law* a sum of money which a man might deposit with the sheriff after he was arrested ... putting in special bail. The word is also used for any sum of money which a man puts in the hands of another as a pledge for security for the fulfilment of some agreement or as a part payment in advance. Also an also ... goods to be kept for the bailor without recompense and to be returned when the bailor shall require it

DEPOSITED *pp* Laid down, put away, intrusted

DEPOT *n* (depo) [add] A building for goods at the terminus or station of a railway, canal &c

DEPREDATIVE See DEPREDATORY

DEPRECIATOR *n* One who depreciates

DEPRECIATORY *a* Tending to depreciate

DEPRESS, *v t* [add] To bring into adversity

DEPRESSED, *pp* or *a* [add] Low, flat, as, his nose was *depressed*

DEPRESSION, *n* [add] In *surg*, couching an operation for cataract, which consists in the removal of the crystalline lens out of the axis of vision, by means of a needle

DEPURATE *a* Cleansed, pure

DEPURATOR, *n* He or that which cleanses

DEPUTATOR,† *n* One who grants deputation

DEPUTIZE, *v t* [add] An American word

DEQUACE,† *v t* (dequas) [See QUASH] To shake down [*Chaucer*]

DERACINATION, *n* The act of plucking up by the roots [*Lat us*]

DERBYSHIRE-NECK, *n* A name given to bronchocele, from its frequency in the hilly parts of Derbyshire

DERE,† *a* Dear [*Chaucer*]

DERIB-ADIGE, *n* A star of the first magnitude in the northern constellation Cygnus

DERELING, *n* [Sax] Darling [*Chaucer*]

DEREWORTH,† *a* [Sax] Precious, valued at a high rate [*Chaucer*]

DERIVATION, *n* [add] In *med*, revulsion, or the drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, &c, over it, or at a distance from it. The agents employed to produce this effect are termed *derivatives*

DERIVATIONAL, *a* Relating to derivation

DERIVATIVE *n* [add] [See DERIVATION in this *Supp*]

DERIVATIVE CONVEYANCES, *n* In *law*, secondary deeds, as releases, confirmations, surrenders consignments, and defeasances

DERMAPTERA, } *n* [Gr δέρμα skin and πτερόν wing] An order of insects restricted by Kirby to the earwigs (of which at least three genera are found in this country) comprising those genera which have their anterior pair of wings coriaceous, not employed in flight, their posterior wings membranous and folded like a fan only partially covered by the elytra and the tail armed with forceps. The name D... was at first applied to that order now called Orthoptera the authors who regard the ... law of priority give the name ... to the order containing the earwigs

DERMAPTERANS, }



DERMATOLOGIST, *n* One versed in dermatology

DERMATOLYSIS *n* [Gr δέρμα skin and λύσις to loosen] A disease of the skin, characterized by great extension of that organ so that it is thrown into folds and ... occasionally pendulous masses

DERMESTES *n* A genus of coleopterous insects the type of the family Dermestidae. The larvae of this genus are covered with slippery hairs they devour dead bodies, skins, leather, and other animal substances. One species (*D lardarius*) is known by the name of bacon beetle another, the ... *D ... mu ...* is peculiarly destructive in museums of natural history

DERMIC, *a* Relating to the skin *Dermic media* such as act through the skin

DERMOBRANCHIATA, *n* [Gr δέρμα skin and βράγχια gills] A family of gasteropods comprising the mollusces which respire by means of external branchiae or gills which occur in the form of thin membranous plates tufts or filaments

DERMOGRAPHY See DERMATOGRAPHY

DERMOID, *a* Resembling skin derm... applied to tissues which resemble skin

DERMOLOGY See DERMATOLOGY

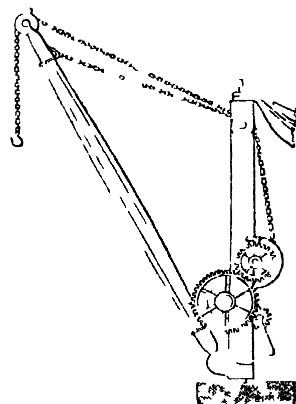
DERMOSKELETON, *n* [Gr δέρμα skin, and σκελετόν a dry body] In *anat*, a term synonymous with *dermoskeleton* [See ENDOSKELETON in this *Supp*]

DERNIER *n* (dern yer or der nier)

DERRE † *a* Comp ... of *Dere* Dearer [*Chaucer*]

DERRICK *n* Same as DERRICK

DERRICK, *n* *To rig a derrick* is, in *nautical lan*, to raise a single pole (frequently a spare top mast or boom), and to step it over end immediately before the main mast, and inclining over the main hatchway of the vessel. The foot is stepped into a piece of wood secured to the deck, and hollowed to receive it —*Derrick crane*, a kind of crane combining the advantages of the common derrick and those of the ordinary crane. The jib of this crane is fitted with a joint at the foot, and has a chain instead of a tension-bar attached to it at the top, so that the inclination, and consequently the sweep of the crane, can be altered at pleasure



Derrick crane

In the ordinary derrick-crane the chain barrel is a plain cylinder, but in that known as Henderson's crane, the barrel on which the chain is taken up in raising the jib is of a paraboloic form, similar to the fusee of a watch, and decreases in diameter as the jib approaches the horizontal position so that the power to raise the weight is at all times equal

DERRING DO † *n* Daring deeds, manhood [*Spenser*]

DERRING DOERS, † *n* Daring and bold doers [*Spenser*]

DESART See DESERT

DESCENDER *n* One who descends

DESCENSORIE † *n* [Fr] A chemical vessel for the extraction of oils *per descensum* [*Chaucer*]

DESCENSORIUM, *n* [add] A chemical vessel in which distillation by descent was performed. It is no longer in use

DESCENT *n* [add] In *law*, the hereditary succession of property vested in a person by the operation of law, that is by his right of representation as heir at law to his ancestor, or it is the title to inherit lands by reason of consanguinity as well where the heir shall be an ancestor or collateral relation, as where he shall be a child or other issue

Distillation by descent, among the *older chemists* a mode of distillation in which the fire was applied at the top, and round the vessel, whose orifice was at the bottom by which the vapours were made to distil downwards

DESCRIER instead of DESCRIER

DESCRIVE † *v t* To describe [*Spenser*]

DESCRIVEN, *v t* *infin* To describe [*Chaucer*]

DESICCATE, *v t* instead of DESICCATE

DESICCATE *v i* instead of DESICCATE

DESICCATED, instead of DESICCATED

DESICCATING instead of DESICCATING

DESIC'CATIVE, *n.* A drying or absorbing substance; an application that dries up secretions.
DESID'ERATIVE, *n.* An object of desire.
DESID'ERATIVE, *a.* Having or implying desire.
DESIGN, *n.* [add.] In *painting*, the art of illusion; a figure traced in outline, without relief, being expressed by light and shade.—Also, a sketch in water-colour in which the chiaroscuro is expressed by Indian ink, sepia, or bistre; or a sketch in which the object represented is clothed in its proper colours. *Design* is sometimes used synonymously with *sketch*, *study*, to indicate the first composition for a picture, &c.—*Schools of design*, institutions in which persons are instructed in the arts and in the principles of design for manufacturing purposes, and with the view of diffusing a knowledge of, and a taste for, the fine arts among the people generally.
DESIGN, *v. i.* To intend.
DES'IGNATORY, *a.* That designates; designative.
DESIN'ING,† *ppr.* [*See* DESIGN.] Signifying. [*Spenser.*]
DESIST'IVE, *a.* Ending; concluding.
DESI'TION, *n.* [L. *desitus.*] End.
DESK, *n.* [add.] In the *United States*, the pulpit in a church, and *figuratively*, the clerical profession.
DES'MAN, *n.* The musk-rat (*Galemys pyrenaica*),—which see.
DESMOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. δεσμος, a ligament, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of the ligaments of the body.
DESMOL'OGY, instead of DESMO-LOGY.
DESMOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. δεσμος, and τομη, a cutting.] The dissection of the ligaments.
DES'OLATE† *pp.* Abandoned; distressed. [*Chaucer.*]
DESPATCH', *v. t.* [add.] To bereave suddenly. [*Shak.*]
DESPATCH', *v. i.* [add.] To go expeditiously. [*Shak.*]
DES'PERATE,† *n.* A desperate man.
DES'PERATE, *a.* [add.] Dangerous in the extreme; as, a *desperate* undertaking. Severe or bitter in an extreme; as, a *desperate* saying. [*Bacon.*]
DESPITE, *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding; as, *despite* his idiomatic felicities.
DES'PITOUS,† *a.* Angry to excess. [*Chaucer.*]
DESPOND'ENCE, *n.* Same as DESPONDENCY.
DESPOND'ENTLY, *adv.* Without hope.
DESPU'MATE, *v. t.* To throw off in foam. [*Rare.*]
DESQUAM'ATORY, *n.* An instrument by which desquamation is performed.
DESTEM'PER, *n.* [add.] *See* DISTEMPER.
DESTINA'TION, *n.* [add.] Appointment; nomination.
DES'TITUTENESS, *n.* The state of being destitute; destitution. [*Lit. us.*]
DESTREINE',† *v. t.* [Fr.] To vex; to constrain. [*Chaucer.*]
DES'TRER,† *n.* [Fr., L. *dextrarius.*] A war-horse. [*Chaucer.*]
DESTRIE',† } *v. t.* [Fr.] To destroy.
DESTRUIE',† } [*Chaucer.*]
DESTRUC'TIVE, *n.* A destroyer; a radical reformer. A term of reproach from political opponents.
DETACH'MENT, *n.* [add.] State of being detached or alienated.
DETAIL, *n.* [add.] *Details of a plan*, in *arch.*, drawings or delineations for the use of workmen; otherwise called working drawings.
DETAIN'ER, *n.* [add.] *Forcible detainer*, in *law*, is where a person, who enters peaceably, though unlawfully, into any lands or tenements, or other possessions, afterwards retains possession by force. The entry may also be forcible as well as the detainer. A process lodged with the sheriff against a person in his custody, is called a *detainer*.
DETEC'TABLE, *a.* That may be detected.
DETERMINABIL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being determinable.
DETERM'INABLE, *a.* [add.] Capable of termination; that may be made to cease or expire.
DETERM'INABLE FREEHOLDS, *n.* In *law*, estates for life, which may determine upon future contingencies before the life for which they are created expires.
DETER'MINABLENESS, *n.* State of being determinable. [*Lit. us.*]
DETERM'INATELY, *adv.* [add.] Precisely; with exact specification.
DETERMINA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *nat. science*, the referring of minerals, plants, &c., to the species to which they belong.
DETERM'INATIVE, *a.* [add.] Having the power of ascertaining precisely, that is employed in determining; as, *determinative* tables in the natural sciences; that is, tables arranged for determining the specific character of minerals, plants, &c., and assigning them their names.
DETERM'INE, *v. i.* [add.] To form a resolution; as, he *determined* to remain.
DETERM'INED, *pp.* [add.] Definite; determinate; precisely marked resolute.
DETER'SIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being detersive. [*Lit. us.*]
DETHRONIZA'TION,† *n.* The act of dethroning.
DET'INUE, or **DETIN'UE.**
DETOR'SION, *n.* A wresting, a perversion.
DETRACT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Taking away; derogating.
DETRAC'TIVENESS, *n.* Quality of being detractive. [*Lit. us.*]
DETRIMEN'TALNESS, *n.* Quality of being detrimental. [*Rar. us.*]
DETRU'SION, *n.* [add.] *Force of detrusion.* In *experiments on the strength of materials*, when a body, as a beam, is compressed in a direction perpendicular to the length of the fibres, the points of support being very near, and on opposite sides of the place at which the force is applied, the strain to which the body is then subjected has been called the *force of detrusion*.
DETRU'SOR U'RINÆ, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, the aggregate of the muscular fibres of the bladder which expel the urine.
DETTE,† *n.* Debt.
DETTELESS,† *a.* Free from debt. [*Chaucer.*]
DEUTERO-CANON'ICAL, *a.* [Gr. δευτερος, second, and *canonical.*] A term applied to those books of Scripture that were taken into the canon after the rest.
DEUTEROPA'THIA, *n.* [L.] *See* DEUTEROPATHY.
DEUTEROP'ATHY, instead of DEUTEROPA'THY.
DEU'TO. [Gr. δευτερος, second.] In *chem.*, a prefix denoting two, or double; as, *deutoxide*, having two degrees of oxidation; *deuto*-chloride, &c.
DEUT'ZIA, *n.* A genus of deciduous shrubs, natives of the north of India, China, and Japan, nat. order Philadelphaceæ.
DEV'ASTATE, or **DEVAS'TATE,** *v. t.*
DEVASTA'VIT, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ lying against an executor or executors for paying legacies and debts, without speciality, before the debt upon the specialities be due.
DEVE,† *a.* Deaf. [*Chaucer.*]
DEV'EL, } *n.* A very hard blow.
DELVE, } [*Scotch.*]
DEV'IL, *n.* [add.] The name popularly given in Tasmania to a marsupial animal (*Dasyurus ursinus*) of great ferocity. It is of a black colour, and is spotted with white. Its habits are nocturnal. A machine for cutting up rags and old cloth in paper-making.—Also, a printer's errand boy. [*Low.*]—In *textile factories*, a teazing-machine; the machine through which the cotton or wool is first passed to prepare it for the carding machines.—*To play the devil with*, to ruin; to destroy, to molest or hurt extremely. [*Shak.*]
DEV'IL, *v. t.* [add.] To cut up cloth or rags by an instrument called a *devil*.
DEV'IL-BIRD, *n.* The name sometimes applied to black fly-catching birds, of the genus Edolius, which are natives of India.
DEV'ILET, *n.* A little devil; a devilkin.
DEV'IL-FISH, *n.* [add.] The *Lophius piscatorius*, otherwise called the American angler, fishing-frog, sea-devil, toadfish, &c.
DEV'IL'S COACH-HORSE, *n.* The vulgar name of a large species of brachelytrous beetle (*Goerius olens*), common in this country. It has the habit of turning up the end of its body when excited.
DEV'IL'S DARNING-NEEDLE, *n.* In the *United States*, the popular name of various species of the dragon-fly, so called from their long cylindrical bodies, resembling needles.
DEVIN'ING,† *n.* Divination. [*Chaucer.*]
DE'VIOUSLY, *adv.* In a devious manner.
DE'VIOUSNESS, *n.* Departure from a regular course; wandering.
DEVISE',† *n.* [Fr.] Direction. [*Chaucer.*]
DEVISE', *v. t.* [Fr.] To direct. [*Chaucer.*]
DEVITRIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of depriving glass of its transparency, and converting it into a gray opaque substance.
DEVO'NIAN SYSTEM, *n.* In *geol.*, the name given by Sedgwick and Murchison to a great portion of the palæozoic strata of North and South Devon.
DEV'ONPORT, *n.* A sort of small writing table, fitted up with drawers and other conveniences. It is usually of an ornamental character.
DEV'ONSHIRE COLIC, *n.* A species of colic, occasioned by the introduction of lead into the system, and so named from its frequent occurrence in Devonshire. It is also called *painter's colic*.
DEVOT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] As an *adjective*, ardent; zealous; strongly attached.
DEVOVE',† *v. t.* [L. *devoveo.*] To doom to destruction; to destine for a sacrifice.
DEVOYRE',† *n.* Devoir, duty. [*Spenser.*]
DEWAN', *n.* In the *East Indies* the

head officer of finance and revenue. The dewan is almost always a Hindoo.

DEW-FALL, *n*. The falling of dew, or the time when dew begins to fall.

DEXTER, *a*. [add.] On the right hand.

On sounding wings a *dexter* eagle flew. *Pope.*

DEXTEROUS, } Misplaced, see
DEXTEROUSLY, } after DEX-
DEXTEROUSNESS } TRORSAL.

DEY † *n*. A female servant who had the charge of the dairy, and all things pertaining to it. Sometimes a male servant, who performed those duties, was so called. [*Chaucer.*]

DEYE † *v. i.* To die. [*Chaucer.*]

DEYER † *n*. A dyer. [*Chaucer.*]

D. F. Abbreviation for *defensor fidei*, defender of the faith.

D. G. Abbreviation for *Dei gratia*, by the grace of God.

DHOLE, *n*. The wild dog of India (*Canis dukhunensis*).

DIABETICAL, *a*. Same as DIABETIC.

DIABETIC SUGAR, *n*. The sweet principle of diabetic urine, and of most acid fruits. It is otherwise called starch sugar, grape sugar, sugar of fruits, &c.

DIABLERIE, *n*. (de-a-ble-re.) [Fr.] Incantation, sorcery, deviltry.

DIACONATE, *n*. The office of a deacon.

DIACRITICAL, } *a*. [add.] *Diacritic*
DIACRITIC, } *cal marks*, marks used in some languages to distinguish letters which are similar in form. Thus, in the German running hand the letter *u* is written thus *ŭ* to distinguish it from *n*.

DIADEM SPIDER, *n*. The *Epeira diadema*, common in gardens in the autumnal season. Its body is of a deep chestnut brown colour, and the abdomen beautifully marked by a longitudinal series of round milk-white spots, crossed by others of a similar appearance, so as to represent in some degree the pattern of a small diadem. It constructs a beautiful geometric web.

DIAGLYPHIC, *a*. [Gr. διά, and γλύφω, to carve.] A term applied to sculpture, engraving, &c., in which the objects are sunk into the general surface.

DIAGNO'SIS, *n*. In *bot.*, the short characters or descriptions by which plants are distinguished from each other.

DIAGOMETER, *n*. [Gr. διάγω, to conduct, and μέτρον, a measure.] An electrical apparatus used by Rousseau, for ascertaining the conducting power of oil, as a means of detecting its adulteration.

DIAGRAPHICS, *n*. The art of design or drawing.

DIALECTAL, *a*. Same as DIALECTICAL.

DIALIST, *n*. Misplaced, see after DIALLING.

DIALLAGE, *n*. Misplaced, see after DIALIST. [add.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then brought to bear all upon one point.

DIALLOGITE, *n*. A mineral of a rose-red colour, with a laminar structure, and vitreous lustre. It is a carbonate of manganese, more or less mixed with the carbonate of lime.

DIALOGISTICAL, *a*. Same as DIALOGISTIC.

DIALURIC ACID, *n*. [Gr. διά, and οὖρον, urine.] A new acid produced in combination with ammonia, by the decomposition of alloxantine. It is a powerful acid, and forms salts with bases.

DIAMAGNETIC, *a*. [Gr. διά, and μάγνης, a magnet.] A term applied to a class of substances, which when under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, take a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian, that is, point east and west. From the experiments of Faraday, it appears to be clearly established that all matter is subject to the magnetic force as universally as it is to the gravitating force, arranging itself into two great divisions, the *magnetic*, and that which he terms the *diamagnetic*. Among the former are iron, nickel, cobalt, platinum, palladium, titanium, and a few other substances, and among the latter are bismuth, antimony, cadmium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, and gaseous substances. When a magnetic substance is suspended freely between the poles of a powerful horse-shoe magnet, it points in a line from one pole to the other, which Faraday terms the *axial line*. On the other hand, when a diamagnetic substance is suspended in the same manner, it is repelled alike by both poles, and assumes an *equatorial direction*, or a direction at right angles to the axial line.

DIAMAGNETIC, *n*. A substance which, when magnetized and suspended freely, points east and west.

DIAMAGNETISM, *n*. The action or magnetic influence which causes a diamagnetic substance, when suspended freely between the poles of a powerful horse-shoe magnet, to assume an equatorial position, or to take a direction at right angles to the axial line.

DIAMETRIC, *a*. Same as DIAMETRICAL.

DIAMOND BEETLE, *n*. The *Entimus nobilis*, a splendid coleopterous insect belonging to the family Curculionidæ. It is very abundant in some parts of South America.

DIAPER, *n*. [add.] A kind of textile fabric formed of either linen or cotton, or a mixture of the two, upon the surface of which a figured pattern is produced by a peculiar mode of twilling.

DIAPHONICAL, *a*. Same as DIAPHONIC.

DIAPHRAGM, *n*. [add.] A partition or dividing substance, commonly with an opening through it. In *astron.* a circular ring used in optical instruments to cut off marginal portions of a beam of light.

DIAPHRAGMATITIS, *n*. Inflammation of the diaphragm, or of its peritoneal coats.

DIAPHYSIS, *n*. [Gr. διά, and φύω, to be ingrafted.] In *anat.*, a term applied to the middle part or body of the long or cylindrical bones.

DIAPRED, *pp*. Diapered, diversified, variegated. [*Spenser.*]

DIARTHROSIS, *n*. [add.] The moveable connection of bones constituting the greater proportion of the joints of the body.

DIARY FEVER, *n*. [From L. *dies*, a day.] A fever of a day's duration, the simplest form of fever.

DIASTASE, instead of DIASTASE.

DIASTASIS, *n*. [Gr. from διίστημι, to separate.] A forcible separation of bones without fracture.

DIATHERMAL, } *a*. [add.] Pos-
DIATHERMANOUS, } sessing free permeability to heat.

DIATHER'MANCY, *n*. The property possessed by nearly all diathermanous bodies, of admitting the passage only of certain species of calorific rays.

DIATHERMANEITY, *n*. A term proposed to denote that property of a body in virtue of which it is pervious to radiant heat, or allows heat to pass freely through it.

DIATOMA, *n*. In *bot.*, a genus of Diatomaceæ, of which the frustules are connected together by their angles, forming a zigzag chain.

DIATOMACEÆ, *n*. In *bot.*, a singular group of minute objects, referred by Ehrenberg to the infusorial animalcules, but by most naturalists at the present day to the algæ. The plant is termed a frustule, and consists of a single cell, which is sometimes imperfectly septate, and is invested with a bivalve siliceous epidermis. These plants are thus indestructible by fire, and from their varied and beautiful markings, are highly prized by microscopists. Some of the species form the best tests of the quality of a good microscope. Districts recovered from the sea sometimes contain myriads of these, forming strata of considerable thickness. In some cases, when growing, they are furnished with a gelatinous stalk, which supports several frustules, and which, of course, is soon destroyed.

DIATONICALLY, *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

DIATRIBE, *n*. (di'a-trib) or DIATRIBE (di-at're-be.)

DIATRIBIST, instead of DIATRIBIST.

DIAZOMATA, *n*. In *arch.*, the corridors in a Grecian theatre; the landing places on a stair-case.

DIBBLE, *n*. An agricultural instrument having dibbles or teeth for making holes in the ground.

DIBBLER, *n*. An agricultural implement used in planting; a dibble.

DIBRANCHIATA, *n*. [Gr. δίς, twice, and βράγχια, gills.] An order of cephalopods in which the branchiæ are two in number, one situated on each side of the body. It is divided into two tribes, the decapods and the octopods.

DICACIOUS † *a*. Talkative, saucy.

DICHE † *v. t.* (ditch.) [Sax.] To dig, to surround with a ditch. [*Chaucer.*]

DICHROITE, instead of DICHROITE.

DICHROMATIC, *a*. [Gr. δίς, and χρῶμα, colour.] Having or producing two colours.

DICING, *n*. The practice of playing at dice.

DICKER, *v. t.* To barter. [*American.*]

DICKY, *n*. An ass, male or female. 2. A linen shirt collar, a sham shirt. [*Local.*]—3. A coach box, or a seat behind a carriage for servants, &c. [*Local.*]

DICLINOUS, *a*. [Gr. δίς, twofold, and κλίνω, to incline.] In *bot.*, applied to a plant which has its sexes in distinct flowers.

DICOTYLES, *n*. [Gr. δίς, and κοτύλη, a cavity.] A genus of pachydermatous mammalia, containing the peccary, *which see*. It receives its name from the curious organ on the back, which secretes a fluid.

DICROTIC, *a*. [Gr. δίς, twice, and κρούω, to strike.] A term applied to the pulse, where the artery conveys the sensation of a double pulsation.

DICTATE, *v. t.* [add.] To instigate, to direct.

DIC-TATO'RIALLY, *adv* In an imperious, dogmatical manner

DIC'TYOGENS *n* In *bot* a class of plants whose foliage and habit of growth are so peculiar that Lindley regards them as a transition class, partaking somewhat of the nature of endogens, and also of that of exogens

DIDAC'TICS, *n* The art or science of teaching

DIDAC'TYLE, *a* Having two toes or two fingers.

DID'EN,† *pret plur* from *Do* Did [*Chaucer*]

DI'DRACHM, *n* *See* DIDRACHMA

DIDŪCE'MENT,† *n* Division, separation into distinct parts.

DI'DYM, } *n* A metal recently
DIDYM'IUM, } discovered by M Mosander in the ores of cerium and united with the oxide of the latter metal

DIE,† *v t* To dye, to tinge [*Chaucer*]

DIEB, *n* A wild species of dog found in North Africa (*Canis anthus*)

DIE'DRAL, *a* Having two sides, dihedral

DIEGE'SIS *n* [Gr from διηγέομαι to relate, tell, recount] A narrative or history, a recital or relation

DIELEC'TRIC *n* [Gr διά and *electric*] A body which has not the power of transmitting the electric influences through itself, as a perfect non-conductor of electricity

DIES *n plur* Tools used in cutting metal screws They consist of two or more pieces of hardened steel which when placed together form a female screw In using they are fitted into a groove in a contrivance called a die stock

DIE'-SINKER *n* An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing

DIE'-SINKING *n* The process of engraving dies for stamping coins, medals &c

DIE'SIS *n* [ ] In *printing* the mark [‡] called also *double dagger*

DIES NON [L] In *law*, a day on which courts are not held, as the Sabbath &c

DIE'-STOCK *n* The contrivance by which the dies used in screw cutting are held It is of various forms

DIE'TARY *n* A system or course of diet, rule of diet, allowance of food especially for the poor in almshouses and prisons

DIETET'ICALLY, *adv* In a dietetical manner

DIETET'IST *n* A physician who treats or prescribes dietetic

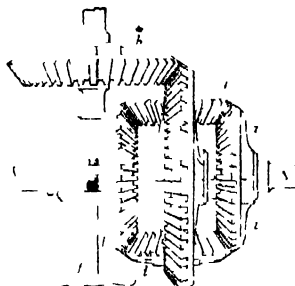
DIE'TIST *n* One skilled in diet

DIETI'TIAN, *n* One skilled in diet, a dietist

DIFFAME' [*n* [Fr] Bad reputation [*Chaucer*]

DIFFEREN'TIAL, *n* [add] In the *differential* and *integral calculus*, if two or more quantities are dependent on each other, and subject to variations of value their *differentials* are any other quantities whose ratios to each other are the limits to which the ratios of the variations approximate, as these variations are reduced nearer and nearer to zero.

DIFFEREN'TIAL COUPLING, *n* In *machinery*, a form of slip coupling applied in light machinery for the purpose of regulating the velocity of the connected shaft at pleasure It consists of an epicyclic train, such as that represented by the annexed figure The shaft A, through which the motive power is conveyed, is continuous, and the wheel *a a* is fast upon it, where is those marked *b* and *c* are loose. The

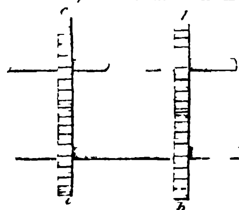


Differential Coupling

two pinions *d d* (only one of which is necessary) have their bearings in the wheel *c c*, and gear with the two wheels *a a* and *b* Motion being given to the shaft A, the wheel *b*, which is loose, revolves in a direction contrary to the wheel *a a* which is fixed, and the wheel *c c* remains at rest, but the motion of the wheel *b* being opposed by means of the friction gland *e* which can be tightened at pleasure by the screw *f* the teeth of that wheel become fulcra to the carrier pinions *dd* and these carry round the wheel *c c*, which gearing with the wheel *h* on the second shaft communicates motion to it of any degree of velocity not greater than half that of the driving shaft

DIFFEREN'TIAL DUTIES, *n* In *taxation*, duties which are not levied equally upon the produce or manufactures of different countries as when tax on certain commodities is higher in one country than it is on the same commodities in another country Such duties are also called *discriminating* duties

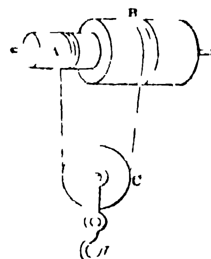
DIFFEREN'TIAL GEAR *n* In *mech* a combination of toothed wheels by which a differential motion is produced It is exemplified in the annexed cut The wheels *a* and *b* slightly different in diameter being fast on the same axis and in gear with the wheels *c* and *d* on separate axes, when motion is com-



Differential Gear

municated to the system, the velocities of the axes of *c* and *d* differ proportionally to the difference in the diameters of the respective wheels upon them, or to their numbers of teeth This combination is extensively employed in lathes and boring machines

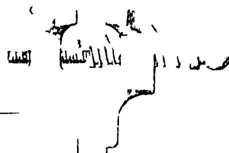
DIFFEREN'TIAL MOTION, *n* In *mech* an adjustment by which a single combination is made to produce such a velocity ratio, as by ordinary arrangements would require a considerable train of mechanism *practically* to reduce the velocity The Chinese windlass is an example of this kind of motion The two cylinders A and B, are a little different in diameter, having a common axis, and the cord winding from the one upon the other when the axis is made to revolve, by which means a vertical motion is communicated to the



Differential Motion

pulley C equal to half the difference of the horizontal velocities of the two cylinders A and B, or equal to the velocity that would be obtained if the centre of the pulley C were suspended by a cord wrapped round a single barrel, whose radius is half the difference of the radii of the cylinders A and B Thus, although *theoretically* a barrel with a radius equal to that difference would do as well as the double barrel, yet its diameter in practice would be so small as to make it useless from weakness, whereas, the barrels of the differential combination may be of any diameter and strength necessary for the weights to be lifted [*See* *Double-axis Machine*, under WHEEL] When a differential motion is effected by means of toothed wheels the combination takes the name of *differential gear*, which see

DIFFEREN'TIAL SCREW *n* In *mech* a compound screw whereby a differential motion is produced It is exemplified by the annexed figure The pitch of the threads at A and B being



Differential Screw

different when motion is communicated to the screw, the piece C (prevented from revolving) is made to slide parallel to the axis, by a quantity equal to the difference of the pitches of the two parts A and B in each revolution *Hunter's screw*, *which see* is another example of the same kind

DIFFI'CULT,† *v t* To make difficult, to impede

DIFFI'CULTATE,† *v t* To render difficult

DIFFI'CULTED, *pp* Perplexed, in difficulty [*American*]

DIFFIDE, instead of **DIFFIDE**

DIFFORM'ITY, instead of **DIFFORMITY**

DIFFŪSIBIL'ITY, instead of **DIFFUSIBILITY**

DIFFU'SION, *n* [add] *Diffusion of heat*, a term employed to express the modes by which the equilibrium of heat is effected, viz, by conduction, radiation, and by convection —*Diffusion volume*, a term employed to express the different disposition of gases to interchange particles Thus the diffusion

volume of air is 1, and that of hydrogen gas 3·83.—*Diffusion tube*, an instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases

DILUAN, *n* A chemical compound obtained by the action of heat on alloxanic acid. It is not crystallizable, is very soluble in water, and possesses no acid properties

DIG, *n* A poke, a punch, as, a *dig* in the side.—*Metaphorically*, a reproof [*Vulgar*]

DIGASTRIC, *a* [add] *Digastric groove*, a longitudinal depression of the mastoid process, so called from its giving attachment to the digastric muscle

DIGEST, *v t* [add] To put up with, to endure, to bear with an effort what provokes anger or repugnance, as, to *digest* an indignity, to *digest* an offence

DIGESTEDLY, *adv* In a well arranged manner

DIGESTIBLENESS, *n* Quality of being digestible

DIGESTIVE, *a* [add] *Digestive cavity*, in *physiol*, the stomach

DIGGABLE, *a* That may be digged

DIGGINGS, *n* A word first used in the Western lead mines in the United States to denote places where the ore was dug. It is now employed almost exclusively to denote the different localities in California and Australia where gold is obtained

DIGITATIVE. *See* DIGITATIVE

DIGITATELY, *adv* In a digitate manner

DIGITATELY PINNATE, *a* In *bot*, a term applied to digitate leaves, the leaflets of which are pinnate

DIGITIGRADA, instead of DIGITIGRADA

DIGITUS, *n* [L] In *anat*, a finger or a toe

DIGNE,† *a* [Fr] Worthy, proud, disdainful [*Chaucer*]

DIGRESSION, *n* [add] Transgression [*Shak*]

DIGYN instead of DIGYN

DIGYNIAN, DIGYNOUS instead of DIGYNIAN, DIGYNOUS

DIIAMBUS, *n* In *prosody*, a double iambus, a foot consisting of two iambuses

DILATABILITY, instead of DILATABILITY

DILATATION, *n* [add] The expanding of a body into greater bulk by its own elastic power

DILEMMA, *n* [add] *Horns of a dilemma*, an expression which relates to a dilemma which takes hold both ways, if a person is not caught by the one antecedent or consequent, he must be caught by the other

DILETTANTE, *n* [It] One who treats art empirically, a lover of art who is not satisfied with looking and enjoying, but must needs criticise without a shadow of qualification for so important a function. The *dilettant* holds the same relation to the artist that the bungler does to the artisan

DILETTANTEISM, *n* The practices or opinions of dilettants

DILIGENCE, *n* [add] A diligent person [*Shak*]

DILL, *v t* To soothe, to still, to calm. Probably the same as *to dull* [*North of England*]

DILLY, *n* A kind of stage-coach, a corruption of *diligence*

DILLY-DALLY, *v i* To loiter, to delay, to trifle [*Colloquial*]

DILUTE, *v i* To become attenuated or diluted

DILUTER, *n* He or that which dilutes

DILUVIAL FORMATION, *n* In *geol*, the name given to the superficial deposits of gravel, clay, sand, &c, which lie far from their original sites on hills and in other situations, to which no forces of water now in action could transport them

DILUVION, *n* Same as DILUVIUM

DILUVIUM, *n* [add] A deluge or inundation, an overflowing

DIMENSION, *n* [add] Outline, superficies, shape [*Shak*]

DIMENSION,† *v t* To shut or proportion as to size, to make agree in measure

DIMENSIONED, *a* Having dimensions

DIMERA, } *n* [Gr δι, twice and DIMERANS, } μερος, a part] A section of homopterous insects in which the tarsi are two-jointed, as in the aphides

DIMINUTED, *a* Having indistinct vision

DIMIDIATE, *a* Same as DIMIDIATED

DIMINISHED INTERVAL, *n* In *music*, an interval that is short of its quantity by a lesser semitone

DIMINISHING STUFF, *n* In *ship building*, planks wrought under the wales diminishing gradually till they come to the thickness of the bottom plank

DIMINUTIVE, *a* [add] Having the power of diminishing or lessening, that abridges or decreases, as a thing *diminutive* of liberty [*Shaftesbury*]

DIMMISH, *a* Somewhat dim, obscure

DIMORPHISM, *n* [Gr δις, twice and μορφη, form] In *crystallography*, the property of assuming two incompatible forms, the property of crystallizing in two distinct forms not derivable from each other. Thus sulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature

DIMORPHOUS, *a* A term applied to a substance whose crystals occur in two distinct forms. Thus, the crystals of sulphate of nickel, if deposited from an acid solution, are square prisms, but if from a neutral solution they are right rhombic prisms

DIMOTUS, In *bot*, somewhat remote

DIMYARIA, *n* [Gr δις, twice, and μυς, a muscle] A general name for those bivalves whose shells are closed by two adductor muscles distinct and widely removed from each other as in the mussel. The two muscular attachments are always very visible on the inside of the shell

DINEROUT, *n* One who dines out, or in company

DINGHY, } *n* A boat varying in size DINGHI } in different localities DINGHEY } the dinghies of Bombay DINGEY } are twelve to twenty feet long, five to seven feet broad, and about two feet deep, with a raking mast, and navigated by three or four men, they sail well, and carry persons to and from the ships, and to the islands of Elephanta, &c. The dinghies of Cutch are thirty to fifty feet long, and twenty to one hundred tons burden, built of jungle and teak wood, and have a crew of twelve to twenty men. The dinghies of Calcutta are small passage boats for the poorer classes, rarely used with a sail, they are not painted, but merely rubbed with nut oil, which imparts to them a sombre colour. This name is now also applied to a ship's small-boat

DINGO, *n* The Australian dog (*Canis familiaris Australis*) It is of a wolf like appearance, and is extremely fierce. The ears are short and erect, the tail rather bushy, and the hair is of a reddish-dun colour, this variety of dog does not bark

DINING, *a* Pertaining to dinner

DINING HALL, *n* A hall for a company to dine in

DINING TABLE, *n* A table at which dinner is taken

DINK, *a* Neat, trim, tidy, contemptuous, scornful of others [*Scotch*]

DINMONTS, *n* Wethers between one and two years old, or that have not yet been twice shorn [*Scotch*]

DINNA. Do not [*Scotch*]

DINNER TABLE, *n* A table at which dinner is taken

DINNLE, *n* A thrill, vibration, a tremulous motion [*Scotch*]

DINORNIS, } *n* [Gr δεινος terrible, DINORNIS, } and ορνις, a bird] A genus of extinct birds, of a gigantic size which formerly inhabited New Zealand. The species (of which five have been recognized) resembled in some respects the ostrich, but were of a much larger size. The largest must have stood at least ten feet and a half in height, and probably more, several of its bones are at least twice the size of those of the ostrich, but the body seems to have been more bulky in proportion and the tarsus was shorter and stouter, in order to sustain its weight. By the natives of New Zealand they are called *moa*



Dinornis restored

DINOXIDE, *n* *See* DIOXIDE

DINTING, *ppr* [add] Striking [*Spenser*]

DIOCESAN, } *a* [add] *Diocesan* DIOCESAN, } *courts*, the consistorial or consistory courts [*See* CONSISTORY in this *Supp*]

DIOCESAN or DIOCESAN *n*

DIOCESENER,† *n* One who belongs to a diocese

DIODIA, *n* A genus of West Indian plants nat order Cinchonaceæ. The species are rather pretty trailing shrubs, with small white flowers, many of them grow by way-sides

DIŒCIA, instead of DIŒCIA

DIOGENES'S-CRAB, *n* A species of cœnobita, somewhat like our hermit crab, found in the West Indies, so called from its selecting a shell for its residence, like as the cynic philosopher did his tub [*See cut* PAGURIANS in *Dict*]

DIOGENES'S CUP, *n* In *anat*, a term applied to the cup like cavity of the hand formed by bending the metacarpal bone of the little finger

DIORAMA ... A building in which are exhibited the scenic paintings which bear the same name

DIORISTICAL Same as DIORISTIC

DIORITE *n* A variety of greenstone

DIORITIC, *a* Resembling diorite, containing diorite

DIORTHOSIS *n* [Gr from ... to correct] The reduction of a fracture or dislocation

DIPASCHAL, *a* Including two passovers

DIPLOMACY *n* [add] Dexterity or skill in managing negotiations &c the art of conducting negotiations and arranging treaties between nations the branch of knowledge which regards the principles of that art and the relations of independent states to one another

DIPLOMATI *n* A diplomatist

DIPLOMATIAL, *a* Diplomatic [*Rare*]

DIPLOMATIC, *a* [add] Pertaining to diplomacy

DIPLOMATICALLY, *adv* According to the rules or art of diplomacy

DIPLOPIA *n* [Gr διπλους double and ... the eye] A disease of the eye in which the patient sees an object double or treble

DIPLOPTERA *n* [Gr διπ double, and ... wing] A family of aculeate hymenopterous insects having the upper wings folded longitudinally when at rest as in the hornet, &c

DIPLOPTERUS, [Gr ... double and πτερον wing or fin] A genus of fishes with herring shaped bodies, belonging to the family Salmonidæ

DIPLOTAXIS *n* A genus of plants nat order Cruciferæ It has a compressed pod and subconvex valves and the seeds oblong or oval arranged in two rows There are two British species *D tenuifolia* and *D muralis* the former a fetid plant with large yellow flowers and grows on old walls

DIPLOZOON *n* [Gr ... double and ... animal] A parasitic worm which infests the gills of the bream and which appears to be at one time of two distinct bodies united in the middle and resembling a St Andrew's cross

DIPNEUMONES *n* [Gr twice and ... a lung] A section of spiders which have only two pulmonary sacs

DIPPEL'S OIL *n* An animal oil obtained by the destructive distillation of animal matter especially of albuminous and gelatinous substances

DIPSOSIS *n* [Gr from ... thirst] Morbid thirst excessive or impaired desire of drinking

DIPTERANS *n* Same as DIPTERA

DIPTEROUS, *a* Having two wings, pertaining to the order of insects called *diptera* applied also to seeds which have their margins prolonged in the form of wings

DIPTERYGIANS, *n* [Gr δ twice, and πτερυγιον a fin] A family of fishes, comprising those which have only two fins

DIPTYCHUM *n* See DIPTYCH

DIRCA, *n* An American genus of plants, nat order Thymelaceæ There is only a single species, *D palustris,* which grows in watery places It is remarkably tough in all its parts, the twigs are used for making rods, the bark for ropes baskets &c The bark is acrid and produces heat in the stomach and brings on vomiting, in small doses it acts as a cathartic The fruit possesses narcotic properties

DIRDUM, *n* Tumult uproar, din, passion [*Scotch*]

DIRECT *v t* [add] To inscribe with the address to superscribe with the name with the name and abode of the person to whom a letter or other thing is sent Instead of *direct* we now generally use in this sense, *address*

DIRECTION *n* [add] *Number of direction* the number of days after the 22d of March including both days upon which Easter Sunday takes place

DIRECTORSHIP *n* The condition or office of a director

DIRECTRIX *n* [add] In *math* a line perpendicular to the axis of a conic section to which the distance of any point in the curve is to the distance of the same point from the focus in a constant ratio also the name given to any line, whether straight or not that is required for the description of a curve

DIRGE In the *East Indies* a native domestic tailor or seamster

DIRL *v t* To tingle to thrill, to vibrate to shake [*Scotch*]

DIRT EATING *n* Cachexia Africana a disease observed among the negroes

DIRT PIE *n* A form moulded of clay in imitation of pastry

DISABILITY *n* [add] A legal incapacity in a person to inherit lands or enjoy the possession of them or to take that benefit which otherwise he might have done or to confer or grant an estate or benefit on another This legal disability may arise in four ways by the act of the ancestor as when he is attainted of treason or murder by the act of the party himself as when a person is himself attainted outlawed &c by the act of law as when a man is an alien born by the act of God as in cases of idiocy lunacy &c

DISABLE *v t* [add] To detract from, as to *disable* benefits [*Shak*]

DISABLED *pp* [add] Impeached as he *disabled* my judgment [*Shak*]

DISAFFECT *v t* [add] To shun

DISAFFECTED *pp* [add] Morbid diseased [*Hebdom*]

DISALLOW *v t* To refuse permission, not to grant

DISALLY *v t* [add] To unally, to dissolve to annul, as, to *disally* nuptials [*Milton*]

DISANNUL *v t* To make void to annul This word which is in good use is of the same meaning as *annul*

DISANNULLER *n* One who makes null

DISANNULLING *n* The act of making void [*Hebrews*]

DISANNULMENT, *n* Annulment

DISARRAY *v t* To undress, or strip one's self

DISARRAYED *pp* Instead of throwing into disorder, read *thrown* into disorder

DISARRAYED *ppr* instead of DISARRAYING *ppr*

DISAVAUNCE † *v t* (disavauns) [Fr] To drive back [*Chaucer*]

DISAVENTURE, † *n* [Fr] Misfortune [*Chaucer*]

DISAVOWER, *n* One who disavows

DISBANDMENT, *n* The act of disbanding

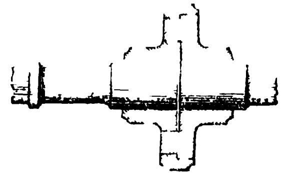
DISBARRING, *n* In *law*, the expelling of a barrister from the bar a power vested in the benchers of the four inns of court, subject to an appeal to the fifteen judges

DISBURDEN *v t* [add] To discharge the trees, to ease by stool [*Swift*]

DISCANDERING, *ppr* Disquandering, squandering [*Shak*]

DISCAPACITATE, *v t* To incapacitate

DISC-COUPLING *n* In *mill-work* a kind of permanent coupling consisting of two discs keyed on the connected ends of the two shafts In one of the discs are two recesses into which two corresponding projections on the other



Disc coupling

disc are received and thus the two discs become locked together This kind of coupling wants rigidity and must be supported by a journal on each side, but it possesses the double advantage of being easily adjusted and disconnected

DISCHARGE, *n* [add] In *arch* the relief given to a beam or other piece of timber when too much loaded by a superincumbent weight

DISCHARGE *v t* [add] In *arch* to relieve a beam or any other piece of timber which is too much loaded by a superincumbent weight When the relief is given the weight is said to be *discharged*

DISCHARGE OF FLUIDS See under the word DISCHARGE

DISCHARGE VALVE *n* In a *marine steam engine* a valve which covers the top of the barrel of the air pump and opens upwards It prevents the water which is forced through it on the ascent of the piston from returning

DISCHARGING ROD, *n* See DISCHARGER

DISCIDED † *pp* [L *discindo*] Divided cleft in two [*Spenser*]

DISCIPLINABLE, instead of DISCIPLINABLE

DISCIPLINABLENESS, instead of DISCIPLINABLENESS

DISCIPLINAL, *a* Relating to discipline disciplinary [*Rare*]

DISCLAIMER, *n* [add] Act of disclaiming, abnegation of pretensions or claims

DISCLAMATION † *n* The act of disclaiming, a disavowing

DISCLOSED † *pp* Disengaged, untied [*Spenser*]

DISCLOSE, *v t* To burst open, to open, to gape [*Thomson*]

DISCOMFORTEN, † *v t* To discourage [*Chaucer*]

DISCOMPT, † *n* (discount) Discount

DISCONCERT, † *n* Disunion, disagreement

DISCONDUCIVE, *a* Not conducive, disadvantageous, obstructive, impeding

DISCONSOLANCY, † *n* Disconsolateness

DISCONTENT, *n* [add] One who is

discontented; a malcontent. [*Shakspeare.*]
DISCONTIN′UEE, *n.* In *law*, one of whom something is discontinued.
DISCONTIN′UOR, *n.* In *law*, one who discontinues.
DISCOR′PORATE,† *a.* Deprived of corporate privileges.
DISCOURSE′, *n.* [add.] A shifting of ground, and traversing to and fro, as a combatant. [*Spenser.*]—In *logic*, an operation of the mind usually called *reasoning*, or the act of proceeding from one judgment to another, founded upon that one, or the result of it.
DISCOURSE′, *v. t.* [add.] To utter or give forth; as, to *discourse* excellent music.
DISCOUR′TEOUSNESS, *n.* Incivility; discourtesy.
DISCOV′ERT, *n.* In *law*, a widow; a woman unmarried, or not within the bonds of matrimony. [*See* COVERT.]
DISCOV′ERTE,† *a.* [Fr.] Uncovered. [*Chaucer.*]
DISCRED′ITOR, *n.* One who discredits.
DISCREET′, *a.* [add.] Civil. [*Scotch.*]
DISCRE′TION, *n* [add.] Civility.
DISCRI′MEN, *n.* [L.] A separation; a distinction.
DISCRIM′INATORY, *a.* Discriminative.
DISCUST′,† *pp* [*See* DISCUSS.] Shaken off. [*Spenser.*]
DISDEIN′OUS,† *a* [Fr.] Disdainful. [*Chaucer.*]
DISEASE′, *n.* [add.] Uneasiness; discontent. [*Shak.*]
DISEAS′ED, *pp.* [add.] Ill at ease. [*Spenser.*]
DISEMBARKA′TION, *n.* Act of disembarking.
DISEMBOW′EL, *v. t.* [add.] To deprive of the bowels, or of parts analogous to the bowels
DISEMBOW′ELLED, *a* Drawn along floatingly; trailing down. [*Spenser.*]
DISENCHARM′, *v. t.* To free from incantation.
DISENCRESE′,† *n* [Fr.] Diminution. [*Chaucer.*]
DISENCRESE′,† *v. i.* [Fr.] To decrease. [*Chaucer.*]
DISENCUM′BRANCE, *n.* [add.] Release from debt; as, the *disencumbrance* of an estate.
DISENFRAN′CHISE, *v. t* To deprive of privileges or rights; to disfranchise.
DISENFRAN′CHISEMENT, *n.* The act of disenfranchising; disfranchisement.
DISENGAGED′, *pp.* [add.] Free from absence of mind. [*Swift.*]
DISENTAN′GLE, *v. i.* To get free from perplexity or confusion; to become distinct.
DISENTAN′GLEMENT, *n.* Act of disentangling; freedom from difficulty.
DISENTOMB′, *v. t.* To take out of a tomb; to disinter.
DISENTRAYLE′,† *v. t.* [Fr. *desentrailler.*] To draw or drag forth; to disembowel. [*Spenser.*]
DISENTRAYL′ED,† *pp.* *See* DISENTRAYLE in this *Supp.*
DISFIG′URE. Instead of *n.* insert *v.t.*
DISFIG′URE,† *n.* Deformity. [*Chaucer.*]
DISGORGE′, *v. t.* [add.] In a *figurative sense*, to yield up or give back what had been seized upon as one's own; as, to *disgorge* his ill-gotten gains.
DISGRAD′ING,† *ppr.* Degrading.
DISGRASTE′,† *pp.* Disgraced; dissolute; debauched. [*Spenser.*]

DISGUIS′EDLY, *adv.* With disguise.
DISGUST′FULNESS, *n.* State of being disgustful.
DISHABIL′ITATE, *v t.* To disqualify; to disentitle.
DISHAB′LED,† *pp.* Disabled; lessened. [*Spenser.*]
DISHED′-WHEELS, *n.* Wheels which are concave on one side and convex on the other, the spokes being inclined to the nave. Such wheels are not upright, or perpendicular to the axle-tree, but are nearer to each other below than at the top.
DISHER′ITOR, *n* One who puts another out of his inheritance.
DISHEV′ELE,† *pp.* [Fr.] Dishevelled. [*Chaucer.*]
DISH′FUL, *n.* As much as a dish will hold.
DISHON′OURABLENESS, *n.* Quality of being dishonourable.
DISIMPROVE′, *v. t.* and *i.* To render worse, or grow worse.
DISINCOR′PORATE,† *a* Disunited from a body or society.
DISINFECT′ANT, *n.* An agent for destroying miasmata, or for removing the causes of infection, as chlorine.
DISINHER′ITANCE, *n.* Act of disinheriting.
DISINTHRAL′MENT, instead of DISINTHRALLMENT.
DISINVES′TITURE, *n.* The act of depriving of investiture
DISJAS′KIT, *pp.* or *a.* Jaded; decayed; worn out. [*Scotch.*]
DISJEC′TA MEM′BRA, *n plur* [L.] Scattered members or limbs.
DISJOIN′, *v. i.* To be separated; to part.
DISJOINT′, *n.* [Fr.] A difficult situation. [*Chaucer.*]
DISJUNE′, } *n.* Breakfast. [*Scotch.*]
DEJUNE′, }
DISK, *n.* [add.] Commonly written *disc.*
DISLEAL′,† *a.* [*Dis*, and *leal.*] Perfidious; treacherous; disloyal. [*Spenser.*]
DISLIKE, *v t.* [add.] To displease; as, it *dislikes* me. [*Shak.*]
DISLOCA′TION, *n.* [add.] A *simple dislocation* is one unattended by a wound communicating internally with the joint, and externally with the air; and a *compound dislocation* is one which is attended by such a wound
DISLOIGNED,† *a.* (disloin′ed.) [*Dis*, and Fr. *eloign′.*] Remote; far. [*Spenser.*]
DISMAR′SHAL, *v. t* To derange; to disorder.
DISMAY′, *v i* To stand aghast with fear; to be confounded with terror. [*Shak.*]
DISMAYD′, *a.* [*Dis*, and *made.*] Ugly; ill-shaped. [*Spenser.*]
DISOBEIS′ANT,† *a.* [Fr.] Disobedient. [*Chaucer.*]
DISOBLIGE′, *v. t.* [add.] To disconnect; followed by *from.*
DISORDEIN′ED, *pp.* [Fr.] Disorderly. [*Chaucer.*]
DISORDINA′TION,† *n.* Disarrangement.
DISOR′DINAUNCE,† *n.* [Fr.] Fregularity. [*Chaucer.*]
DISPAR′AGE,† *n.* [Fr.] A disparagement. [*Chaucer.*]
DISPAS′SIONED, *a.* Free from passion.
DIS′PEACE, *n.* Want of peace or quiet.
DISPEL′, *v. i.* To fly different ways; to be dispersed; to disappear; as, the clouds *dispel.*
DIS′PENSATOR, instead of DISPENSA′TOR.

DISPENSE, *v. t.* (dispens′.) [add.] Waller uses *dispense with*, for *dispense;* as, *to dispense with* miracles; that is, to do or to perform miracles.
DIS′PERANCE,† *n.* [Fr.] Despair. [*Chaucer.*]
DISPER′SAL,† *n.* Dispersion.
DISPIR′ITED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Spiritless; tame; wanting energy; as, a poor *dispirited* style.
DISPIR′ITEDLY, *adv.* Dejectedly.
DISPIT′OUS,† *a.* Angry to excess. [*Chaucer.*]
DISPLACE′ABLE, *a.* That may be displaced or removed.
DISPLACE′MENT, *n* [add.] A term applied to the quantity of water displaced by a ship floating at rest. Its weight is equal to that of the ship.
DIS′PLE,† *v. t.* To discipline; to inflict penitentiary whippings. [*Spenser.*]
DISPLEAS′ER, *n.* One who displeases.
DISPOS′AL, instead of DISPOS′AL.
DISPOSE′, *v t* *To dispose of.* [add.] To sell; sometimes without *of;* as, he *disposed* all church preferments to the highest bidder. [*Swift.*]
DISPOS′EDNESS, *n* Disposition; inclination.
DISPOSSESS′OR, *n.* One who dispossesses.
DISPOST′, *v. t.* To remove from a post; to displace [*Rar. us*]
DISPOS′URE, *n* [add.] Distribution; allotment; as, the *disposure* of employments. [*Swift.*]
DISPREIS′ING,† *ppr.* [Fr.] Undervaluing. [*Chaucer.*]
DISPRIS′ON, *v t.* To let loose from prison; to set at liberty
DISPRIV′ILEGE, *v. t.* To deprive of a privilege.
DISPROPOR′TIONALNESS, *n* Want of proportion; disproportionateness. [*Lit. us.*]
DISPROV′AL, *n* Act of disproving; disproof.
DIS′PUTABLE, } *a* [add.] Disputa-
DISPU′TABLE, } tious. [*Shak.*]
DIS′PUTABLENESS, *n.* State of being disputable.
DISPUTAC′ITY, *n* Proneness to dispute.
DISPUTA′TIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being disputatious.
DISPUTE′, *v t.* [add.] To force or expel by disputation; as, to be *disputed* out of the truth. [*Atterbury.*]
DISPUT′ISON,† *n.* [Fr.] Dispute. [*Chaucer.*]
DISQUISI′TIONAL, *a.* Relating to disquisition.
DISQUIS′ITIVE, *a.* Relating to disquisition; examining.
DISREMEM′BER, *v t* To forget; to choose to forget. [*Southern states of America.*]
DISREP′UTABLY, *adv.* In a disreputable manner.
DISRESPECT′FULNESS, *n.* Want of respect.
DISRUD′DERED, *pp.* Deprived of the rudder.
DISRU′LILY,† *adv.* Irregularly. [*Chaucer.*]
DISRUPT′, *v. t.* To separate; to break asunder.
DISSAVEN′TURES,† *n. plur.* [It. *disaventura.*] Misfortunes. [*Spenser.*]
DISSECT′IBLE, *a* That may be dissected.
DISSECT′ING, *a.* Used in dissecting; as, a *dissecting* knife.
DISSEISE′, *v. t.* *See* DISSEIZE.
DISSEIZ′ORESS, *n.* A woman who puts another out of possession.

DISSEM'BLE, *v. t.* [add.] To imitate; to represent; to appear like.

The gold *dissembled* well their yellow hair. *Dryden.*

DISSEM'INATIVE, *a.* Tending to disseminate.

DISSENT', *n.* [add.] Separation from an established church, especially that of England.

DISSENT'ERISM, *n.* The spirit or the principles of dissent, or of the dissenters.

DISSEN'TIENT, *a.* [add.] Voting differently.

DIS'SERTATE, *v. i.* To deal in dissertation.

DISSERTA'TIONAL, *a.* Relating to dissertations; disquisitional.

DISSER'VICEABLY, *adv.* Injuriously.

DISSET'TLEMENT, *n.* Act of unsettling.

DIS'SIDENT, *n.* [add.] One who dissents from others; one who votes or gives his opinion about any point in opposition to others.

DIS'SIDENTS, *n.* A name applied to persons of the Lutheran, Calvinistic, and Greek profession in Poland, who, under the old republic, were allowed the free exercise of their faith.

DISSIM'ILARLY, *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.

DISSIM'ULINGS,† *n. plur.* Dissemblings. [*Chaucer.*]

DISSOCIABIL'ITY, *n.* Want of sociability.

DISSO'CIABLE, *a.* [add.] Having a power or tendency to dissolve social connections; unsuitable to society.

DISSO'CIAL, *a.* [add.] Unsuitable to social union.

DISSO'CIALIZE, *v. t.* To make unsocial; to disunite.

DIS'SOLUBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being dissoluble.

DIS'SOLUTED, *pp.* Rendered dissolute; corrupted. [*Rare.*]

DISSOLVE', *v. i.* [add.] To break up; to be dismissed; as, the council *dissolved.*

DIS'SONANCY, *n.* Discord; dissonance.

DISSON'ED,† *pp.* [Fr.] Dissonant. [*Chaucer.*]

DISSUA'SIVELY, *adv.* In a dissuasive manner.

DISSYLLABIFICA'TION, *n.* Act of forming into two syllables.

DISSYLLAB'IFY, *v. t.* To form into two syllables.

DISSYL'LABIZE, *v. t.* To form into two syllables; or express in two syllables.

DISTAIN'ED, *pp.* [add.] Unstained. [*Shak.*]

DIS'TANCE, *v. t.* [add.] To outdo, in general.

DIS'TANCE, *n.* [add.] In *horse-racing, distance* is a length of 240 yards from the winning-post, at this point is placed the *distance-post.* If any horse has not reached this distance-post before the first horse in that heat has reached the winning-post, such horse is said to be *distanced,* and is disqualified for running again during that race.—*Law of distances,* a curious law observed by Professor Bode of Berlin, which is thus expressed: "The intervals between the planetary orbits go on doubling, as we recede from the sun, or nearly so."

DISTAN'TIAL,† *a.* Remote in place; distant.

DISTASTE', *v. t.* [add.] To spoil the taste or relish of a thing.

DISTASTE'FULLY, *adv.* In a displeasing or offensive manner.

DISTEM'PEREDNESS, *n.* State of being distempered.

DISTILL', instead of DISTIL, *v. i.*

DISTILL'ATE, *n.* In *chem.,* a fluid distilled, and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus.

DISTILLA'TION, *n.* [add.] *Dry distillation,* a term applied to the distillation of substances *per se,* or without the addition of water.—*Distillation per latus,* a mode of distillation in which the vapour passes laterally from the retort to the receiver, where it is condensed.—*Distillation per ascensum,* a mode of distillation in which the vapour ascends into the head of the still, and thence passes into the worm before it is condensed.—*Distillation per descensum,* a mode of distillation in which the vapour descends into a lower cavity of the vessel to be condensed, the fire being placed over the materials.

DISTINCT'URE, *n.* Distinctness. [*Rare.*]

DISTIN'GUED,† *pp.* [Fr.] Distinguished. [*Chaucer.*]

DISTIN'GUISHABLENESS, *n.* State of being distinguishable.

DISTIN'GUISHABLY, *adv.* So as to be distinguished.

DISTIN'GUISHEDLY, *adv.* In a distinguished manner; eminently. [*Swift.*]

DIS'TOMA, *n.* [Gr. δις, twice, and στομα, the mouth.] A genus of intestinal worms, including those that have two suckers or organs of adhesion, of which the anterior alone is a true mouth. The species are numerous. Several inhabit the hepatic vessels of sheep and other ruminant animals. The most celebrated is the liver-fluke (*D. hepaticum*).

DISTORT'IVE, *a.* Forming or having distortions.

DISTORT'OR-O'RIS, *n.* [L.] In *anat.,* a name given to one of the zygomatic muscles, from its *distorting the mouth,* as in rage, grinning, &c.

DISTOUR'BLED,† *pret.* [Fr.] Disturbed. [*Chaucer.*]

DISTRACT'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being drawn aside.

DISTRAC'TIONS, *n.* Detachments. [*Shak.*]

DISTRAIN'ER, *n.* He who seizes a distress.

DISTRAUGHT'ED,† *pp.* (distraught ed.) Distracted. [*Spenser.*]

DISTRESS', *n.* [add.] In *law, distress,* in its most simple form, may be stated to be the *taking* of personal chattels out of the possession of an alleged defaulter, or wrong-doer, for the purpose of compelling him, through the inconvenience resulting from the withholding of such personal chattels, to perform the act in respect of which he is a defaulter, or to make compensation for the wrong which he has committed. Distresses may be had for various kinds of injuries, and as a means of enforcing process, or the performance of certain acts in various cases, but the most usual injury for which a distress may be taken is that of non-payment of rent. The subject of distress is one of great extent, and in the *English law* involves a great number of particular cases. *Infinite distress,* one that has no bounds with regard to its quantity, and may be repeated from time to time until the stubbornness of the party is conquered. Such are distresses for fealty or suit of court, and for compelling jurors to attend.—*Distresses,* in *Scots law,* pledges taken by the sheriff from those who came to fairs, for their good behaviour, which, at the end of the fair or market, were delivered back if no harm were done.

DISTREYNE',† *v. t.* [Fr.] To constrain. [*Chaucer.*]

DISTRIB'UTARY, *a.* That distributes or is distributed.

DISTRIBU'TION, *n.* [add.] *Distribution of electricity,* a term employed to signify the densities of the electric fluid in different bodies placed so as to act electrically upon one another; or in different parts of the same body, when the latter has been subjected to the electrical influence of another body.—*Distribution of heat,* a term expressive of the several ways by which the rays of heat, as they fall upon the surface of a solid or liquid body, may be disposed of; as, by *reflection,* by *absorption,* or by *transmission.*—*Statute of distributions,* in *law,* a statute which regulates the distribution of the personal estate of intestates.

DISTRIB'UTIVE, *a.* [add.] *Distributive finding of the issue,* an issue found by a jury which is in part for the plaintiff and in part for the defendant.

DIS'TRICT, *n.* [add.] In the *United States,* a portion of a state, or a part of a city or town, defined by law, for the choice of senators, representatives, or electors, or for schools, &c.

DIS'TRICT, *v. t.* In the *United States,* to divide into districts or limited portions of territory. Thus, some states are *districted* for the choice of senators, &c.; some towns are *districted* for the purpose of establishing and upholding schools, and for other purposes.

DIS'TRICT-COURT, *n.* In the *United States,* a court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law.

DIS'TRICT-JUDGE, *n.* In the *United States,* the judge of a district court.

DIS'TRICT-PARISHES, *n.* In *England,* ecclesiastical divisions of parishes for all purposes of worship, and for the celebration of marriages, christenings, churchings, and burials. In *Scotland,* there are similar divisions of parishes, called *quoad sacra parishes.*

DIS'TRICT-SCHOOL, *n.* In the *United States,* a school within a certain district of a town.

DISTRIN'GAS, *n.* [add.] Of the writ of distringas there is a great diversity. The appearance of a defendant may be enforced by distringas, in case such defendant cannot be served with a writ of summons; in detinue after judgment, the plaintiff may have a distringas to compel the defendant to deliver the goods by repeated distresses of his chattels. There is also a *distringas juratores,* or a writ directed to the sheriff, to distrain upon a jury to appear, and return issues on their lands, &c., for non-appearance.

DISTROUB'LE,† *v. t.* To disturb. [*Chaucer.*]

DISTRUST'ER, *n.* One who distrusts.

DISTRUST'INGLY, *adv.* Suspiciously; with distrust.

DISTURB'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] In *geol.,* thrown out by violence from some original place or position; as, *disturbed* strata.

DISTURB'ER, *n.* [add.] In *law,* a bishop who refuses or neglects to examine or admit a patron's clerk, without reason assigned or notice given, is termed a *disturber.*

DISUL'PHURET, *n.* [Gr. δις, twice, and *sulphuret.*] A sulphuret containing two

equivalents of sulphur to one of the base

DISŬSL′, *v t* Instead of "(disyu′ce)," read "(disyu ze)"

DIT, *v t* To stop up [*Scotch*]

DITE,† *v t* [Fr] To dictate, to write [*Chaucer*]

DITES,† } *n plur* Ditties, orders, DITIES,† } directions [*Chaucer, Spenser*]

DITHEISM, *n* [Gr δις and θεος God] The doctrine of the existence of two gods

DITHEIST, *n* One who believes in ditheism

DITHEISTIC, } *a* Pertaining to DITHEISTICAL, } ditheism

DITROCHEAN, *a* Containing two trochees

DITROCHEE *n* In *prosody*, a double trochee, a foot made up of two trochees

DITT, for DITTY or SONG [*Spenser*]

DIURESIS, *n* [Gr δια ουρον] In *med*, an excessive flow of urine

DIURETICALNESS, *n* Quality of being diuretic [*Rare us*]

DIURNAL *a* In *bot*, enduring but for a day, as the flower of ...

DIVERGENCY, *n* Same as DIVERGENCE

DIVERGENT, *a* [add] *Divergent rays*, rays which ... from a point, are dispersed and continually depart from one another in proportion as they recede from the luminous object producing them They are opposed to *convergent rays* —*Divergent series*, same as *divergent series* [See DIVERGE]

DIVERGING *ppr* or *a* [add] *Diverging rays*, same as *divergent rays* [See DIVERGENT in this Supp]

DIVERSE,† *v t* To diversity [*Chaucer*]

DIVERSITY, *n* [add] In *law*, a plea by a prisoner in bar of execution, alleging that he is not the same who was attainted

DIVERSE,† *pp* Diverted, turned out of the way [*Spenser*]

DIVERT *v i* [add] To digress

DIVERTINGLY, *adv* In a manner that diverts

DIVERTISEMENT *n* [add] A short ballet or other entertainment between the acts of longer pieces (pronounced divert iz mong)

DIVESTIBLE, *a* Capable of being divested or freed from

DIVESTMENT, *n* The act of divesting [*Rare*]

DIVIDANT, *a* Different, separate [*Shak*]

DIVIDE, *v t* [add] In *music*, to play or make divisions, that is, to run a simple strain into a great variety of shorter notes to the same modulation [*Spenser*]

DIVIDE, *v t* [add] To embarrass by indecision to cause to hesitate or fluctuate between different motives or opinions, as, he was very much *divided* in his mind

DIVIDERS, *n plur* A pair of small compasses, of which the opening is adjusted by means of a screw and nut

DIVIDING ENGINE, *n* An apparatus for producing the divisions of the scales or limbs of mathematical and philosophical instruments

DI′VI-DI′VI, *n* A leguminous plant of the genus Cæsalpinia, the C coriaria The legumes, which, as they grow, become curled in a very remarkable manner, are excessively astringent, containing a large proportion of tannic and gallic acid, and are used by tanners and



Legume of Divi divi

dyers The plant is a native of tropical America

DIVIDUOUS *a* Divided dividual

DIVINED †*pp* [See DIVINE *v t*] To render divine to deify to consecrate, to sanctify [*Spenser*]

DIVINE †*n* Divinity [*Chaucer*]

DIVINE, *v* [add] Simply spiritual [*Shak*]

DIVINING ROD *n* A rod usually of hazel with forked branch by means of which it has been superstitiously believed that minerals and water may be discovered in the earth The rod if carried slowly along in suspension dips and points downwards, it is affirmed, when brought over the spot where the concealed mineral or water is to be found

DIVINISTRE † *n* [Fr] A divine [*Chaucer*]

DIVISIBILITY *adv* In a divisible manner

DIVORCE *n* [add] The cause of any penal separation ...

DIVORCE *v t* [add] To separate husband and wife to separate as a man and woman from the bed and board of her husband

DIVORCED, *pp* [add] Separated from bed and board

DIVORCEE *n* A person divorced

DIVORCING, *ppr* [add] Separating from bed and board

DIVOT *n* A thin flat turf generally of an oblong form used for thatching houses and for fuel [*Scotch*]

DIVULGE, *v i* To become public, to be made known [*Shak*]

DIVULSION, *n* [add] Violent separation or breach of concord

DO † *n* A feat, a deed, bustle [See ADO]

DO Abbreviation for *ditto*

DO *v t* [add] *To do one the honour* an expression of civility, signifying simply to honour or favour one, as will you *do me the honour* to dine with me to morrow? —*What's to do here?* what is the matter here? what is all this about? [*Shak*]—*To do* is also used *colloquially* as a *noun* to signify bustle, stir ado *What do you here?* what is your business here? or why are you here?

DO, *v i* [add] To contrive, to find means, as how shall we *do* for money for these wars? [*Shak*]

DOAB, } *n* In the *East Indies* a tract DOOAB, } of country between two rivers

DO′AND,† *ppr* Doing [*Chaucer*]

DOB CHICK, *n* The *Podiceps minor*, a palmiped bird of the grebe kind

DO′BEL, *n* In the *East Indies*, a native washer man

DOBEREINER'S LAMP, *n* A contrivance for producing an instantaneous light, discovered by Professor Dobereiner, of Jena, in 1824 The light is produced by throwing a jet of hydrogen gas upon recently prepared spongy platinum, when the metal instantly becomes red hot, and then sets fire to the gas In the figure, A and B are two glass vessels, fitting tightly upon each other, the upper glass terminating below by a tube *c* The lower end of the tube *c* has a piece of zinc *d* slipped on it, supported by a piece of cork *e* below it Let the vessel B be about three parts filled with dilute sulphuric acid, and the vessel A, with its tube zinc, &c put in its place, the acidulated water will act upon the zinc, producing hydrogen gas which, when a quantity is accumulated, will exert sufficient pressure upon the surface of the water in B to force a part of it up the tube *c* into A, as the water is driven up, the zinc becomes uncovered and no more gas is formed By turning the stop cock, the gas passes out of the jet *f* on to the spongy platinum in *g*, which becomes red hot, and lights the gas, while the pressure being removed, the water sinks out of A again covers the zinc and produces a fresh supply



Dobereiner's Lamp

DOBHASH, *n* In the *East Indies* an interpreter one who speaks two languages

DOBULE *n* A fresh water fish (*Leuciscus dobula*) allied to the roach found in some of the rivers and streams of this country

DOCETÆ *n* [Gr δοκεω to seem] An ancient heretical sect who maintained that Christ acted and suffered only in appearance

DOCH AN DORACH *n* [Gael] A stirrup cup a parting cup [*Scotch*]

DOCK, *v t* [add] *To dock a vessel* to place it in a dry dock, maintaining her in an upright position upon blocks by the assistance of shores or sliding blocks

DOCKAGE } *n* Charges for the DOCK DUES, } use of docks

DOCKEN, *n* The dock, a plant [*Scotch*]

DOCKET, *n* [add] *To strike a docket* in *law*, is said of a creditor who gives a bond to the lord chancellor, engaging to prove his debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a *fiat* of bankruptcy is issued against the debtor

DOCTOR *n* [add] A thin plate of steel, used in scraping off the colour or mordant from copper plates in calico printing [Supposed to be a corruption of *abductor*]

DOCTOR FISH, *n* A name applied to the species of exotic fish belonging to the genus Acanthurus, and so called from a curious glassy lancet which they have on each side of the tail

DODDED, *a* Being without horns as sheep or cattle

DODDIE, } *n* A cow without horns DODDY, } [*Scotch*]

DODECAGYNOUS, *a* In *bot*, having twelve styles

DODECASYLLABLE, *n* A word of twelve syllables

DODGE, *n* A trick, an artifice, an evasion [*Colloq*]

DODGE, *v. t.* [add.] To pursue craftily and unremittingly; to dog. [*Addison.*]

DOE, *v. t.* or *i.* for Do.—*Doe well*, cause to flow. [*See* WILL, *v. i.*] [*Spenser.*]

DOE'SKIN, *n.* The skin of a doe; a compact twilled woollen cloth for trousers.

DOFFER, *n.* In a *carding-machine*, a revolving cylinder, which *doffs* or strips off the cotton from the cards.

DOG, *n.* [add.] A catch or clutch in machinery.

DOG'AL, *a.* Belonging to, or pertaining to dogs. [*Not authorized.*]

DOGANA, *n.* [It.] A custom house.

DOG'-DAY, *n.* [add.] According to the almanacs the dog days begin on the 3d of July, and end on the 11th of August.

DOG'-FANCIER, *n.* One who has a taste for dogs and who keeps them for sale.

DOG'-FISH, *n.* [add.] The rough skin of the dog-fish (*Scyllium catulus*) is used by joiners and other artificers in polishing various substances, particularly wood.

DOG'-FOX, *n.* The male of the fox.

DOG'GISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being doggish.

DOG'-KEEPER, *n.* One who keeps dogs.

DOG'-LICHEN, *n.* A plant of the genus Peltidea, the *P. canina*. It is also known by the name of ground liver wort. It grows on the ground among moss, &c., and is an imaginary cure for hydrophobia.

DOGMAT'IC, *n.* One of a sect of ancient physicians, called also *Dogmatists*, in contradistinction to *Empirics* and *Methodists*.

DOGMAT'ICS, *n. plur.* [add.] The science of dogmatic teaching.

DOG'MATIST, *n.* [add.] One of a sect of ancient physicians of which Hippocrates was the first. They answer to what are now called scientific physicians.

DOG'MATORY, *a.* Dogmatical. [*Pearson.*]

DOG'S-CABBAGE, *n.* A plant of the genus Thelygonum, the *T. cynocrambe*.

DOG'S-CHAMOMILE, *n.* A plant or weed called also corn camomile.

DOG'S-GRASS, *n.* *See* DOG-GRASS.

DOG'SHIP, *n.* Cuship; the quality of a dog.

DOG'-SHORES, *n.* In *ship building*, pieces of timber used to prevent a vessel from starting while the keel blocks are in the act of being taken out preparatory to launching.

DOG'S-MERCURY, *n.* A plant of the genus Mercurialis, the *M. perennis*.

DOG'S-TONGUE, *n.* A plant, hound's-tongue.

DOG'-WHELK, *n.* The name given by fishermen to the *Nassa reticulata*, a common species of univalve shells common on the English coast.

DOHL, *n.* A kind of foreign pulse, resembling dried pease.

DOIT'ED, *a.* Turned to dotage; stupid; confused. [*Scotch.*]

DOKE,† *n.* A duck. [*Chaucer.*]

DOKIMAS'TIC. *See* DOCIMASTIC.

DOLABEL'LA, *n.* [L. a little hatchet.] A genus of tectibranchiate molluscs, closely allied to the sea hares (Aplysia). The species are found in the Mediterranean and the Eastern seas, and are so named from their shell being in shape like a little hatchet, it is quite concealed by the animal.

DO'LIUM, *n.* [L. a tun or hogshead.] A genus of molluscs, inhabiting univalve shells, found in the Indian, African and South American seas. The shell is large, light and oval, or globular, the mouth wide and notched. One species (*D. perdix*) is known by the name of the partridge shell.

DOL'MEN. *See* TOLMEN.

DOL'ORITE, *n.* A variety of trap rock.

DOLOROSO [It.] In *music*, noting a soft and pathetic manner.

DOL'OROUSNESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness.

DOL'PHIN, *n.* [add.] In a *ship*, a spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, and usually supplied with a ring to enable vessels to ride by it. A mooring post placed at the entrance of a dock. It is generally composed of a series of piles driven near to each other, in a circle, and brought together and capped over at the top. The name is also sometimes applied to the mooring post placed along a quay or wharf.

DOL'PHINFLY, *n.* An insect of the aphis tribe destructive to beans.

DOLT'ISHLY, *adv.* In a doltish manner; stupidly.

DOLVEN,† *pp.* from *Delve*. Buried. [*Chaucer.*]

DOM, *n.* [L. *dominus*.] A title in the middle ages, given to the Pope, and afterwards to Roman Catholic dignitaries and some monastic orders, supposed to be equivalent to the *Don* of the Spaniards.

DOMA'NIAL, *a.* Relating to domains or landed estates.

DOMBE, *a.* Dumb. [*Chaucer.*]

DOME, *n.* Doom; judgment. [*Chaucer.*]

DOME'-BOOK, } *n.* A book composed **DOOM'-BOOK**, } under the direction of Alfred, containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom. It is now lost.

DOMES'TICAL, *a.* Same as Domestic.

DOMES'TICALLY, *adv.* [add.] Privately; in a domestic manner.

DOMES'TICS, *n. plur.* In the *United States*, cottons of American manufacture.—Domestic affairs.

DOMETT, *n.* A plain cloth of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen.

DOMICAL, *a.* Related to or shaped like a dome.

DOM'ICILE, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the place where a person has his home or where he has his family residence and principal place of business. The constitution of domicil depends on the concurrence of two elements—1st, residence in a place; and 2d, the intention of the party to make that place his home. Domicile is of three kinds; 1st, *domicile of origin* or *nativity*, depending on that of the parents at the time of birth; 2d, *domicile of choice*, which is voluntarily acquired by the party; and 3d, *domicile by operation of law*, as that of a wife, arising from marriage. The term *domicile* is sometimes used to signify the length of residence required by the law of some countries for the purpose of founding jurisdiction in civil actions; in *Scotland* residence for at least forty days within the country constitutes a *domicile* as to jurisdiction.

DOM'INA, *n.* [L. a lady, a mistress, a dame.] In *law*, a title given to honourable women who anciently, in their own right, held a barony.

DOM'INANCE, } *n.* Predominance; **DOM'INANCY**, } ascendency; rule, authority. [*Rarely used.*]

DOM'INIE, } *n.* In *Scotland*, a term **DOM'INIE**, } *vulgarly* applied to a schoolmaster or teacher.

DOMIN'IUM, *n.* [L.] Sovereign power or authority; dominion; power to direct, control, use, and dispose of at pleasure. *Dominium directum*, in *feudal law*, the superiority or interest vested in the superior.—*Dominium utile*, the property or the vassal's interest, is distinguished from the superiority.

DOM'INOES, *n. plur.* A game played with twenty-eight pieces of ivory or bone variously dotted, after the manner of dice. They are sometimes called *cards*.

DOM'INUS, *n. plur.* *Domini.* [L.] Master, sir; a title anciently given to a clergyman, gentleman, or lord of a manor. 2. In *civil law*, one who possesses anything by right. In *feudal law*, one who grants part of his estate in fee to be enjoyed by another.

DON, *n.* [add.] In *ludicrous* or *familiar* style, a term used for a person of wealth or importance.

DO'NATE, *v. t.* In the *United States*, to give as a donation; to contribute.

DONA'TION-PARTY, *n.* In the *United States*, a party consisting of the friends and parishioners of a country clergyman assembled together, each individual bringing some article of food or clothing as a present to him.

DONE, *v. t.* [*See* *Don*.] To do; to cause. [*Spenser.*]

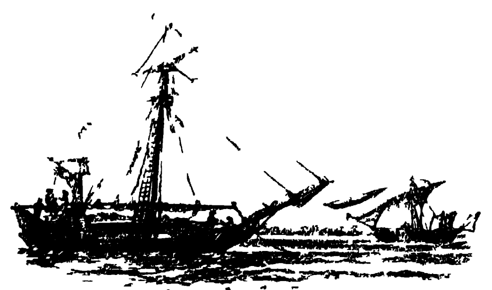
DONE, *pp.* [add.] Destroyed. [*Shak.*]

To have done with a person or thing, is to cease to have concern or business with; to withdraw one's self from.

Done brown, thoroughly, effectually cheated; bamboozled. *Done for*, ruined, killed, murdered. *Done up*, ruined in any manner; excessively fatigued, worn out. [The above terms are used *colloquially* or *familiarly*.]

DONET,† *n.* A grammar; the elements of anything. From *Ælius Donatus*, author of an *Introduction to the Latin Language*. [*Chaucer.*]

DO'NI, *n.* A clumsy kind of boat used on the coast of Coromandel and Ceylon, sometimes decked, and occasionally furnished with an out rigger, the timbers either fastened with nails, or



Doni of Coromandel.

only sewed together. The donis are about seventy feet long, twenty feet

broad, and twelve feet deep, with a flat bottom, five to seven feet broad in the centre, and tapering fore and aft to ten inches. They have one mast, and a lug sail, and are navigated from land to land in fine weather only, and trade from Madras to Ceylon, and the Gulf of Manaar.

DONNA, *n.* [Sp. *dona*, a woman, a lady.] The English orthography of *dona*, the title of a lady in Spain and Portugal.

DONNE,† *a.* Of a brown or dun **DON,†** colour. [*Chaucer.*]

DONNE,† *v. t.* To do, to put on. [*Spenser.*]

DONNERT, **DONNARD,** *a.* Grossly stupid, stunned. [*Scotch.*]

DONNISM, *n.* [*See* Don.] In the *English universities*, a *cant* term for self-importance, or distance and loftiness of carriage.

DOO, *n.* A dove. [*Scotch.*]

DOOK, **DOUK,** *v. t.* or *i.* To duck, to bathe, to immerse under water. [*Scotch.*]

DOOKIT, **DOOCOT,** A dove-cot. [*Scotch.*]

DOOM, *v. t.* [add.] In *New England*, to tax at discretion.

DOOMAGE, *n.* In *New England*, a penalty or fine for neglect.

DOOMS, *adv.* Very, absolutely, as, *dooms bad*, very bad. [*Scotch.*]

DOOMSMAN, *n.* A judge. [*See* Doomsman.]

DOONGA, *n.* A canoe made out of a single piece of wood ... the mouths of the branches of the Ganges. The ... by ... but ... with ... tricts, ... d with ...

DOORGA, **DURGA,** *n.* A Hindoo ... one of the names given to Parvati, the consort of Siva. She is the ... champion and ... has been compared to the Olympian Juno ... the Pallas or armed Minerva of the Greeks.



Doorga, from Coleman's Hindoo Mythology.

She is represented with ten arms. In one hand she holds a spear, with which she is piercing the giant Mahishu; in another, a sword; in a third, the hair of the giant, and the tail of the serpent turned round him; and in others, the trident, discus, axe, club, and shield.

DOOR'-STANE, *n.* The threshold. [*Scotch.*]

DOOR-STONE, *n.* Stepstone.

DOREE', or **DO'RY**, instead of **DOREE**, or **DORY**.

DOREMA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. *D. ammoniacum*, a Persian species, yields the ammoniacum of commerce, or the Persian ammoniacum.

DORMANT,† *a.* [Fr.] Fixed, ready. [*Chaucer.*]

DOR'MITIVE, *a.* Causing sleep; somniferous.

DORMOUSE, *n.* [add.] The common dormouse is the *Myoxus avellanarius*, about the size of the common mouse; the fat dormouse is the *M. glis*, a native of France and the south of Europe; the garden dormouse is the *M. nitela*, a native of the temperate parts of Europe and Asia. The dormice pass the winter in a lethargic or torpid state, only occasionally waking, and applying to their stock of provisions hoarded up for that use.

DORNOCK, instead of **DORNOCK**.

DORR BEETLE, **DOR-BEETLE,** *n.* The common black beetle, the *scarabæus stercorarius*, Linn., and the *Geotrupes stercorarius*, Fabricius.

DORR HAWK, The goat-sucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*.

DORSAL, *a.* [add.] In *anat.*, applied to vessels, nerves, ligament, &c., pertaining to the back. *Dorsal vertebræ*, the vertebræ situated between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ. *Dorsal vessel of insects*, a long tube lying along the back of the insect through which the nutritive fluid circulates.

DORSE, A variety of the cod-fish.

DORSEL, *n.* [L. *dorsale*.] A pannier for a beast. Furlong, a kind of wool ... the curtain ... of a chair of state.

DORSI-SPINAL VEINS, In *anat.*, a set of veins forming a net work round the ... and ... arches of the vertebræ.

DORSO-CERVICAL REGION, ... the ... part of the back ... of the neck.

DORSUM, *n.* [add.] In *conchology*, the upper surface of the body of the shell, the aperture being downwards.

DORTOUR,† *n.* [Fr.] A dormitory. [*Chaucer.*]

DORY, *n.* *See* Doree.

DORYPHORA, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of ... *Comment.* ...

DOS'TEN,† *n.* [Fr.] A dozen. [*Chaucer.*]

DOSEL, **DOSSER,** *n.* [*See* Dorsel.] In *arch.*, a hanging or screen of rich stuff at the back of the dais, or seat of state.

Then were Isene ... *Ret...*

DOSOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. δόσις, a dose, and λόγος, discourse.] A treatise on doses of medicine.

DOSS, *n.* A hassock. [*Local.*]—In *Scotland*, a ... or pouch for holding tobacco.

DOSS, *v. t.* To attack with the horns; to toss. [*Local.*] In *Scotland*, to pay, as, to *doss* down money.

DOTANT, *n.* A dotard. [*Shak.*]

DOTES, *n. plu.* [L. *dos, dotis*.] Gifts or endowments. [*Not used.*]

DOTH (duth.) The irregular third person singular of *Do*, used in the solemn style.

DOT'ISH, *a.* Childishly fond, weak, stupid.

DOT'TED, *pp.* A term applied to a defect in mahogany.

DOU'AY BIBLE, *n.* [From *Douay*, a town in France.] An English translation of the Scriptures, sanctioned by the Roman Catholic church, of which the New Testament was first printed at Rheims in 1582, and the Old Testament at Douay in 1609-10.

DOUBLE, *v. i.* [add.] Among *printers*, to set up the same word or words unintentionally a second time.

DOUBLE or TREBLE COSTS. *See* Costs in this *Supp.*

DOUBLE-ACTING INCLINED PLANE, *n.* In *railways*, &c., an inclined plane worked by the gravity of the load conveyed, the loaded waggons which descend being made to pull up the empty ones, by means of a rope passing round a pulley or drum at the top of the plane.

DOUBLE AVAIL OF MARRIAGE. In *Scots law*, the double of the value of the vassal's wife's tocher, due to the superior, because he refused a wife equal to him, when offered by the superior, but this is modified to three years' rent of the vassal's free estate.

DOUBLE-BANK, *v. t.* *To double bank an oar* is to have it pulled by two men.

DOUBLE BUILDING, *n.* A building in which the walls are carried up double.

DOUBLE-CURVATURE. *See* Curvature.

DOUBLE ENTRY, *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction, in order that the one may check the other. [*See* Book-keeping.]

DOUBLE-FLOWERED, *a.* Having double flowers, as a plant.

DOUBLE-GILT, *pp.* or *a.* Overlaid with double coatings of gold; as, a *double gilt* button.

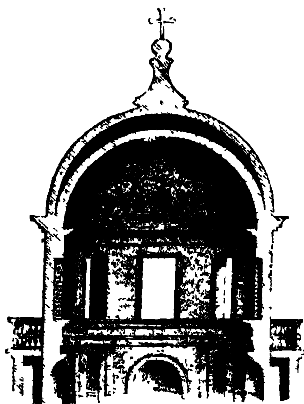
DOUBLE-HUNG SASHES, *n.* In *arch.*, when the two sashes of a window are made movable, the one upwards and the other downwards by means of pulleys and weights, they are said to be *double hung*.

DOUBLE INSURANCE, *n.* In *law*, *double insurance* is where a person, being fully insured by one policy, effects another on the same subject with some other insurers, in which case the insured may recover the amount of his actual loss against either set of underwriters, but not beyond that amount.

DOUBLET, *n.* [add.] A word or phrase unintentionally *doubled* or set up the second time by printers. In a *single microscope*, a contrivance for correcting spherical aberration and chromatic dispersion, and rendering the object more clear and distinct. One form of it, the invention of Wollaston, consists of a combination of two plano convex lenses, whose focal lengths are in the ratio of 3 to 1, placed one over the other, so that their plane sides are towards the object, and the lens of shortest focal length next the object. The adjustment of the distance between them is best accomplished by trial. The rays from the object, on passing through the first lens, are rendered convergent, and are made to pass through a small aperture between the two lenses, and the performance of the microscope depends much on the nice adjustment of the size of this aperture. Another form of doublet, proposed by Sir John Herschel, consists of a double convex lens having different radii of curvature, and a plano-concave one placed in contact with the flatter surface of the former, and having its concavity turned towards the object.

Several other forms of doublet have been proposed. [*See* TRIPLET in *Supp.*]

DOUB'LE-VAULT, *n.* In *arch.*, one vault built over another, with a space between the convexity of the one and the concavity of the other. It is used in domes or domical roofs when they are wished to present the appearance of a dome both externally and internally, and when the outer dome, by the



DOUBLE-VAULT.
Dome of San Pietro in Montorio, Rome.

general proportions of the building, requires to be of a greater altitude than would be in just proportion if the interior of its concave surface were visible. The upper or exterior vault is therefore made to harmonize with the exterior, and the lower vault with the interior proportions of the building.

DOUB'LING, *n.* [add.] In *navigation*, the act of sailing round a cape, promontory, or other projecting point of land.—In *hunting*, the winding and turning of a hare to deceive the hounds.

DOUBT, *v. i.* [add.] To be of opinion; to be inclined to think; as, I *doubt* he was concerned in that affair.

DOUBT'FULL,† *a.* Doubtful; fearful. [*Spenser.*]

DOUCEPERE',† *n.* [Fr.] One of the twelve peers (*les douze pairs*) of France. [*Spenser.*]

DOUCEUR', instead of DOU'CEUR, pron. doo-sur'.

DOUCHE, *n.* (doosh.) [add.] A cold affusion. The term is applied to a current of fluid directed to, or made to fall on some part of the body. When water is applied, it is called the *liquid-douche*, and when a current of vapour, the *vapour-douche*. According to the direction in which the current is applied, it is termed the *descending*, the *lateral*, or the *ascending douche*.

DOUCK'ER, *n.* [*Diver.*] A local name for the web-footed bird, the great northern diver (*Colymbus glacialis*).

DOUGH'-FACED, *a.* Cowardly; weakly pliable.

DOUGHT, *pp.* of *Dow.* Could; was able. [*Scotch.*]

DOUGH'TILY, *adv.* (dou'tily.) With doughtiness.

DOUGH'TREN,† *n. plur.* Daughters. [*Chaucer.*]

DOUK. *See* DOOK in this *Supp.*

DOUK'IT, *pp.* Ducked; bathed. [*Scotch.*]

DOUM, *n.* A plant. [*See* DOOM.]

DOUP, *n.* Bottom; butt-end. [*Scotch.*]

DOUR, *a.* Hard; inflexible; obstinate; bold; intrepid; hardy. [*Scotch.*]

DOU'RA or **DURA'MEN**, *n.* In *bot.*, heart-wood; next the centre in exogens, and next the circumference in endogens.

DOUR'LACH, *n.* [Gael.] *Literally*, a satchel of arrows; a bundle; a knapsack. [*Scotch.*]

DOUROU'COULI, *n.* The name of a curious South American monkey (*Aotus trivirgatus*), with large eyes, which is nocturnal in its habits.

DOUSE, *v. t.* [add.] To extinguish, as a light.

DOUT,† *n.* Doubt; fear. [*Spenser.*]

DOUT'ANCE,† *n.* [Fr.] Doubt. [*Chaucer.*]

DOUTE,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To fear. [*Chaucer.*]

DOUTE'LIES,† } *adv.* Without doubt.
DOUTE'LES,† } [*Chaucer.*]

DOUT'OUS,† *a.* Doubtful. [*Chaucer.*]

DOVE'-EYED, *a.* Having eyes like those of a dove.

DOVE'-KIE, *n.* The name of a web-footed bird, abounding in the arctic regions (*Urias grylle*).

DOVE'LET, *n.* A little dove; a young dove.

DOV'ER, *v. i.* To slumber; to be in a state betwixt sleeping and waking. [*Scotch.*]

DOV'ERING, *ppr.* Walking or riding half asleep, as if from the effects of liquor; besotted. [*Scotch.*]

DO'VERS-POW'DER, *n.* A compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash, employed as a sedative and sudorific.

DOVE-TAIL JOINT, *n.* In *anat.*, the suture or serrated articulation; as of the bones of the head.

DOW, *n.* An Arab boat. [*See* BAGGALA.]

DOW,† *v. t.* [L. *do.*] To give; to endow.

DOW, *v. i.* To be able; to possess strength; to avail; to profit. [*Scotch.*]

DOW'AIRE,† *n.* [Fr.] Dower. [*Chaucer.*]

DOW'-COT, *n.* Pigeon-house. [*Scotch.*]

DOW'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Faded; vapid; decayed. [*Scotch.*]

DOW'ELLED, instead of DOW'ELED.

DOW'ELLING, *ppr.* instead of DOW'ELING.

DOW'ELLING, *n.* instead of DOW'ELING.

DOWELS, *n.* Pieces of wood driven into a wall, for receiving nails of skirtings, &c.

DOW'IE, *a.* Dull, melancholy; in bad health; in bad tune. [*Scotch.*]

DOWN, *adv.* [add.] *Down in the mouth*, dispirited; dejected. [*Vulgar.*]—*Down upon, to be down upon*, or *come down upon*, is to seize with avidity and with rapidity, as a bird of prey pounces *down upon* its victim. The phrase also signifies to rate one soundly; to make a violent attack upon a person with the tongue. [*Colloquial.*]

DOW'NA. Cannot. [*Scotch.*]

DOWN'-BYE, *adv.* Down the way. [*Scotch.*]

DOWNE'-WAY,† *v. t.* To weigh down; to counterbalance. [*Spenser.*]

DOWN'FAL, instead of DOWN'FALL, *n.* [add.] Any sudden failure or miscarriage.

DOWN'-HAULER, *n.* Same as DOWN-HAUL.

DOWN'-HAWL. *See* DOWN-HAUL.

DOWN'RIGHTNESS, *n.* Honest or plain dealing.

DOWNS, *n.* [*See* DOWN or DUNE.] Elevated banks of sand gathered along the sea-shore, by the force of the wind or the waves.—Also, the name given to the well-known roadstead for shipping, off the east coast of Kent, between the North and South Forelands.

DOWN'WARD, *a.* [add.] Grovelling; stooping to baseness; as, a *downward* appetite. [*Dryden.*]

DOWSE, *n.* A slap on the face. [*Vulgar.*]

DOWS'ING-CHOCKS. *See* DOUSING-CHOCKS.

DOZE, *n.* A light sleep; a slumber.

DRAB, *n.* [add.] A thick woollen cloth, of a dun, or dull-brown colour.

DRAB'BER, *n.* One who keeps company with drabs.

DRAB'BISH, *a.* Having the quality of a drab.

DRAB'-COLOUR, *n.* The colour of fuller's-earth: a dull-brown colour.

DRAB'-COLOURED, *a.* Of the colour of drab; dull-brown.

DRA'CANTH, *n.* A gum; called also *gum tragacanth*.

DRACH'MA, *n.* [add.] The drachma of the Greeks had a different value in different states, and at different times. The average value of the Attic drachma is said to have been about 9¾*d.* sterling. Drachma was also the name of a weight among the Greeks, of about 2 dwt. 7 grains troy.

DRACI'NA, *n.* Same as DRACINE.

DRA'COLE, *n.* An oil obtained by heating draconic acid with baryta. It is identical with anisole.

DRACON'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by treating the essence of tarragon or estragon with nitric acid. It is identical with anisic acid.

DRACO'NINE, *n.* A red resinous substance obtained from dragon's-blood, or from the inspissated juice of *Dracæna draco*. It is much used to colour varnishes.

DRACON'TINE, *a.* Belonging to a dragon.

DRADDE,† } *pret.* and *pp.* from *Drede*.
DRAD,† } Feared. [*Chaucer.*]

DRAFT, *n.* [add.] In the *navy*, men appointed to serve in particular ships of war, are said to be *drafted*. *Draft* or *draught* also means an allowance for waste on goods sold by weight. It is also called *cloff*. The same name is given to an allowance made at the custom-house on excisable goods.

DRAFT'Y,† *a.* Draffy; of no more value than draff. [*Chaucer.*]

DRAG, *v. t.* Sig. 6 misplaced: it belongs to the *noun*. [add.] To search with a hooked instrument a river, pond, &c., for drowned persons.

DRAG, *n.* [add.] A contrivance consisting of a sharp, square frame of iron, encircled with a net, used to *drag* on the bottom of the water for various purposes; as, to catch flat fish, to recover articles that have been lost, to collect shells, &c. It is also called a drag-net.—Also, an instrument with hooks, for catching hold of things under water, and for recovering drowned persons.—A raft. [*Local.*]

DRAGAN'TIN, *n.* A mucilage obtained from gum-tragacanth.

DRAGGES,† *n. plur.* Drugs. [*Chaucer.*]

DRAG'GING, *ppr.* [add.] *Dragging the anchor.* [*See* the *Verb*, sig. 5.]

DRAG'GLE-TAILED, *a.* Untidy; draggling on the ground.

DRAG'ON, *n.* [add.] A short species of carbine, carried by the original dragoons.

DRAG'ON, *a.* Like a dragon; fierce; formidable. [*Milton.*]

DRAG'ON'S-BLOOD, *n.* [add.] Dragon's-blood is of a red colour, and is used for colouring spirit and turpentine varnishes, for tooth-tinctures and powders, for staining marble, &c.

DRAG'ON'S-WORT, *n.* A popular name of a plant belonging to the genus Artemisia.

DRAG'ON-TREE, *n.* The *Dracæna draco.* [*See* DRAGON'S-BLOOD.]

DRAGOON'-BIRD, *n.* A black Brazilian bird, with a curious large umbrella-like crest of feathers above the bill (*Cephalopterus ornatus*).

DRAGOON'ER, *n.* An old term for a dragoon.

DRAIN'AGE, *n.* [add.] The mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers; the act or art of draining; the system of drains; that which flows out of drains.

DRAIN'ING-TILES, } *n.* Hollow tiles
DRAIN'-TILES, } employed in the formation of drains, and often employed in embankments to carry off the water into the side-drains.

DRAIN'-TRAPS, *n.* Contrivances to prevent the escape of foul air from



Section of Drain-trap.

drains, but to allow the passage of water into them.

DRAM'A, or **DRA'MA**, *n.*

DRAM'-DRINKING, *n.* The practice of drinking drams.

DRAM'MEN-TIMBER, *n.* Wrong placed: *see* after DRAM.

DRAM'MOCK, *n.* A thick, raw mixture of meal and water. [*Scotch.*]

DRANK, *n.* A local term for wild oat.

DRAP, *n.* (dra) [Fr.] A cloth for summer's wear.

DRAP, *n.* A drop. [*Scotch.*]

DRĀP'ED, *a.* Adorned with drapery.

DRĀP'ERIED, *a.* Furnished with drapery.

DRA'PETS,† *n. plur.* [*See* DRAPERY.] Linen cloths. [*Spenser.*]

DRAP'PIE, *n.* A little drop. [*Scotch.*]

DRAP'PIT-EGG, *n.* A poached egg. [*Scotch.*]

DRAS'TICS, *n.* Medicines which speedily and effectually purge.

DRAUGHT, *n.* (draft.) [add.] Resemblance; stratagem. [*Spenser.*]—A current of air; as, to sit in a *draught.*—*Draught of water*, the depth to which the lowest point of a ship sinks in water. If the vessel is fully laden, it is termed the *load water draught;* if unloaded, the *light-water draught.* In ships of the largest size the draught is nearly thirty feet.—*Draught of a chimney*, the rate of motion of the ascensional current of heated air and other gases in a chimney, and which depends on the difference of the density of the rarified column inside of the chimney, as compared with an equal column of the external atmosphere; or on the difference of height of the two columns of elastic fluid, supposing them reduced to the same standard of density. The velocity of the current is the same as that of a heavy body let fall from a height equal to that difference of the two aerial columns.

DRAUGHT, *a.* (draft.) Used for drawing; as, a *draught* horse.

DRAUGHT'-BOARD, *n.* A checkered board for playing draughts.

DRAUGHT'-COMPASSES, *n.* Compasses with movable points, used for drawing the finer lines in mechanical drawings, as plans, &c.

DRAUGHTS, *n.* (drafts.) A game somewhat resembling chess, played on a checkered board.

DRAUGHTS'MANSHIP, *n.* The office or work of a draughtsman.

DRAW, *n.* [add.] That part of a drawbridge which is drawn up.

DRAW'-BORE, *n.* In *joinery*, a hole pierced through a tenon, nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks from the abutment in which the shoulder is to come into contact.

DRAW'-BORE PIN, *n.* A joiner's tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the style. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole filled up with a wooden peg.

DRAW'-CUT, *n.* A single cut with a knife in a plant, &c.

DRAW'ERS, *n.* Waiters. [*Shak.*]

DRAW'ING, *n.* [add.] The distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery.

DRAW'ING-PEN, *n.* A pen used in drawing lines.

DRAW'ING-PENCIL, *n.* A black-lead pencil used in drawing.

DRAW'ING-ROOM, *n.* [add.] The formal reception of evening company at a court, or by persons in high station.

DRAW'-LATCHES,† *n.* Thieves, robbers; wasters, &c.

DRAW'-LINK, *n.* A contrivance in railway-carriages, for securing the several carriages of a train together.

Draw link.

DRAWN, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] In a dissolved or melted state; as, *drawn* butter.—*Drawn and quartered*—for "sled," read sledge.—Why are you *drawn?* why is your sword *drawn?* [*Shak.*]

DRAW'-PLATE, *n.* A steel plate, having a gradation of conical holes, through which wires are drawn to be reduced and elongated.

DREAD'BOLTED, *a.* Having bolts to be dreaded; as, *dread-bolted* thunder.

DREAD'NAUGHT, } *n.* A thick cloth
DREAD'NOUGHT, } with a long pile, used for warm clothing, or to keep off rain.—2. A garment made of such cloth.

DRĒAM'ERY, *n.* A habit of dreaming or musing.

DRĒAM'INESS, *n.* State of being dreamy.

DREAM'INGLY, *adv.* Sluggishly, negligently.

DRĒAM'Y, *a.* [add.] Relating to dreams.

DRĒARE,† *n.* [*See* DREARY.] Horror; misfortune; force. [*Spenser.*]

DREDE,† *n.* [Sax.] Fear; doubt. [*Chaucer.*]

DREDE,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To fear; to dread. [*Chaucer.*]

DREDE'FUL,† *a.* Dreadful. [*Chaucer.*]

DREDE'LES,† *a.* Without doubt. [*Chaucer.*]

DREDGE, *n.* [add.] A machine for clearing the beds of canals, rivers, harbours, &c. [*See* DREDGING-MACHINE.]

DREDGE, *v. t.* [add.] To remove sand, silt, or the like, from the bottoms of rivers, canals, harbours, &c.

DREDGE-BOX. *See* DREDGING-BOX.

DREDG'ER, *n.* [add.] A dredging-machine; a sort of open barge for removing sand, mud, and other depositions from the bottoms of rivers, harbours, docks, &c.

DREDG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Catching with a dredge; clearing or deepening with a dredging-machine; sprinkling, as with flour.

DREDG'ING-VESSEL, *n.* A dredging-machine or dredger.

DREEL'ING, *ppr.* Drilling. [*Scotch.*]

DREIGH, *a.* Tardy; slow; tiresome. [*Scotch.*]

DREINT,† *pret.* and *pp.* of *Drenche.* Drowned. [*Chaucer.*]

DRENCHE,† *v. t.* or *i.* [Sax.] To drown; to be drowned. [*Chaucer.*]

DRENCH'ES,† } *n.* Tenants *in capite.*
DRENG'ES,† } The tenure by which they held their lands was called *drengage.*

DRENT,† *pp.* [add.] Drowned. [*See* DRENCH.] [*Spenser.*]

DRERE,† *n.* [*See* DREAR.] Sorrow; sadness; dreariness. [*Spenser.*]

DRER'IMENT,† *n.* Dreariness; darkness. [*Spenser.*]

DRE'RINESSE,† *n.* Sorrow. [*Chaucer.*]

DRE'RY,† *a.* Sorrowful. [*Chaucer.*]

DRESS, *v. t.* [add.] *To dress ores*, to break and powder them in the stamping-mill, and afterwards wash them in a trough.—*To dress a ship*, to ornament her with colours as on days of rejoicing. [*See* DRESSING, *n.*]

DRESS, *n.* [add.] A lady's gown; as, a silk *dress;* a satin *dress.*

DRESSE,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To address; to apply. [*Chaucer.*]

DRES'SING, *n.* [add.] In *cookery*, the stuffing of fowls, pigs, &c.—In *founderies*, the cleaning of the castings after being taken from the moulds.

DRES'SING-GOWN, *n.* A light gown worn by a person while dressing.

DRES'SING-TABLE, *n.* A toilet, a table provided with conveniences for a person adjusting a dress.

DRETCHE,† *v. t.* or *i.* [Sax.] To vex; to trouble, to delay. [*Chaucer.*]

DRETCH'ED,† *pp.* Oppressed; troubled. [*Chaucer.*]

DRETCH'ING,† *n.* Delay. [*Chaucer.*]

DREV'ILL,† *n.* [*See* DRIVEL.] A driveller; a fool. [*Spenser.*]

DREW, (dru.) *pret.* of *Draw.* [*See* DRAW.]

DRIB, *v. t.* [add.] To cheat by small and reiterated tricks; as, to *drib* one out of money. [*Dryden.*]

DRIB'BLE, *v. i.* [add.] To act or think feebly; to want vigour or energy. [*Dryden.*]

DRID'DER, or **DREAD'OUR**, *n.* Dread; fear. [*Scotch.*]

DRIE,† *v. t.* (drec.) To suffer. [*See* DREE.] [*Chaucer.*]

DRIFE,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To drive. [*Chaucer.*]

DRIFT, *n.* [add.] In *geol.*, a term applied to earth and rocks which have been drifted by water, and deposited over a country while submerged.—*Drifts in the sheer-draught*, for "scores," read "scroles" or "scrolls."—*Drift*, in *constructive mech.*, a piece of iron or steel-rod used in driving back a key of a wheel, or the like, out of its place,

when it cannot be struck directly with the hammer The drift is placed against the end of the key, or other object, and the strokes of the hammer are communicated through it to the object to be displaced

DRIFT-BOLTS, *n* Bolts used for driving out other bolts They are commonly made of steel

DRIFT-LAND, *n* A yearly rent paid by some tenants for driving cattle through a manor.

DRIGIE, } *n* A funeral company
DRUDGIE, } compotation [*Scotch*]
DIRGIE, }

DRILL, *v t* [add] To exhaust or waste slowly, as, this accident hath *drilled* away the whole summer [*Swift*]

DRILL-BOW, *n* A small bow, generally made of a thin slip of steel the string of which is used for the purpose of rapidly turning a drill

DRILL STOCK, *n* In *mech*, the holder (of which there are many kinds) for receiving the fixed end of a drill

DRINK, *v t* [add] *Drank* for the *past participle*, as he has *drank* is very frequently used, but *drunk* instead of *drank* for the *preterite*, is now seldom used

DRINKER-MOTH, *n* The name of a fine large British moth, the *Odonestis potatoria* of naturalists, and so called from its long beak-like palpi projecting somewhat like a tongue from the front of the head

DRINKING, *a* Connected with the use of ardent spirits, as *drinking usages*

DRINKING BOUT, *n* A convivial revelry

DRINK OFFERING, *n* A Jewish offering of wine, &c [*Jeremiah*]

DRIP, *n* [add] The melted fat which *drips* from meat while roasting A dripping pan or vessel for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting That from which water drips

DRIP STONE, *n* [add] A filtering stone, familiarly so called by seamen

DRIVE, *v t* for Drove *pret* [*Spenser*]

DRIVE, *v t* for Driven *pp* [*Spenser*]

DRIVE, *v t* [add] To take on a drive or in a carriage as to *drive* a person to his door *To drive feathers or down* is to place them in a machine which by a current of air *drives* off the lightest to one end and collects them by themselves — *To drive a bargain*, to make a bargain

DRIVE, *n* [add] A course on which carriages are driven

DRIVELLING, *n* [add] The act of one who drivels, folly

DRIVER, *n* [add] In *weaving*, a piece of wood on a spindle, and placed in a box, which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp

DRIVER-ANT, *n* *Anomma arcens*, a singular species of ant, a native of West Africa This ant is so named from its *driving* before it almost every animal that comes in its way

DRIVING, *ppr* [add] Taking a drive

DRIVING, *a* Having great force of impulse, as, a *driving* wind or storm

DRIZZLE, *n* A small rain, mizzle, mist

DROGHLING, } *ppr* Wheezing and
COGHLING, } blowing [*Scotch*]

DROGOMAN See Dragoman

DROIT, *n* (drwa) [add] Title, fee, privilege —In *finance*, duty, custom —*Droits of admiralty*, perquisites attached to the office of admiral of England, or lord high admiral Of these perquisites, the most valuable is the right to the property of an enemy, as ships seized on the breaking out of hostilities By the civil list introduced on the accession of William IV., it was arranged that all the droits of admiralty which might accrue during his reign should be paid into the exchequer for the benefit of the public service, and this arrangement still continues

DROIT, *a* (drwa) Straight, right

DROLL, *a* [add] Ludicrous, queer, laughable ridiculous

DRONE-BEE, *n* The male bee

DRONGO, *n* The name of a genus of fly catching birds, with long, forked tails (Edolius) They are natives of India and the Asiatic islands

DRONKELEW,† *a* [Sax] Given to drink [*Chaucer*]

DRONKEN,† *pp* from *Drink* Drunk [*Chaucer*]

DRONY, *a* Sluggish, like a drone, dronish

DROOG, } *n* In the *East Indies*, a hill
DURGA, } fortress, a fortified rock

DROOP, *v t* To let sink or hang down, as to *droop* the head

DROP, *n* [add] In *marine language* the depth of a sail, from head to foot amid ships

DROP, *v i* [add] To sink into silence

DROPPING, *ppr* or *a* [add] *A dropping fire* in military affairs is a constant, irregular discharge of small arms

DROP SCENE *n* In *theatres*, a scenic picture usually painted with one suspended by pulleys which descends or *drops* in front of the stage

DROPSICALNESS, *n* The state of being dropsical

DROP-STONE *n* Spar formed into the shape of drops

DROPSY, *n* [add] A disease in succulent plants caused by an excess of water

DROPT, *pret* and *pp* from *Drop* often used instead of *dropped* [*See* Drop]

DROUGHT† *pret* of *Draw* [Sax] Drew [*Chaucer*]

DROUGHTY, *a* [add] Dry, as the weather and wanting drink

DROUKIT, *pp* or *a* Drenched [*Scotch*]

DROUTHINESS, *n* [add] Thirst dryness

DROVE *n* [add] In *husbandry* a narrow channel or drain, much used in the irrigation of land

DROVED, *a* In *masonry*, an epithet used in Scotland to designate what in England is called *tooled* [*See* Tool ing] *Droved ashler* chiselled or random tooled ashler, the most inferior kind of hewn work in building *Droved and broached* a term applied to work that has been first rough hewn, and then tooled clean *Droved and tooled* an epithet applied to work that is first droved, and then formed into shallow grooves or stripes, with a half or three quarter inch chisel, having the droved interstices prominent

DROVY,† *a* [Sax] Filthy; muddy, dirty [*Chaucer*]

DROW, *n* A cold mist, a drizzling shower [*Scotch*]

DROYLE,† *v i* See Droil [*Spenser*]

DRUDGING BOX, *n* A flour box for basting in cookery [*Scotch*]

DRUERIE,† *n* [Fr] Courtship, gallantry, a mistress [*Chaucer*]

DRUG DAMNED, *a* Condemned or detested for its drugs or poisons, as, *drug damned* Italy [*Shak*]

DRUGGE,† *v t* To drag [*Chaucer*]

DRUG'GED, *pp* [add] Dosed with drugs.

DRUG'STERS, *n.* Druggists [*Scotch*]

DRUM, *v t* [add] To summon, as by beat of drum [*Shak*]

DRUM, *v i* *To drum up* [add] To assemble or collect by influence and exertion, as, to *drum up* for recruits.

DRUM'-HEAD, *n* The head or top of a drum.—2. The top part of a capstan, which is pierced with a number of holes to receive the ends of the levers or bars employed to turn it round

DRUMMER, *n* [add] A name given in the West Indies to the *Blatta gigantea*, an insect which, in old timber and deal houses, has the power of making a noise at night, which very much resembles a pretty smart knocking with the knuckle upon the wainscotting

DRUMMOND LIGHT, *n* [From Capt Drummond] A very intense light produced by turning two streams of gas, one of oxygen and the other of hydrogen in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime This light was proposed by Capt Drummond to be employed in lighthouses Another light, previously obtained by the same individual, was employed in geodetical surveys, when it was required to observe the angles subtended between distant stations at night The light was produced by placing a ball or disk of lime in the focus of a parabolic mirror at the station to be rendered visible, and directing upon it, through a flame arising from a jet [illegible] stream of oxygen gas

DRUNKEN, *n* A term applied by workmen to a screw, the thread of which is uneven and produces an unsteadiness of motion in the nut

DRUXY, } *a* Among *ship builders*
DRUXEY, } an epithet applied to timber with decayed spots or streaks of a whitish colour in it

DRY, *a* [add] Cold expressive of a degree of displeasure, as, his answer was very short and *dry* —*Dry money* or *dry cash*, real coin, specie, as, he paid a hundred pounds in *dry money*

Dry wines, those in which the saccharine matter and the ferment are so exactly balanced that they have mutually decomposed each other, and no sweetness is perceptible The best Burgundy and Port are of this nature, and *dry wines* generally are considered the most perfect class, and are opposed to the *sweet wines*

DRY BEATEN, *a* Severely or hardly beaten [*Shak*]

DRY BLOW, *n* A blow which neither wounds nor sheds blood

DRY CUPPING, *n* The application of the cupping glass, without scarification, in order to produce revulsion of the blood from any part of the body

DRYERS, *n* Substances, chiefly metallic oxides, added to certain fixed oils to impart to them the property of *drying* quickly when used in painting

DRYNESS, *n* [add] A term applied to a style of painting in which the outline is harsh and formal, and the colour deficient in mellowness and harmony

DRY PILE, *n* A galvanic apparatus, in which the plates are separated by layers of farinaceous paste mixed with common salt

DRY RENT, *n* In *law*, a rent reserved without clause of distress

DRYRIHED,† } *n* Direness, dis-
DRERYHED,† } malness, sorrow [*Spenser*]

DRY SALTERY, *n* The articles kept

by a drysalter; the business of a drysalter

DRY-VOMIT OF MARRIOTT. A vomit consisting of equal parts of tartarized antimony and sulphate of copper, and taken without drink.

DUB, *v. t.* [add.] *To dub out*, among *plasterers*, to bring out a surface to a level plane, by pieces of wood, &c.

DUB'HE, *n.* A star of the first magnitude in the northern constellation Ursa Major

DU'BIATE, *v. i.* To doubt; to feel doubt [*Rarely used.*]

DUCK, *n.* [add.] *Lame duck* [See LAME in this *Supp.*]

DUCK-ANT, *n.* A term applied in Jamaica to a species of termes, or white ant, which, according to Mr. Gosse, constructs its nest on the branches or trunks of trees, where clusters of them may be seen, forming large, black, round masses, often as big as a hogshead

DUCK-BILLED, *a.* Having a bill like a duck, an epithet of the ornithorhynchus

DUCK-HAWK, *n.* A bird, the moor buzzard

DUCKIN, *n.* A fish, the local name of the fifteen spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus spinachia*)

DUCK'S-BILL LIMPET, *n.* A genus of gasteropodous mollusca, of which there are several exotic species found in shallow parts of the ocean

DUCT, *n.* [add.] In *bot.* ducts are long, continuous, cylindrical canals, which serve for the conveyance of fluid, having their sides marked with transverse lines, rings, or bars, or with dots. The varieties are the *annular*, the *scalariform*, the *reticulated*, and the *dotted*.

DUCTUS, *n.* [L.] In *anat.* a duct or tube which conveys away the secretion of a gland

DUDDY, *a.* Ragged [*Scotch.*]

DUDGEON, *n.* [add.] The haft or handle of a dagger [*Shak.*]

DUES, *n. plur.* Certain payments, rates, or taxes

DUETTE,† *n.* Duty [*Chaucer.*]

DUGONG, *n.* A herbivorous cetaceous animal, the *Halicore dugong.* It is a native of the Indian seas; it has a tapering body, ending in a crescent shaped

Dugong. *Halicore dugong.*

fin, and is about seven or eight feet in length. Its flesh is tender, and not unlike beef. The manatee is another species

DUG-OUT, *n.* In the *western states of America*, the name given to a canoe, or boat, hewn or *dug out* of a large log

DUKE, *n.* [add.] A commander [*Shak.*]

DULE-BRAINED, instead of **DULL-BRAINED** [*Shak.*]

DULCILOQUY, *n.* A soft manner of speaking

DULE,
DOLE, } *n.* Sorrow; mourning [*Scotch.*]
DOOL,

DULE'-TREE, *n.* The mourning-tree, similar to the *dun deurshuil* (the knoll of the tearful eye) of the Highlands, where the clan usually assembled to bewail any misfortune that befell the community [*Hist. of Ayrshire.*] "The Earl of Cassilis fell at Flodden, with many of his followers; and there is still to be seen, in front of the castle, a very large plane-tree, underneath whose melancholy boughs his sorrowing people are said to have spent several weeks in lamentations of their own and their country's calamity, for which reason it bears the appellation of the *dule-tree.*" [*Land of Burns.*] [*Scotch.*]

DULL, *v. t.* [add.] To cloy; to fall; to make less eager, as, to *dull* the appetite

DULL'ARDISM, *n.* Stupidity; doltishness [*Rare.*]

DUMASINE, *n.* An empyreumatic oil, obtained by rectifying acetone derived from the acetates

DUMB-CHALDER, *n.* See CHALDER.

DUMB'-SHOW, *n.* Gesture without words; pantomime; a tale or scene exhibited by signs, without language or words

DUMB-WAITER, *n.* A framework with shelves, placed between a kitchen and dining room, for conveying food, &c. When the kitchen is in the basement story, the *dumb-waiter* is made to rise and fall by means of pulleys and weights. — Also, a side table in a dining-room, with tops capable of being elevated and depressed, so as to form two or more shelves or trays at pleasure, on which dessert, &c., is placed until required

DUMFOUNDER, *v. t.* [add.] To strike dumb; to confound; to ruin [*Scott.*]

DUMPS, *n. plur.* [See DUMP.] Lamentations [*Spenser.*]

DUNCISHNESS, *n.* Quality of a dunce; folly

DUN-COW, *n.* A species of ray, the name given on the coast of Devonshire to the *Raia fullonica*

DUNELM,
DUNELMIA, } Roman names for Durham
DUNELMUM,

DUNG, *v. t.* [add.] In *calico printing*, to immerse in a bath of cow dung and warm water

DUNGIYAH, *n.* A vessel of heavy construction met with in the Persian Gulf, on the coasts of Arabia, and especially in the Gulf of Cutch. The dungiyahs sail by the monsoon, and arrive often in large companies at Muscat, celebrating their safe arrival with salvos of artillery, music, and flags. They have generally one mast, frequently larger than the vessel, are otherwise rigged like the buggala, and are difficult to navigate. They are alleged to be the oldest kind of vessels in the Indian seas, dating as far back as the expedition of Alexander.

Dungiyah of the Gulf of Cutch

DUNG-OWER, *pp.* Knocked over. [*Scotch.*]

DUNNIEWAS'SAL, *n.* See DUNIWASSAL

DUN'NOCK, *n.* The common hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*).

DUN SETS,† *n.* In *old records*, people who dwelt on hilly places

DUNSHIN,
DUNCHIN, } *ppr.* Jogging smartly with the elbow [*Scotch.*]

DUNT, *n.* A stroke; a blow, especially such as causes a dull, hollow sound. — As a *verb transitive*, to strike, so as to produce a dull, hollow sound; and as a *verb intransitive*, to beat; to palpitate, as the heart [*Scotch.*]

DUNT, *n.* A provincial name for a staggering affection, particularly observed in yearling lambs

DUODECIMAL, *a.* Proceeding in computation by twelves, as, *duodecimal* multiplication

DUPLE, *v. t.* To double [*Rarely used.*]

DUPLEX-QUERELA, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a double quarrel, — which see

DUPLO [L. *duplus.*] A term sometimes used as a prefix, and signifying twofold, or twice as much, as, *duplo-carburet*, twofold carburet

DURANCE, *n.* [add.] In *ancient times*, a kind of dress

NOTE. The word *durance*, which Prince Henry puns upon in a well-known passage in Shakspeare — "And is not a buff jerkin a most sweet robe of *durance*?" — has hitherto been rather guessed at than explained. The meaning, however, is clearly ascertained from the following entry in a *Book of Rates*, printed in 1675 —

Durance or *Duretty,*	} with thread, the yard } with silk, the yard	£00 06 08 00 10 00

"A suit of *durance* was, therefore, a well known, and what is more, a costly dress.

DURANTE [L.] During, as, *durante vita*, during life; *durante bene placito*, during pleasure

DURATE, *n.* In *music*, a term denoting a hard, harsh sound, which naturally offends the ear

DURESS, instead of **DURESS**

DURESSE,† *n.* [See DURESS.] [*Spenser.*]

DURGA, *n.* A Hindoo divinity [See DOORGA.]

DUSKED,† *pret.* from *Dusk.* Grew dark or dim. [*Chaucer.*]

DUST, *n.* [add.] *To kick up a dust*, a *colloquial* phrase, signifying to make a row, to cause a disturbance

DUST-BRAND, *n.* Smut — which see

DUSTUCK, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a passport, permit, or order, granted by the East India Company

DUSTY-FOOT, *n.* Same as PIEPOUDRE, — which see

DUTCH, *v. t.* To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as goose-quills

DUTCH' MINERAL, *n.* Copper beaten out into very thin leaves

DUTCH'-PINK, *n.* Chalk or whiting dyed yellow with a decoction of birch-leaves, French berries, and alum

DU TEE,† *n.* Duty [*Chaucer.*]

DU'TEOUSNESS, *n.* Quality of being obedient or respectful.

DU'TY OF AN ENGINE. In *Cornwall*, a term used to denote the number of millions of pounds of water raised one foot high, by the consumption of one bushel or ninety-four pounds of coal, without reference to time.

DUUM VIRI, *n.* [L.] *plur.* of *Duumvir*,—*which see.*

DWAM, } *n.* A qualm; a swoon; a
DWAUM, } sudden fit of sickness. [*Scotch.*]

DWELL,† *v. t.* To place as an inhabitant.

> The promise of the Father, who shall *dwell*
> His Spirit within them. *Milton.*

DWELL'INGS,† *n. plur.* [Sax.] Delays. [*Chaucer.*]

DWIN'DLE, *n.* Decaying powers; degeneration; gradual declination to insignificance; as, the *dwindle* of posterity. [*Johnson.*]

DWINED,† *pp.* [*See* DWINE.] Wasted. [*Chaucer.*]

DYE,† *v. i.* To die. [*Spenser.*]

DŸE-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on

DYE STER, *n.* A dyer [*Scotch.*]

DŸE'-STUFF, *n.* Materials used in dyeing.

DYN AM, *n.* A term proposed by Dr. Whewell to express a unit of work equal to a weight of one pound, raised through one foot in a second. The term was first introduced by French writers, who called the effect of a cubic metre of water raised through one metre a *dynamie* or *dyname.* If the quantity of work commonly called a horse-power be estimated at 33,000 pounds raised through one foot in a minute, that unit will be equivalent to 550 *dynams.*

DYNAM IC THEORY, *n.* A theory invented by Kant for explaining the nature of matter or the mode of its formation. According to this theory, all matter was originated by two antagonist and mutually counteracting principles called *attraction* and *repulsion*, all the predicates of which are referred to motion.

DYNAS TIDÆ, *n.* [Gr. δυναστης, a master.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, comprising several which are remarkable for their size, strength, and formidable appearance. They chiefly inhabit the tropical regions, excavating burrows in the earth. The elephant-beetle, hercules-beetle, and atlas-beetle, are species.

DY'NASTY, or **DŸN'ASTY.**

DYSÆSTHE SIA, *n.* [Gr δυς, with difficulty, and αισθανομαι, to perceive.] In *med. pathol.*, impaired feeling; insensibility.

DYS'CHROA, *n.* [Gr. δυς, and χροα, colour.] A discoloured state of the skin.

DYSCRA'SIA, *n.* Same as DYSCRASY.

DYSENTER'ICAL, *a.* Same as DYSENTERIC.

DYS'LYSINE, *n.* [Gr. δυς, and λυσις, solution.] The name given by Berzelius to a compound formed during the action of hydrochloric acid on bile. It has a resinous aspect, and is very sparingly soluble in hot alcohol; hence its name.

DYSO'PIA. *See* DYSOPY.

DYSOREX'IA. *See* DYSOREXY.

DYSPEP'SIA. *See* DYSPEPSY.

DYSPEP'TIC, *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsy.

DYSPHA GIA, *n.* *See* DYSPHAGY.

DYSPHO NIA. *See* DYSPHONY.

DYS'TOMOUS. Same as DYSTOMIC.

DYSU'RIA. *See* DYSURY.

DYSU'RIC, *a* Pertaining to dysury.

DYTIS'CIDÆ, *n.* A tribe of pentamerous coleopterous insects, of which the genus Dytiscus (water-beetle) is the type. It is a numerous family of beetles, everywhere found in fresh-water, and almost all oval and flattened in form, with oar-shaped hind-legs.

DZIG'GETAI, *n* The wild ass of Asia (*Asinus hemionus*), whose habits are so graphically recorded in the book of Job.

E.

ĒA'GLE, *n.* [add.] The eagles constitute a tribe (Aquilina) of the family Falconidæ. There are numerous species; as the golden eagle, the largest and noblest of European eagles; the imperial eagle, a native of South America, and the largest species known; the ring-tailed eagle; the wedge tailed eagle, a fierce Australian species; and the royal eagle, found chiefly about the borders of the river Amazon. Many species frequent the sea-shore rather than the inland heights, and feed upon fish, as well as upon aquatic birds. These are termed sea-eagles, or erores, and have the lower part of the leg bare of feathers, so that they can put their feet into the water to seize their fishy prey.

ĒA'GLE-HAWK, *n* Morphnus, a genus of predacious birds, with the wings shorter than the tail, with long tarsi and feeble claws. The species are natives of South America.

ĒA'GLE-OWL, *n.* The *Strix bubo* of Linn., and the *Bubo maximus* of Fleming. It is otherwise termed the great horned-owl, and is chiefly found in the mountainous parts of Central Europe.

ĒA'GLE-RAY, *n.* A large species of ray-fish, occasionally found in the British seas (*Myliobatis aquila*).

ĒAL'DER,† *n.* [Sax.] An elder or chief.

EAN'NARUICH, *n.* [Gael.] Strong soup, made by boiling beef or mutton in as much water as merely covers the meat.

EAR, *a.* Early. [*Scotch.*]

EARD, *n.* Earth. [*Scotch.*]

ĒAR'-DRUM, *n.* The tympanum, a membrane in the ear. [*See* MEMBRANA TYMPANI.]

ĒARE,† *n.* An ear of corn. [*Spenser.*]

ĒAR ED,† *pp* Ploughed. [*Chaucer.*]

ĒAR ING, *n* [add.] A rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed.

ĒAR -LIKE, *a* Resembling the ear.

EARN, *n.* *See* ERN.

EAR NEST, *n.* [add.] A part paid or delivered beforehand, as money or goods under a contract, as a pledge and security for the whole. In a *wider* sense, a pledge or assurance of more to come hereafter; as, to give *earnest* of success.

EARSE. *See* ERSE.

ĒAR -SHELL, *n.* Haliotis, a genus of univalve molluscs. [*See* HALIOTIS.]

ĒAR'-SORE, *n.* Something that offends the ear.

EARST,† *adv.* [*See* ERST.] At first; formerly.—*At earst*, as formerly. [*Spenser.*]

EARTH, *n.* [add.] Inheritance; possession. [*Shak.*]—A term of reproach to a base senseless person.

> Thou *earth*, thou, speak! *Shak.*

—*Earth of alum*, a substance obtained by precipitating the earth from alum dissolved in water by adding ammonia or potass. It is used for paints.—*Earth of bone*, a phosphate of lime existing in bones after calcination.

EARTH'ENWARE, *n.* [add.] [*See* POTTERY, PORCELAIN.]

EARTH'-FALL, *n.* The name given to a natural phenomenon which occurs when a portion of the earth's surface is elevated by some subterraneous force, then cleft asunder, and depressed, the space before occupied with solid earth becoming covered with water.

EARTH'-NUT, *n.* [add.] For *Bunium bulbocastanum*, read *Bunium flexuosum.* [*See* also ARACHIS in this *Supp.*]

EARTH'-OIL, } *n* A thick min-
OLEUM TER'RÆ, } eral fluid, which oozes from cracks of rocks in Sumatra, &c. It is of a dusky brown colour, has a penetrating smell, and is used in medicine. Much of what is sold as natural earth-oil is factitious.

EARTH'WARD, *adv.* Toward the earth.

ĒAR'-WŎRT, *n.* An herb, the *Hedyotis auricularia* of Linn., supposed to be good for deafness.

ĒASE, *n.* [add.] *Stand at ease*, a military command to draw the right foot back, and bring the weight of the body upon it.—*Ease arms*, a command to drop the right hand to the full extent of the arm.

EA'SEL, *n.* [add.] *Easel-pictures*, same as EASEL-PIECES,—*which see.*

EAS EL, *adv* Eastward. [*Scotch.*]

ĒAST ER, *n.* [add.] By statute, Easter is the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens upon, or next after the 21st of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after; but properly speaking, for the "full moon," in the above, the "fourteenth day of the moon" should be substituted.—*Easter dues* or *offerings*, in the *church of England*, certain dues payable by custom to the church at Easter.

ĒAST ERLING, *n.* A piece of money coined in the East by Richard II. of England.

ĒAST'ERLING, *a.* Belonging to the money of the Easterlings, or Baltic traders. Supposed to be the origin of the word *sterling.*

ĒAST ER-TERM, *n.* One of the four

terms during which the superior courts at Westminster are open. It begins on the 15th April, and ends on the 8th May.

EAST IN'SULAR, *a.* Relating to the Eastern Islands.

EA'SY, *a.* [add.] *Easy* is a word in common use among merchants and bankers. Thus, "the bank is *easy*" signifies that its loans are not extended, or that money is plentiful; "the market is *easy*" signifies that loans of money may easily be procured.

EA'SY, for Easily. [*Shak.*]

EAT, *v. t.* [add.] Pret. *eat* or *ate*.

EAT'AGE, *n.* Food for horses and cattle from the aftermath.

EAVES'-DROP, *v. i.* [add.] In a *figurative* sense, to watch for an opportunity of hearing the private conversation of others.

EAVES'-DROPPER, *n.* [add.] One who watches for an opportunity of hearing the private conversation of others.

EAVES'-DROPPING, *n.* The act of watching for an opportunity to hear the private conversation of others.

EB'LANINE, *n.* A volatile crystalline solid obtained from raw pyroxylic spirit. It is otherwise termed *pyroxanthine*.

EB'LIS, } *n.* In *Mahometan myth.*, a
IB'LEE, } demon; a jinnee; as, the *hall of eblis*, the hall of demons, pandemonium.

EB'ONIST, *n.* A worker in ebony.

E'BOR, } Roman names for
EBORA'CUM. } York.

EBRA'IKE,† *a.* Hebrew; hebraic. [*Chaucer.*]

EBUL'LIENCE, *n.* Same as Ebulliency.

EBUL'LIENT, instead of EBULLIENT.

EBULLI'TION, *n.* [add.] *Figuratively*, any intestine motion; a sudden burst; a pouring forth; an overflowing; as, an *ebullition* of passion; *ebullitions* of the imagination.

EBUR'NA, *n.* A genus of spiral, univalve mollusca, found in the Indian and Chinese seas. The shell is oval, thick, smooth, and umbilicated.

EBURNIFICA'TION, *n.* The conversion of substances into others which have the appearance or characters of ivory.

EBURNI'NÆ, *n.* A subfamily of the family Turbinellidæ, having the genus Eburna for its type.

EC'BASIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhet.*, a figure in which the orator treats of things according to their events and consequences.

ECBAT'IC, *a.* Relating to an event that has happened; denoting a result or consequence.

EC'BOLE, *n.* (ek'bo-le.) [Gr.] In *rhet.*, a digression, in which the speaker introduces another person speaking in his own words.

EC'CE HO'MO, *n.* [L. behold the man.] A name given to paintings which represent our Saviour crowned with thorns and bearing the reed.

ECCEN'TRICALLY, *adv.* With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner.

ECCEN'TRIC-GEAR, *n.* In *constructive mechanics*, all the links and other parts which transmit the motion of an eccentric.

ECCENTRIC'ITY, *n.* For "and A C or B C," read A C or B C.

ECCEN'TRIC-ROD, *n.* In *constructive mechanics*, the main connecting link by which the motion of an eccentric is transmitted.

ECCEN'TRIC-STRAP, *n.* In *constructive mechanics*, the band of iron which embraces the circumference of an eccentric, and within which it revolves. The eccentric-rod is attached to it, as shown in the cut of *steam-engine eccentric*,—*which see*.

ECCEN'TRIC-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel which is fixed on an axis that does not pass through the centre. Its action is that of a crank of the same length as the eccentricity. [*See* Eccentric.]

EC'CE SIG'NUM, *n.* [L.] See or behold the sign, evidence, proof, or badge.

ECCLE'SIA, *n.* [L., from Gr. ἐκκλησία.] An assembly; the assembly of Athens; a church; a congregation.

ECCLE'SIAST,† *n.* An ecclesiastic; the book of Ecclesiastes. [*Chaucer.*]

ECCLESIAS'TICAL COURTS, *n.* Courts in which the canon-law is administered, and causes ecclesiastical determined. The ordinary ecclesiastical courts are: (1), The *provincial courts*, including, in the province of Canterbury, the court of arches, the prerogative or testamentary court, and the court of peculiars; and in the province of York, the prerogative or testamentary court, and the chancery court. (2), The *diocesan courts*, being the consistorial court of each diocese, exercising general jurisdiction; the court or courts of one or more commissaries appointed by the bishop in certain dioceses, to exercise general jurisdiction within prescribed limits; and the court or courts of one or more archdeacons or their officials, who exercise general or limited jurisdiction, according to the terms of their patents, or to local custom. (3), *Courts of peculiars*, which are of various descriptions in most dioceses, and in some of them they are very numerous; such as royal, archiepiscopal, episcopal, decanal, subdecanal, prebendal, rectorial, and vicarial; and there are also some manorial courts, which exercise testamentary jurisdiction.—*Ecclesiastical commissioners*, in *England*, a body corporate, empowered to suggest measures conducive to the sufficiency of the established church, to be ratified by orders in council.—*Ecclesiastical corporations*, corporations in which the members are entirely spiritual persons, and incorporated as such, as bishops, certain deans, parsons, vicars, deans and chapters, &c. They are erected for the furtherance of religion and perpetuating the rights of the church.—*Ecclesiastical law*, the civil and canon law respecting spiritual offences and rights, wills of personalty, and matrimonial and defamation causes. [*See Ecclesiastical Courts* above.]

ECCLESIOL'OGIST, *n.* An antiquary versed in ecclesiology.

ECCLESIOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ἐκκλησία, and λόγος.] In *archæol.*, the science of antiquities as applied to churches and other ecclesiastical foundations.

ECCRE'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *patho.*, separation; excretion; the excretion of perspirable matter from the lungs and fæces.

ECCRINOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ἐκκρίνω, to separate, to strain off, and λόγος, discourse.] In *phys.*, a treatise on the secretions of the body.

EC'DYSIS, *n.* [Gr. ἔκδυσις.] In *entom.*, the act of putting off, coming out of, or emerging; escape. Applied to the pupa escaping from its envelope.

ECHE, *v. t.* for Eke. [*Shak.*]

ECHE,† *pron.* [Sax. ælc.] Each; every. [*Chaucer.*]

ECHE,† *v. t.* [*See* Eke.] To add; to add to; to increase. [*Chaucer.*]

ECHENE'IS, *n.* A genus of fish remarkable for a series of suckers on the top of the head. [*See* Remora.]

ECHIN'IDAN, *n.* A radiate animal, of the family Echinidæ.

ECHIN'ITAL, *a.* Relating to, or like the echinites.

ECHINOCH'LOA, *n.* A genus of coarse grasses, of which only one species, *E. crusgalli*, grows in Great Britain. It is found in the vicinity of London.

ECH'INOPS, instead of ECHINOPS.

ECH'IUM, *n.* [add.] Above fifty species of this genus of plants, even after being much restricted, have been described. They inhabit Europe and the other countries bordering on the Mediterranean, Madeira, Teneriffe, and Cape of Good Hope. All are worthy of cultivation.

ECH'OLESS, *a.* Having no echo.

ECLAMP'SIA, *n.* [Gr. ἐκλάμπω, to shine forth.] In *patho.*, rapid convulsive motions, especially of the mouth, eyelids, and fingers.

ECLIPSE', *n.* [add.] *Primarily*, any failure; particularly failure of the vital functions; a swoon.

ECLIP'TIC, *n.* [add.] *Plane of the ecliptic*, an imaginary plane which passes through the ecliptic, and is indefinitely extended. In this plane the earth's orbit is situated.

ECLIP'TIC, *a.* [add.] Pertaining to an eclipse.—*Ecliptic digit*, the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon, a term employed for defining the magnitude of an eclipse. [*See* Digit.]

ECON'OMY, *n.* Sig. 6. [add.] The regular harmonious system, on which the actions of living plants and animals are performed.

E CONVER'SO. [L.] On the contrary; on the other hand.

ECORCHÉE, *n.* [Fr.] In *paint.* and *sculp.*, the subject, man or animal, *flayed*, deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed for the purposes of study, the study of the muscular system being one of the greatest importance to the artist.

ECPHLY'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐκφλύζω, to bubble up.] In *patho.*, vesicular eruption, confined in its action to the surface.

ECPHONE'MA, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhet.*, a breaking out of the voice with some interjectional particle.

EC'PHYMA, *n.* [Gr. ἐκφύω, to spring out.] In *patho.*, a cutaneous excrescence; as a caruncle.

ECPYE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐκπυέω, to suppurate.] In *patho.*, a humid scall; impetigo.

EC'STASIS, *n.* [Gr.] Ecstasy.

ECTHLIP'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *prosody*, the elision of the final syllable of a word ending in *m*, when the next word begins with a vowel.

EC'THYMA, *n.* [Gr. ἔκθυμα.] In *patho.*, an eruption of pimples.

ECTRO'PIUM, *n.* [Gr. ἐκτρέπω, to evert.] In *patho.*, an unnatural eversion of the eyelids.

ECZE'MA, *n.* [Gr. ἐκζέω, to boil out.] A cutaneous disease, characterized by an eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin, usually crowded together, with little or no inflammation round their bases.

EDA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* Greedily; voraciously.

EDA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* Edacity.

EDEN'TALOUS, *a.* Toothless; having no teeth.

EDGE, *a.* Having an edge; sharp; edged; as, *edge* tools.

EDGE, *v. i.* [add.] *To edge down upon an object*, in *marine lan.*, is to approach it in a slanting direction.

EDGE'-RAIL, *n.* A rail placed on edge. The rails of the ordinary railway are laid in this way, and are sometimes so named to distinguish them from the flat-laid rails of the tram-road. [*See* EDGE-RAILWAY.]

ED'IBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being edible.

EDIFICA'TION, *n.* [add.] Act of building up; act of edifying; construction.

ED'IFIDE,† } *pp.* Edified; built.
ED'IFYDE,† } [*Spenser.*]

ED'IFY, *v. t.* [add.] To benefit; to favour. [*Shak.*]

ED'IFY, *v. i.* To be instructed or improved; to become wiser or better. [*Swift.*]

ED'IT, *v. t.* [add.] To conduct; to manage; as a literary publication, or periodical.

ED'ITED, *pp.* [add.] Conducted; managed.

ED'ITING, *ppr.* [add.] Conducting; managing.

EDI'TIO PRIN'CEPS, *n.* [L.] The first or earliest edition of a book.

ED'ITRESS, *n.* A female editor.

EDUCA'TIONIST, *n.* One who is versed in or who promotes education; one devoted to the cause of public instruction.

EDU'CIBLE, *a.* That may be educed.

EDUL'CORATE, *v. t.* [add.] In *modern chem.*, to cleanse pulverulent substances, by washing away all particles soluble in water.

EDUL'CORATED, *pp.* [add.] Freed from acid or other foreign substances.

EDUL'CORATING, *ppr.* [add.] Freeing from acid or other foreign substances.

EDULCORA'TION, *n.* [add.] The act of freeing pulverulent substances from acids or any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water.

EDUL'CORATIVE, *a.* [add.] Having the quality of purifying by affusion.

EDUL'CORATOR, *n.* A contrivance for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, watch-glasses, &c., by causing the water to drop from a tube inserted into the mouth of a phial, by expansion of the liquid by the warmth of the hand. The phial thus used is also called a *dropping-bottle.*

EE, *n.*; *plur.* *Een.* Eye. [*Scotch.*]

EEKE,† *v. t.* [*See* EKE.] To increase; to add to. [*Spenser.*]

EEK'ED,† *pp.* Increased; eked. [*Spenser.*]

EEL, *n.* Instead of "A species of Muræna, a genus of fishes belonging to the order of Apodes," read "The popular name of a genus (Anguilla) of fishes belonging to the family Murænidæ, and order Apodes." Eels in paste and vinegar are infusory animals belonging to the genus Vibrio.

EEL'-GRASS, *n.* In *America*, the popular name of the *Zostera marina*, or sea-wrack.

EEL'-OIL, *n.* An oil procured from eels by roasting them. It is employed as an ointment for stiff joints, and by ironmongers for preserving steel from rust.

EEL'-POUT, *n.* The local name of two different species of fish: (1), of the viviparous blenny; and (2), of the burbot (*Lota vulgaris*), the only fresh-water species of the family, which contains the cod and haddock.

EEL'-SHAPED, *a.* Shaped like an eel.

E'EN. [add.] The old plural for *eyes.*

E'EN, *n.* Evening. [*Scotch.*]

E'ER. (âr.) Contracted from *ever.*

EFFACE'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being effaced.

EFFECT', *n.* [add.] The impression produced upon the mind at the sight of a picture or other work of art, at the first glance, before the details are examined.—Also, the result of all the peculiar excellences of the true master; the *ensemble*, which is brilliant and striking, as in the works of Rubens.—Substance. [*Chaucer.*]

EFFEC'TION, *n.* [add.] Creation; production.

EFFEC'TIVELY, *adv.* [add.] In effect; in reality.

EFFEC'TIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being effective.

EFFECT'UAL ADJUDICA'TION, *n.* In *Scots law*, a legal security for a debt on the creditor's estate.

EFFEC'TUALNESS, *n.* The quality of being effectual.

EFFEIR' OF WAR, *n.* Warlike guise. [*Scotch.*]

EFFEM'INATE, *n.* A tender, delicate, womanish person. [*Cowper.*]

EFFEN'DI, *n.* [add.] The word *effendi* occurs as part of some titles of particular officers. [*See* REIS EFFENDI.]

EFFI'CIENCY, *n.* [add.] In *mech.*, the *efficiency* of a prime-mover is the amount of useful effect or actual work it yields, as compared with the power expended.

EFFLA'TION, *n.* The act of breathing out.

EFFLORES'CENCY, *n.* Same as EFFLORESCENCE.

EF'FLUENCY, *n.* Same as EFFLUENCE.

EF'FLUENT, *a.* [add.] Emanating; emitted.

EF'FLUENT, *n.* [Lat. *ex*, out of, and *fluere*, to flow.] In *geography*, a stream that flows out of another stream, or out of a lake. The Atchafalaya is an effluent of the river Mississippi.

EFFLU'VIA, *n. plur.* [*See* EFFLUVIUM.] Exhalations, vapours. Medical writers distinguish *effluvia* into the *contagious*, as the rubeolus; *marsh*, as miasmata; and those arising from *animals* and *vegetables*, as odours.

EFFUL'GENTLY, *adv.* In a bright or splendid manner.

EFFUSE', *v. i.* To emanate; to shed forth.

EFFU'SION, *n.* [add.] In *patho.*, the escape of any fluid out of the vessel, or viscus containing it, into another part.—Also, the secretion of fluid from the vessels, as of lymph or serum, on different surfaces.

EFFU'SIVE, *a.* [add.] Poured abroad; spread widely; as, the *effusive* wave. [*Pope.*]

EFFU'SIVENESS, *n.* State of being effusive.

EFTSONE',† } *adv.* *See* EFTSOONS.
EFTSONES',† } [*Chaucer.*]

EGALITEE,† *n.* [Fr.] Equality. [*Chaucer.*]

EG'ER,† } *a.* [Fr.] Sharp. [*Chaucer.*]
EG'RE,† }

EGE'RIA, *n.* One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Mr Hind, 1st September, 1850.

EGG'-BIRD, *n.* [add.] The name given to the *Hydrochelidon fuliginosum*, a species of tern, and according to Mr. Gosse, a bird of considerable commercial importance in the West Indies, as its eggs, in common with those of two other species of tern, form an object of profitable adventure to the crews of numerous small vessels, which collect them in the months of March, April, and May.

EGG'-CUP, *n.* A cup used for eating eggs at table.

EGGE'MENT,† } *n.* [Sax.] Incitement.
EGG'ING,† } [*Chaucer.*]

EGG'ER, *n.* One who incites; an egger or gatherer of eggs.

EGG'ER-MOTHS, *n.* Moths of the family Bombycidæ, and the genera Lasiocampa and Eriogaster. The *L. trifolii*, a well-known British moth, is called the *grass-egger*, and the *L. roboris*, the *oak-egger*, from the food of their caterpillars. The *Eriogaster lanestris* is the small egger of collectors.

EGG'ERY, *n.* A nest of eggs. [*Rare.*]

EGG'ING, *n.* Incitement.

EGG'LER, *n.* A collector of, or dealer in eggs.

EGG'-NOG, *n.* A drink used in America, consisting of the yolks of eggs beaten up with sugar, and the white of eggs whipped, with the addition of wine or spirits.—In *Scotland*, milk is added, and it is then called *auld man's-milk.*

EGG'-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of an egg; oviform.

EGG'-SHELL, *n.* The shell or outside covering of an egg.

E'GOISM, *n.* [add.] A passionate love of self, leading a man to consider everything as connected with his own person, and to prefer himself to everything in the world.

EGOTIS'TICALLY, *adv.* In an egotistical or self-conceited manner.

EGYP'TIAN-BLUE, *n.* A brilliant pigment, consisting of the hydrated protoxide of copper, mixed with a minute quantity of iron.

EID'ENT, *a.* Diligent, careful; attentive. [*Scotch.*]

EI'DER-DUCK, *n.* The *Anas mollissima* of Linn., and the *Somateria mollissima* of Leach. The king-eider is another species (*Somateria spectabilis*), not much unlike the preceding. [*See* EIDER.]

EIGH (ā.) An exclamation expressive of sudden delight. [*See* EH.]

EIGHT, *n.* (āit.) The number consisting of twice four.

EIGH'TEENTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval comprehending two octaves and a tenth.

EIGH'TY, *n.* The number containing eight times ten.

EILD. *See* ELD.

EILD'ING, *n.* Fuel. [*Scotch.*]

EIRE, *n.* *See* EYRE. [*Chaucer.*]

EISTEDD'FOD,† *n.* [W.] A meeting; an assembly or session of bards and minstrels formerly held in Wales.

EITH'LY, *adv.* Easily. [*Scotch.*]

EJECT'MENT, *n.* [add.] This is the only mixed action at common-law, the whole method of proceeding in which is anomalous, and depends on fictions invented and upheld by the courts for the convenience of justice, in order to escape from the inconveniences which were found to attend the ancient forms of real and mixed actions.

EJURA'TION,† *n.* [L. *ejuratio.*] A renouncing or resigning one's place.

EKE, *v. t.* instead of EKE.

EKE, *adv* instead of EKE
EKE, *n* instead of EKE
ELABORA'TION, *n* [add] In *phys*, the various changes which substances undergo in the act of assimilation, from the action of the living organs, previously to their becoming subservient to the purposes of nutrition
Elaboration of sap, in *vegetable phys*, is the process by which the crude fluid absorbed by the roots of plants is converted into the proper juice or nutritious sap
ELAB'ORĀTOR, *n* One who elaborates
ELÆODEN'DRON, *n* A genus of plants, nat order Celastraceæ The species are small trees, with opposite entire glabrous leaves *E glaucum* is a native of Ceylon and Coromandel, and is known by the name of *Ceylon tea* The fruit of all the species resembles that of the olive
ELA'IC ACID, *n* Same as OLEIC ACID
ELA'IN or ELĀINE
ELAIOM'ETER, *n* [Gr ἔλαιον oil and μέτρον measure] An instrument for detecting the adulteration of olive oil
ELANET, *n* The swallow-tailed kites (Elanus) are sometimes so called
ELAOP'TEN, *n* [Gr ἔλαιον oil] The liquid portion of a volatile oil the concrete portion being called *stearoptene* [*See* STEAROPTENE]
ELASMOTHE'RIUM, *n* [Gr ἐλασμός a plate and θηρίον a wild beast] An extinct genus of pachydermatous mammalia characterized by the laminated structure of the teeth and by being intermediate between the elephant and the horse
ELAS'TICNESS, *n* Elasticity [*Little us*]
ELA'TE, *pp* Elated [*Chaucer*]
ELA'TEDNESS, *n* The state of being elated
ELA'TER, *n* A genus of coleopterous insects [*See* ELATERIDÆ]
ELA'TER, *n* He or that which elates
ELATER, *n* [Gr ἐλατήρ a driver] In *bot* a spiral fibre found in great numbers mixed with the sporules in the theca of some cryptogamic plants It serves to disperse the sporules by uncurling
ELA'TOR, *n* He or that which elates
ELAYL, *n* Hydruret of acetyle, or olefiant gas
EL'BOW-GAUNTLET, *n* In *armoury* a long gauntlet of plate for the elbow adopted from the Asiatics in the 16th century
ELD, *n* [add] Old time former ages [*Shak*]
ELDE†, *n* *See* ELD [*Chaucer*]
ELDE†, *v t* or *i* To make old to grow old [*Chaucer*]
EL'DER-BERRY, *n* The fruit of the elder
EL'DER BUSH, *n* The *Sambucus nigra* of Linn [*See* ELDER]
EL DORA'DO, instead of ELDORADO
EL'DRITCH, *a* Hideous, ghastly, wild, demoniacal as, an *eldritch* shriek, an *eldritch* laugh [*Scotch*]
ELE'ATIC, *n* An adherent of the Eleatic philosophy
ELECT, *n* Sig 2 Instead of "chosen, read persons who are chosen — 3 Instead of 'chosen, read a nation or body chosen
ELEC'TION, *n* [add] In *law*, *election* is when a man is left to his own free-will, to take or do one thing or another which he pleases, and he who is to do the first act shall have the election, as, where a man has two forms of action by which he may recover his right, it is within his election to choose that according to which he will proceed
ELEC'TION-COMMITTEES, *n* In the *House of Commons*, committees appointed for the trial of election petitions and deciding controverted elections
ELEC'TIONEERING, *ppr* Using means or influence to promote an election furthering an election, or being employed about it
ELEC'TIVE, *a* [add] *Elective franchise* [*See* FRANCHISE]
ELEC'TOR, *n* [add] One who has the right of voting for a representative or representative in Parliament one who has the right of choosing public officers a voter In free governments, the people or such of them as possess certain qualifications of age character and property, are the electors of their representatives &c in parliament, assembly or other legislative body
ELEC'TORALITY, *n* Electorate
ELEC'TORIAL, *a* Relating to an elector or election
ELEC'TORSHIP, *n* The office of an elector
ELEC'TRIPETER, *n* [Gr ἤλεκτρον and τρέπω to turn] An instrument for changing the direction of electrical currents
ELEC'TRIC AURA, *n* [*Electric* and L *aura*, a breeze or gentle gale] A current or breeze of electrified air employed as a mild stimulant in electrifying delicate parts as the eye
ELEC'TRIC CIRCUIT, *n* The passage of electricity from an excited body to that is under charged by means of metallic wires or conductors If the communication be arrested by bad conductors the circuit is said to be *broken*
ELEC'TRIC COLUMN, *n* A kind of electric pile invented by De Luc composed of thin plates of different metals in the usual order with discs of writing paper interposed between them
ELEC'TRIC CURRENT, *n* A stream of electricity passing from an electrically over charged to another undercharged by means of a conductor or conductors or it is the transfer of the two electric forces in opposite directions
ELEC'TRIC EEL, *n* The *Gymnotus electricus* [*See* GYMNOTUS]
ELEC'TRICITY, *n* [add] *Animal electricity* galvanism, which see *Atmospheric electricity* the electricity which is produced in the atmosphere and which becomes visible in the form of lightning
ELEC'TRIC KITE, *n* A contrivance employed by Franklin to verify his hypothesis respecting the identity of electricity and lightning It resembles in shape a schoolboy's kite but is covered with silk and varnished paper, and armed with a wire The string is hemp, with a piece of silk cord next the hand If such an apparatus be raised during a thunder storm and a key be suspended at the junction of the twine and silk a Leyden jar may be charged, but the experiment is not free from danger
ELEC'TRIC SPARK, *n* When a body containing only its natural state of electricity is presented sufficiently near a body electrified *positively* or *negatively*, a quantity of electricity will force itself through the air from the latter to the former, appearing in the form of an intense spark, called the *electric spark*
ELEC'TRIZERS, *n* The name given by Harrington to plates of copper and zinc, or silver and zinc, of various forms, for medical purposes
ELEC'TRO-BIOLOGY, *n* The name given to a new science, which professes to explain vital and even mental phenomena, by referring them to voltaic action In this science the animal membranes and fluids are considered to take the place of metallic plates, wires, and acids, and to constitute a living voltaic battery, or rather, a double voltaic battery, one, termed the *peripheral battery* existing in the body, and the other, termed the *central battery* existing in the brain In connection with this science a number of new terms have been formed, as *electro asthenes*, *opsasthenes*, *ousasthenes*, *phreno asthenes*, *electro bio dynamics*, *electro-nosmics*, *electro therapeutics*, *bio electrolysis*, &c, but the science is not sufficiently established to warrant the regular introduction of such terms into this *Dictionary*
ELEC'TRO-CHEM'ICAL, *a* Pertaining to electro chemistry
ELEC'TRO-CHEM'ISTRY, *n* [add] Electro chemistry is based on the assumption that the attractive force of opposite electricities is the fundamental cause of all chemical combinations and, hence that every compound substance consists of one positively and one negatively electrified element
ELEC'TRODE, *n* [add] The point or surface at which the electricity enters, or the point immediately touching the *positive pole* is termed the *anode*, and the point at which the electricity departs or the point next to the *negative pole* is called the *cathode* [*See* ANODE in this *Supp*, and CATHODE in *Dict*]
ELEC'TROLOGY, *n* [Gr ἤλεκτρον and λόγος discourse] A name given to that department of physical science which treats of electricity
ELEC'TROLYZABLE, *a* Susceptible of decomposition by the voltaic pile
ELEC'TROLYZATION, *n* The act of electrolyzing
ELEC'TRO-NEGATIVES, *n* Those bodies which, during decomposition, appear at the positive pole of the voltaic battery Oxygen is the most electro-negative of all known bodies
ELEC'TRO-PLATING, *n* A method of depositing a coating of silver, or other metal by means of voltaic electricity on a surface of copper or other metal from a solution of the cyanide or chloride dissolved in cyanide of potassium [*See* ELECTRO GILDING]
ELEC'TRO-POSITIVES, *n* Those bodies which during decomposition appear at the negative pole of the voltaic battery Potassium is the most electro positive of all known bodies
ELEC'TRO-PUNCTURATION, *n* The operation of inserting two or more needles in a part affected and then touching them with the wires from the poles of a galvanic machine
ELEC'TRO-TELEGRAPHIC, *a* Pertaining to the electric telegraph [*See* TELEGRAPH]
ELEC'TRO-THERMANCY, *n* [Gr θέρμη heat] That branch of electrical science which investigates the effects produced by the electric current upon the temperature of good conductors,

when it is made to pass from one metal into another. The effects thus produced are the converse of those of thermo-electricity.

ELEC'TRO-TINT, *n.* An application of electrotype, or a method of etching by galvanism, in which the required subject is painted on copper with a thick varnish or paint. The plate being then properly prepared, is subjected to the action of the voltaic circuit, or electro-coppering process, and a plate is thus produced for working in the copper-plate press, having the lines of the device marked in intaglio, or sunken.

ELECTROTON'IC STATE, *n.* The name given to the peculiar latent state of an induced conductor, during the continued action of the electric current upon it.

ELEGI'AC, *n.* Elegiac verse.

ELEGI'ACAL, *a.* Same as ELEGIAC.

ELE'GIT, *n.* [add.] The writ of *elegit* now extends [*see* EXTEND] all the debtor's lands, instead of a moiety as before, and also the debtor's customary and copyhold lands, subject to the rights of the lord of the manor, and also lands over which the debtor has any disposing power. The 5 and 6 Vict., c. 98, abolished poundage on this writ.

ELEMENT'ALLY, *adv.* In an elemental manner.

EL'EMENTS, *n.* In *physics*, the data employed in a calculation, as of an eclipse, place of a planet, &c. [*See* ELEMENT.]

EL'EMINE, *n.* The crystalline and purified resin of elemi.

ELENCH'TICAL,† *a.* Same as ELENCHICAL.

ELENCH'US, *n.* [L.] *See* ELENCH.

ELENGE',† *a.* (elenj) [Sax.] Strange; dull; cheerless; solitary. [*Chaucer.*]

ELENGE'NESSE,† *n.* (elenj'ness.) Care; trouble. [*Chaucer.*]

ELEPHAN'TOPUS, *n.* Elephant's-foot, a genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. *E. scaber* is common in almost all parts of India, in dry, elevated positions. The natives on the Malabar coast use a decoction of the leaves and root in cases of dysuria. [*See* ELEPHANT'S-FOOT.]

EL'EPHAS, *n.* The elephant, a genus of proboscidian pachydermata. [*See* ELEPHANT.]

EL'EVATING CAUSES, *n.* In *geol.*, a term applied to those causes which operate in bringing about volcanoes and earthquakes, and in gradually elevating portions of the earth's crust. They are chiefly owing to fire, and are therefore sometimes designated *igneous agency*.

ELEVA'TION, *n.* [add.] Height; altitude; height above the surface of the earth; angular height, or angle of elevation. [*See* ELEVATION, sig. 11.]

EL'EVATOR, *n.* [add.] In *mech.*, a hoisting-machine, an apparatus by which goods, &c., are raised to upper flats of the factory, by means of the motive power employed in driving the other machinery.

ELEV'EN, *n.* The number ten and one.

ELEV'ENTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval consisting of ten conjunct degrees, or eleven diatonic sounds.

ELF, *n.* [add.] A term for an infant or little child.

ELFE,† *n.* An elf. [*Chaucer.*]

ELFE'-QUENE,† *n.* Queen of elves or fairies. [*Chaucer.*]

ELF'-SHOT, *n.* Same as ELF-BOLT,—*which see.*

ELIGIBIL'ITY, *n.* [add.] Capability of being chosen to an office.

ELIM'INATE, *v. t.* [add.] In *algebra*, to cause a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation.

ELIMINA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the act of banishing or turning out of doors; rejection.

ELINGUA'TION, *n.* [L. *ex*, and *lingua*, the tongue.] In *law*, the punishment of cutting out the tongue.

ELITE, *n.* [add.] A choice or select body.

ELLES,† *adv.* Else. [*Chaucer.*]

EL'LICK, *n.* The *red-ellick* is the Cornish name of a fish, the cuckoo-gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*).

ELLINGE,† *a.* [Sax. *ælenge.*] Cheerless; sad.

ELLING'NESS,† *n.* Loneliness; dulness; cheerlessness.

ELLIP'SIS, } *n.* [add.] *Ellipsis* is generally used in the grammatical sense, and *ellipse* in the geometrical.
ELLIPSE,

ELLIP'TIC COMPASSES, *n.* An instrument for describing an ellipse by continued motion. [*See* TRAMMELS.]

ELLIP'TIC FUNCTIONS, *n.* In the *integral calculus*, a large class of integrals, closely related to, and containing among them the expression for the arc of an ellipse. Every elliptic function represents the arc of some algebraic curve.

ELLIP'TIC POLARIZATION, *n.* In the *undulatory theory of light*, the name given to a supposed rotation of the particles of ether in the peripheries of ellipses, when a pencil of plane polarized light is made to suffer reflections in the interior of glass, or at the surfaces of polished metals.

EL'MEN, *a.* Of or belonging to the elm.

EL'MIS, *n.* A genus of small aquatic coleoptera found adhering to the under sides of stones lying at the bottom of running water.

ELOGE, *n.* (ā lōzh'.) [Fr.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead.

ELO'HIM, *n.* [Heb. *plur.*] One of the names of God. [*Gen.* 1.]

ELON'GATE, *a.* In *bot.*, drawn out; elongated.

ELSE, *adv.* [add.] To another person; as, she is *else* devoted.

EL'SHIN, *n.* An awl. [*Scotch.*]

ELUCTA'TION, *n.* [L. *eluctatus.*] The act of bursting forth; the act of struggling to get through; escape.

ELU'DED, *pp.* Escaped; avoided; evaded.

ELU'DING, *ppr.* Escaping; avoiding; evading.

E'LUL, *n.* The twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, and the sixth of the ecclesiastical. It corresponds nearly to our August.

ELV'ISH-MARKED, *a.* Marked or disfigured by elves. [*Shak.*]

EL'YTRA, instead of ELY'TRA.

EL'YTROID, *a.* [Gr. ἔλυτρον, and εἶδος, likeness.] Sheath-like.

EL'YTRON, *n.* [*See* ELYTRA.] A sheath, or upper crustaceous membrane, which forms the superior wing of the order of beetles. The two elytra are, in some genera of beetles, united; such beetles are of course apterous.

EL'YTRUM, *n.* Same as ELYTRON.

EL'ZEVIR EDITIONS, *n.* Editions of the classics, &c., published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam and Leyden, from about 1595 to 1680, and highly prized for their accuracy and elegance.

EM'ANATE, *a.* Issuing out; emanant. [*Rare.*]

EMAN'CIPIST, *n.* A term in use in *New South Wales* for a convict who has been pardoned or emancipated. Sometimes used for *emancipationist.*

EMARGINA'TION, *n.* Act of taking away the margin.

EMARGIN'ULA, *n.* [L. *emargino*, to take away the margin.] A genus of cap-shaped limpets, having a fissure on the anterior margin of the shell.

EMBALL',† *v. t.* To encircle or embrace.

EMBALL'ING,† *n.* An embrace.

EMBAR'GO, *v. t.* [add.] To stop; to hinder from being prosecuted by the departure or entrance of ships; as, to *embargo* commerce.

EMBARGUE'MENTS, *n.* Embargoes. [*Shak.*]

EMBARK'MENT,† *n.* Act of embarking; enterprise.

EMBARQUE'MENT,† *n.* Same as EMBARKMENT.

EMBAS'SADE,† *n.* An embassy; ambassadors. [*Spenser.*]

EMBAY', *v. t.* [add.] To soothe; to lull; to delight. [*Spenser.*]

EMBAYD',† *pp.* Delighted. [*Spenser.*]

EMBAYLD',† *pp.* [Fr. *emballer.*] Bound up. [*Spenser.*]

EMBEL'ISE,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To embellish; to beautify. [*Chaucer.*]

EMBEL'LISHT,† *pp.* Embellished; beautified and adorned. [*Spenser.*]

EMBEZ'ZLEMENT, *n.* [add.] Larceny by clerks, servants, or agents.

EMBLAZE', *v. t.* [add.] To kindle; to set in a blaze. [*Pope.*]

EM'BLICA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. *E. officinalis* is a native of most parts of India. The bark of this tree is astringent, and is used in India as a remedy for diarrhœa. The fruit, when eaten, acts as a mild purgative.

EMBOD'Y, *v. t.* [add.] To form into a body; to make corporeal; to invest with matter, as, to *embody* the soul or spirit; a form *embodied*.

EMBOD'Y, *v. i.* To unite into a body, mass, or collection; to coalesce.

EMBOITE'MENT, *n.* [French, the situation of one box within another.] A term used by Bonnet to describe that species of generation by which hundreds and thousands of individuals lie one within the other, each possessing a series of complete organized parts.—2. In *French military tactics*, a term for closing up a number of men for the purpose of securing the front ranks from injury.

EMBOLDE',† *v. t.* To embolden. [*Chaucer.*]

EMBOLIS'MICAL, *a.* Same as EMBOLISMIC.

EMBOSS', *v. i.* To retreat; to take shelter in woods.

EMBOSSE',† *v. t.* [Fr. *emboister.*] To inclose; to sheathe or lodge, as a spear. [*Spenser.*]

EMBOSS'ED, *pp.* [add.] Swollen; puffed up. [*Shak.*]

EMBOST',† *pp.* Embossed; ornamented; inclosed; overwhelmed. A deer is said to be *embossed*, when she is so hard pursued that she foams at the mouth. [*Spenser.*]

EMBOWD',† *pp.* Bent; arched. [*Spenser.*]

EMBOYSSE'MENT,† *n.* [Fr.] Ambush. [*Chaucer.*]

EMBRACE', *v. t.* [add.] To hold; to keep possession of; as, grief and sorrow *embrace* his heart. [*Shak.*]

EMBRĂCE'OR, } *n.* In *law*, one who
EMBRA'SOR, } practises embracery.

EMBRA'SURE, *n.* [add.] Embrace. [*Shak.*]

EMBREW'ED,† *pp.* Imbrued; steeped, or moistened. [*Spenser.*]

EM'BRING-DAYS,† *n.* Ember-days. [*See* EMBER.]

EMBROGLIO. *See* IMBROGLIO.

EMBROIL', *v. i.* To be in commotion; to become disturbed.

EMBROIL',† *n.* Perplexity; confusion; embarassment.

EMBRONZE', *v. t.* To cover with bronze. [*See* BRONZE.]

EMBROUD'ED,† *pp.* [Fr.] Embroidered. [*Chaucer.*]

EM'BRYO-BUDS, *n.* In *bot.*, spheroidal solid bodies, of unknown origin, resembling woody nodules, formed in the bark of trees, and capable of extending into branches under favourable circumstances.

EMBRYOG'RAPHY, instead of **EMBRYO'GRAPHY.**

EM'BRYONATÆ, *n.* In *bot.*, a term given by Richard to denote plants with the same stamens and pistils, and an embryo to the seed; they thus contain both monocotyledons and bicotyledons of Jussieu.

EM'BRYONATED, *a.* Formed like an embryo; relating to an embryo; possessing an embryo.

EMBRYON'IC, instead of **EM'BRYONIC.**

EMBRYON'IC SAC, *n.* A small sac or vesicle met with in most plants, at the apex of the nucleus of the ovule, and in which the embryo is formed.

EMBRYOT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or resembling an embryo; embryonic.

EMBU'SY, instead of **EMBUSY.**

EME,† *n.* [Sax.] Uncle. [*See* EAME.] [*Chaucer.*]

EMEN'AGOGUE. *See* EMMENAGOGUE.

EMEND'ALS, *n.* An old word still made use of in the accounts of the Society of the Inner Temple; where so much in *emendals* at the foot of an account on the balance thereof, signifies so much money in the bank or stock of the houses, for the reparation of losses or other emergent occasions.

EM'ENDATOR, instead of **EMENDA'TOR.**

EMEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Corrected; made better; improved.

EM'ERALD-GREEN, *n.* A pigment of a vivid light-green colour, prepared from the arseniate of copper, used both in oil and water-colour painting. It is also called *Scheele's green.*

EMERG'ENT-YEAR, *n.* The epoch or date whence any people begin to compute their time. Our *emergent* year is the year of the birth of Christ.

EMER'ITI, *n. plur.* [L.] An epithet applied to soldiers and other public functionaries of ancient Rome, who had retired from their country's service. On these occasions the parties became entitled to some remuneration resembling our half-pay.

EMER'ITUS, *n. plur. Emeriti.* [L.] One who has been honourably discharged from public service, or from a public office.

EMET'ICAL, *a.* Same as EMETIC.

EM'ETIN, or **EM'ETINE,** instead of **EM'ETIN,** or **EM'ETIN.**

EMEUTE', *n.* (emūt'.) [Fr.] A seditious commotion or mob; a riot; a tumult.

E'MEW. *See* EMU.

EMFORTH',† *prep.* [Sax.] Even with. [*Chaucer.*]

EM'ICANT, *a.* Beaming forth; sparkling; flying off; issuing rapidly.

EMIGRA'TIONIST, *n.* An advocate for emigration.

EMIS'SION, *n.* [add.] *Theory of emission*, the *corpuscular theory*, propounded by Newton for explaining the nature and phenomena of light. According to this theory the sun, and all other luminous bodies, have the property of sending forth, or *emitting*, in all directions, exceedingly minute particles of their substance in right lines, with prodigious velocity, and these particles falling upon the eye, produce the sensation of vision. [*See* LIGHT, UNDULATORY THEORY.]

EMIS'SIVE, *a.* Sending out; emitting.

EM'ISSORY, *a.* [L. *emissorius.*] In *anat.* and *phys.*, an epithet applied to ducts which convey fluids out of the body, especially to certain veins.

EMMÄR'BLE,† } *v. t.* To bestow, or in-
ENMÄR'BLE,† } vest with the qualities of marble; to harden, or render cold. [*Spenser.*]

EMMENOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. εμμηνια, menstrual discharges, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise on menstruation.

EMPÄIRE',† *v. i.* To impair; to grow worse. [*Spenser.*]

EMPAIS'TIC WORK, *n.* [Gr. εμπαιω, to impress upon, to stamp.] Inlaid work resembling the modern *buhl;* marquetry. It consisted of laying threads, or knocking pieces of different metals into another metal.

EMPÄR'LAUNCE,† *n.* Imparlance; parley. [*Spenser.*]

EMPEACH',† *v. t.* To impeach; to hinder. [*Spenser.*]

EMPEIRE',† *v. t.* [Fr.] To impair, to hurt. [*Chaucer.*]

EMP'ERICE,† *n.* [Fr.] Empress. [*Chaucer.*]

EMPER'ILL,† *v. t.* To imperil, to endanger. [*Spenser.*]

EM'PEROR-MOTH, *n.* A handsome species of moth (*Saturnia pavonia*), found in this country.

EM'PEROR (PURPLE-), *n.* The handsomest of the British butterflies (*Apatura iris*), is popularly so called.

EM'PHASIS, *n.* [add.] A peculiar impressiveness of expression, or weight of thought; as, to dwell on a subject with great *emphasis.*

EMPHAT'ICALNESS, *n.* State of being emphatical. [*Rar. us.*]

EM'PHYMA, *n.* [Gr. εν, and φυω, to spring forth.] In *patho.*, a tumour, including the sarcomatous, the encysted, and the bony species.

EMPHYSE'MA, *n.* [add.] Wind-dropsy; a swelling produced by air diffused in the cellular tissue.

EMPHYTEU'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *law*, a contract by which houses or lands are given for ever, or for a long term, on condition of their being improved and a small annual rent paid to the grantor.

EM'PIRIC, or **EMPIR'IC,** *n.*

EMPIR'ICAL LAWS, *n.* In *science*, the name given to those uniformities which observation or experiment show to exist without their being referred to a general cause. The term is employed to indicate that the law is not regarded as the ultimate law of the phenomena, but simply connects them till such law may be discovered.

EMPLIE',† *v. t.* To infold; to involve. [*Chaucer.*]

EMPRESSE',† *v. i.* [Fr.] To crowd. [*Chaucer.*]

EMPROSTHOT'ONOS, *n.* [Gr. εμπροσθεν, before, and τεινω, to draw.] In *med.*, a spasmodic action of the muscles, drawing the body forward; clonic spasm.

EMP'TIONAL, *a.* That may be purchased.

EMP'TY, *a.* [add.] Free; rid.

I shall find you *empty* of that fault. *Shak.*

EMP'TY-HANDED, *a.* Having nothing in the hands.

EMP'TY-HEADED, *a.* Void of understanding; having few ideas.

EMP'TY-HEARTED, *a.* Destitute of feeling, or sensibility.

EMPYE'MA, instead of **EMPYEMA.** [add.] Among *modern physicians*, this term is employed to signify all collections of fluid in the pleura which do not arise from an obstruction to the circulating system, and are not of a gaseous nature.

EMPYREU'MA, *n.* [add.] In *chem.*, burnt smell; the odour of some oily animal or vegetable substances, when slightly burnt in close vessels, or when subjected to destructive distillation.

EMPYREUMAT'IC, *a.* [add.] *Empyreumatic* is applied to the acid and to the oil which result from the destructive distillation of vegetables, and hence hartshorn is called the *empyreumatic alkali.*

EMPYREU'MATIZE, *v. t.* To render empyreumatic by destructive distillation.

E'MU, } *n.* [add.] This bird differs
E'MEU, } from the cassowary in not having the helmet, and from the ostrich in having its feet three-toed. Its feathers are double, and of a dull, sooty-brown colour, and those about the head and neck are of a hairy texture. The wings are small, and useless for flight.

EM'ULOUSNESS, *n.* Quality of being emulous.

E'MU-WREN, *n.* An Australian bird, the *Stipiturus malachurus*, so named from the tail-feathers being loose-webbed, and bearing some resemblance to those of the emu.

E'MYDÆ, *n.* A family of chelonian reptiles, comprehending the water-turtles or mud-tortoises, and intermediate in form between the turtles and land-tortoises.

EMYDOSAU'RIANS, *n.* Blainville's name for an order of reptiles, embracing the crocodiles.

E'MYS, *n.* A genus of chelonian reptiles, comprehending the fresh-water tortoises.

ENACT'MENT, *n.* [add.] The act of voting, decreeing, and giving validity to a law; a law enacted; a decree.

ENAM'EL, *a.* Relating to the art of enamelling.

ENAM'EL, *n.* [add.] The metals used in enamel painting are gold, silver, and copper; the two latter are usually gilt. —*Enamel painting on lava*, a newly-invented style of painting, very serviceable for monuments. The material consists of volvic stone, and lava from the mountains of Auvergne.

ENANTHE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. εν, and ανθεω, to flourish.] Rash exanthem; including scarlet-fever, measles, and nettle-rash.

ENBOS'ED,† *pp.* [Fr. *embosqué.*] Sheltered in a wood. [*Chaucer.*]

ENBRAUDE',† *v. t.* [Fr.] To embroider. [*Chaucer.*]

ENCÆ'NIA, *n.* *See* ENCENIA in this *Supp.*

ENCAN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. εν, and κανθος, the corner of the eye.] A small tumour

or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye.

ENCASH'MENT, *n.* Among *bankers*, the payment in cash of a note, draft, &c.

ENCAUS'TIC, *a.* [add.] *Encaustic painting*, a kind of painting among the ancients, in which, by heating or *burning in* wax, the colours were rendered permanent in all their original splendour.

ENCAUS'TIC TILES, *n.* Decorated paving-tiles of baked pottery, much used in the pavements of churches and other ecclesiastical edifices of an early date, and recently brought again into use, with various improvements.

ENCÆ'NIA, *n.* [Gr. ἐγκαίνια.] Festivals anciently commemorative of the founding of a city, or the dedication of a church; and in later times, ceremonies renewed at certain periods, as at Oxford, at the celebration of founders and benefactors.

EN'CENSE,† *n.* [Fr.] Incense. [*Chaucer.*]

EN'CENSE,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To burn incense; to burn incense to. [*Chaucer.*]

ENCEPH'ALIC, *a.* Situated in the head; belonging to the head or brain.

ENCEPHALI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the brain.

ENCEPH'ALOID, *a.* [Gr. ἐγκέφαλον and εἶδος, resemblance.] Cerebriform; resembling the matter of the brain; a term applied to a morbid product which constitutes the mass of the disease called schirrus or cancer.

ENCEPH'ALOS, *n.* [Gr. ἐγκέφαλος.] The brain; the contents of the skull, consisting of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla-oblongata, and membranes. Also written *Encephalon*.

ENCHAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of enchaining, or state of being enchained.

ENCHANT'MENT, *n.* [add.] Anything produced, or seemingly produced by magical charms; anything highly wonderful or delightful.

ENCHAUF'ING,† *n.* [Fr.] Heat. [*See* ENCHAFE.] [*Chaucer.*]

ENCINC'TURE, *n.* A covering; a cincture.

ENCLASP, *v. t.* [add.] To fasten with a clasp.

ENCLIT'ICAL, *a.* Same as ENCLITIC.

ENCLŌS'ER, or INCLŌS'ER.

ENCLŌS'ING, or INCLŌS'ING.

ENCLŌS'URE, or INCLŌS'URE.

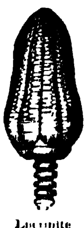
ENCOL'LAR, *v.* To surround with a collar.

ENCOM'PASS, *v. t.* [add.] To get into one's power; to obtain. [*Shak.*]

ENCORP'ORING,† *ppr.* [Fr.] Incorporating. [*Chaucer.*]

ENCRI'NAL, *a.* Same as ENCRINIC.

EN'CRINITES, *n.* A genus (Encrinus) of petrified crinoideans, known by the name of stone-lilies, or lily-shaped animals, and supposed to have been among the earliest inhabitants of the deep. The animal possessed a column formed of numerous round depressed joints, adhering by a radiating grooved surface, and becoming pentangular near the pelvis, which is composed of five pieces, giving a lateral insertion to the first series of costal plates, to which the second series and scapulæ succeed, whence the tentaculated arms or fingers proceed, formed by double series of joints. The petrified bones of encrinites compose vast strata of entrochal marble. The term encrinites is frequently applied to the crinoidea generally, both recent and fossil.


Encrinite

EN'CRINUS, *n.* *See* ENCRINITES.

ENCYCLOPED'IC, *a.* Same as ENCYCLOPEDICAL.

ENCYCLOPE'DISM, *n.* The labour of writing or making encyclopedias. [*Rare.*]

ENDEAR', *v. t.* [add.] To attach one's self; to bind by ties of affection and love. [*Shak.*]

ENDEAR'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Having a tendency to make dear or beloved; as, *endearing* qualities.

ENDEM'IC, *n.* A disease of an endemic nature.

ENDERM'IC, *a.* *See* ENDERMATIC.

ENDET'TED,† *pp.* [Fr.] Indebted. [*Chaucer.*]

ENDEW',† *v. t.* To endow; to clothe; to invest; to put on. [*Spenser.*]

END'LESS SCREW. *See* PERPETUAL in *Dict.*

END'LONG, *adv.* In uninterrupted succession; even on; along; at full length. [*Scotch.*]

EN'DO. [Gr. ἔνδον.] A Greek prefix, signifying within.

ENDOCAR'DIUM, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον, and καρδία, the heart.] A colourless transparent membrane which lines the interior of the heart.

ENDORHIZ'AL. Same as ENDORHIZOUS.

ENDO-SKEL'ETON, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον, within, and σκελετόν, a dry body.] In *anat.*, a term applied to the internal bony or cartilaginous framework of the vertebrata.

ENDOSMOM'ETER, *n.* An instrument contrived by Dutrochet for measuring the force of the endosmosmic action.

ENDOSMŌSE, instead of ENDOSMOSE.

ENDOSMOS'MIC, *a.* Relating to endosmose.

EN'DOSPERM, *n.* That portion of the albumen of seeds which is formed outside the embryonic sac, while *perisperm* is that portion which is formed within the sac. Sometimes one, sometimes the other, sometimes both are absent.

ENDOSSE',† *v. t.* [Fr. *endosser.*] To carve; to engrave; to indorse; to write on the back. [*Spenser.*]

ENDOUTE',† *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr.] To doubt, to fear. [*Chaucer.*]

ENDRIE,† *v. t.* (endree'.) [Sax.] To suffer. [*Chaucer.*]

ENDŪR'D,† *pp.* Indurated; hardened. [*Spenser.*]

ENDŪR'ED,† *pp.* Inured; hardened. [*Spenser.*]

ENDŪR'INGNESS, *n.* Quality of enduring.

END'WAYS, *adv.* Same as ENDWISE.

ENE'CIA, *n.* [Gr. συνεχής, continuous.] In *med.*, continued fever, including inflammatory, typhus, and synochal fever.

E'NEID, or ENE'ID.

EN'ERGY, *n.* [add.] In *mech.*, this term is sometimes employed to denote the action of a power to move a machine. The term is synonymous with what is called *quantity of action*. [*See* MOMENTUM, and WORK.]

ENEUGH', *n.* Enough. [*Scotch.*]

EN FAMILLE. (ang-fa-meel'.) [Fr.] In a family way; domestically.

ENFAM'INED,† *pp.* [Fr.] Hungry; famished. [*Chaucer.*]

ENFECTE',† *v. t.* [Fr.] To infect. [*Chaucer.*]

ENFECTE',† *pp.* Infected. [*Chaucer.*]

ENFEL'ON'D,† *pp.* Rendered fierce. [*Spenser.*]

ENFOR'TUNE,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To endow with a certain fortune. [*Chaucer.*]

ENFOUL'DRED,† *pp.* [*See* ENFOULDERED.] *Enfouldred smoake*, smoke giving forth flashes of fire like lightning. [*Spenser.*]

ENFRAN'CHISEMENT, *n.* [add.] *Enfranchisement of copyhold lands*, a legal conveyance in fee-simple of copyhold tenements by the lord of a manor to the tenants, so as to convert such tenements into freeholds.

ENFREE', *v. t.* To set free; to release from captivity. [*Shak.*]

ENFREED',† *a.* Set at liberty.

ENFREE'DOM, *v. t.* To free; to set free. [*Shak.*]

ENFROZ'EN,† *pp.* Congealed with cold.

ENFŸR'ED,† *pp.* Kindled; set on fire. [*Spenser.*]

ENGĀGED', *pp.* or *a.* [add.] In *mech.*, two wheels are said to be *engaged* when they are in gear with each other. The driver is the *engaging* wheel, and the follower is the wheel *engaged*.

ENGĀGE'MENT, *n.* [add.] Power of engaging; charm; allurement.

ENGĀG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] *Engaging and disengaging machinery* is that in which one part is alternately united to, or separated from another, as occasion may require.

ENGEN'DER, *v. i.* [add.] To copulate. [*Milton.*]

ENGEN'DRURE,† *n.* [Fr.] Generation. [*Chaucer.*]

EN'GINE, instead of ENGINE, pronounced en'jin.

ENGIN'ED,† *pp.* [Fr.] Racked; tortured. [*Chaucer.*]

ENGINEER'ING, *n.* [add.] Contrivance; manœuvre. [*Cowper.*]

ENGIRD'LE, *v. t.* To inclose; to surround.

EN'GISCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ἐγγύς, near, and σκοπέω, to view.] A reflecting microscope.

ENGLUE',† *v. t.* [Fr.] To glue; to join or close very fast, as with bird-lime or glue. [*Gower.*]

ENGLŪT'ING,† *ppr.* Perhaps *engluing* or *enluting*. Stopping with clay. [*Chaucer.*]

ENGŌRE', *v. t.* [add.] To make bloody or gory. [*Spenser.*]

ENGRAIL', *v. i.* To form an edging or border; to run in a waving or indented line.

ENGRAU'LIS, *n.* A genus of the herring family, which contains the anchovy.

ENGREGGE',† *v. t.* [Fr.] To aggravate. [*Chaucer.*]

ENHAUNCE',† *v. t.* [Fr.] To raise; to enhance. [*Chaucer.*]

ENHEÄRT'EN, *v. t.* To encourage.

ENHORT',† *v. t.* [Fr.] To exhort. [*Chaucer.*]

ENHY'DRITE, *n.* [Gr. ἐν, and ὕδωρ, water.] A mineral containing water.

ENHY'DROUS, *a.* An epithet applied to such minerals as inclose drops of water; as, *enhydrous* quartz.

ENKER'NEL, *v. t.* To form into kernels.

ENKIN'DLE, *v. i.* To take fire.

ENLĀCE', *v. t.* To fasten with lace; to lace.

ENLĀC'ED,† *pp.* [Fr.] Entangled. [*Chaucer.*]

ENLĀCE'MENT, *n.* Act of enlacing.

ENLANGOURED,† *pp* Faded with langour [*Chaucer*]

ENLEVEN,† *n* [Sax] The number eleven [*Chaucer*]

ENLIST, *v t* [add] To unite firmly to a cause, to employ in advancing some interest, as, to *enlist* persons of all classes in the cause of truth

ENLIST, *v i* [add] To enter heartily into a cause, as one devoted to its interests

ENNEATIC, *a* Same as ENNEATICAL

ENOINT,† *pp* [Fr] Anointed [*Chaucer*]

ENORMOUS, *a* [add] Monstrously absurd

ENORTHOTROPE, *n* [Gr [illegible] to turn] A card or toy, by which confused objects are transformed into various figures or pictures by making it to revolve rapidly

ENOW, *adv* Just now [*Scotch*]

ENRACED,† *pp* [Fr *en* and *race*] Imrooted, implanted [*Spenser*]

ENRAVISHINGLY, *adv* So as to throw into ecstasy

ENROCKMENT, [illegible] A mass of large stones thrown into water [illegible] to form the bases of piers, jetties, [illegible] water, &c

ENROUTE, [illegible] [Fr] On the way, [illegible]

ENSCALE, *v t* [illegible]

ENSCONCE, [illegible] To [illegible] self in a fastness or [illegible] to take shelter behind something

ENSEAM,† *v t* [Sax SEAM] To fatten [illegible] a hawk [illegible] grease [*Spenser*]

ENSILE, *v t* [illegible] as a hawk [*See* SILE]

ENSILED,† *pp* Sealed up, kept secret [*Chaucer*]

ENSEMBLE, *n* [Fr] (an-sombl), [illegible]

ENSEMBLE, *adv* (an-sambl) [Fr] [illegible] all at once

ENSHROUD, *v t* To cover with a shroud, to hide [illegible]

ENSIGN, *n* [add] A commissioned officer the lowest in degree in an infantry regiment, [illegible] lieutenants in a regiment of infantry. One of this rank is appointed to each company, and the junior ensigns are charged with the duty of carrying the colours of the regiment. There are no ensigns in the rifle brigade, or in the royal corps of artillery, engineers and marines, a second lieutenant being attached to each company in place of an ensign

ENTAIL,† *n* [Fr] Shape [*Chaucer*]

ENTAILED,† *pp* [Fr] Carved [*Chaucer*]

ENTALENT,† *v t* [Fr] To excite, to give a great appetite to [*Chaucer*]

ENTANGLE, *v i* To become entangled

ENTASIS, *n* [add] In *patho*, constrictive spasm, as cramp, lock jaw, &c

ENTAYLED,† *pp* [*See* ENTAIL, *v t*]

ENTAYLED,† Entailed, carved, engraved [*Spenser*]

ENTAYLE,† *n* Carving, sculpture [*Spenser*]

ENTENDE,† *v t* [Fr] To attend [*Chaucer*]

ENTENDEMENT,† *n* [Fr] Understanding [*Chaucer*]

ENTENDER, *v t* [add] To soften, to mollify, to make tender

ENTENTE,† *n* [Fr] Intention [*Chaucer*]

ENTENTE CORDIALE, *n* (ang-tangt kor de al) [Fr] In *politics*, the evidences of good will and justice towards each other exchanged by the chief persons of two states

ENTER, *v t* [add] In *carpentry* and *joinery* to cause to enter, to insert, as the end of a tenon into the mouth of a mortise, previous to its being driven home to the shoulder

ENTERA, *n plur* [Gr [illegible]] the bowels [illegible] The intestines

ENTERCHANGEDEN,† *pret plur* Exchanged [*Chaucer*]

ENTERDEAL, *n* See INTERDEAL [*Chaucer*]

ENTERER, *n* One who enters

ENTERIC, *a* Belonging to the intestines

ENTERING, *ppr* [add] *Entering short* When bills are [illegible] [illegible] the amount when due, this is what is called *entering them short*

ENTERMETE,† *v t* [Fr] To interpose [*Chaucer*]

ENTERMEWER, *n* A hawk gradually changing the colour of its feathers, commonly in the second year

ENTEROCELE, instead of ENTEROCELE

ENTEROEPIPLOCELE, *n* [Gr [illegible]] In *pathol* a hernia in which a part of the intestines with part of the omentum is protruded

ENTEROLITHUS, *n* See ENTERLITH

ENTEROPATHY, *n* [Gr [illegible]] Disease of the intestines

ENTERORRHAPHIA, *n* [Gr [illegible]] A suture [illegible] A suture of the [illegible]

ENTEROTOME, *n* [Gr [illegible] and [illegible] to cut] An instrument for [illegible]

ENTEROTOMY, *n* In *anat* dissection of the bowels [illegible]

ENTERPART, *v t* [Fr] To [illegible] [*Chaucer*]

ENTERPRISE, *n* [add] An active and enterprising spirit, [illegible], and *enterprise*

ENTERPRISE, *v i* To venture on arduous or hazardous undertakings, to attempt [illegible] [*Milton*]

ENTERPRIZE,† *v t* To entertain, to give reception to one [*Spenser*]

ENTERPRIZINGLY, *adv* In a bold, resolute and active manner

ENTERSOLE, instead of ENTRESOLE

ENTERTAIN, *v t* [add] To receive or admit with a view to consider and decide, as, to *entertain* a proposal. To make to pass pleasantly, as, to employ or consume agreeably, as, to *entertain* the time [*Milton*]

ENTERTAINE,† *v t* [*See* ENTERTAIN] To take [*Spenser*]

ENTERTAKE,† *v t* To entertain, to receive [*Spenser*]

ENTERTAYNE,† *n* Entertainment [*Spenser*]

ENTERTAYNING,† *pp* Receiving, opposing [*Spenser*]

ENTETCHED,† *pp* [Fr *entache*] Marked or endowed with good or bad qualities [*Chaucer*]

ENTHELMINTHA, *n* [Gr [illegible] within, and [illegible] a worm] Intestinal worms, synonymous with *entozoa.*

ENTHRONIZATION, *n* The placing of a bishop in his stall or throne, in his cathedral

ENTIRE TENANCY, *n* In *law*, a sole possession by one person, called severalty, which is opposed to several tenancy, where a joint or common possession is in one or more

ENTIRETIES, *n plur* In *law*, *tenancy by entireties*, is when an estate is conveyed or devised to a man and his wife during coverture. They are then said to be *tenants by entireties*, that is, each is said to be seized of the whole estate, and neither of a part [*See* ENTIRETY]

ENTITLE, *v t* [add] To name or call, to mention the name of [*Pool*]

ENTOMOLINE, *n* [Gr [illegible]] an insect] A peculiar chemical principle, found in large quantities in the wings and elytra of coleopterous insects. It has also been called *chitine*

ENTOMOPHAGA, *n* [Gr [illegible] and [illegible] to eat] A group of hymenopterous insects whose larvæ generally feed parasitically upon living insects.—Also, a tribe of marsupials, as the opossums, [illegible] &c, which are insectivorous [illegible] exclusively so

ENTOMOPHAGOUS, *a* Feeding on insects [illegible]

ENTOMOSTRACA, *n* [Gr [illegible] [illegible] shell] Shell insects, a name [illegible] division of the crustacea [illegible] which the genus Cypris may be [illegible] example. The division includes [illegible] species which have the body covered with a thin horny integument in the form of a shell. They are mostly minute [illegible] and all aquatic, [illegible] fresh water

ENTOMOSTRACOUS, *a* Belonging to the entomostraca

ENTOMYZA, *n* [Gr [illegible] within and [illegible]] A genus of tenuirostral birds belonging to the family Meliphagidæ, or honey suckers. The species [illegible] found in Australia, and live chiefly on the honey from the flower of the [illegible]

ENTOZOIC, *a* Pertaining to the entozoa

ENTRAILED,† *pp* [*See* ENTRAIL] Interwoven, wrought between [*Spenser*]

ENTRANCE, *n* [add] The lower part of a ship's bottom next the stem

ENTRANCEMENT, *n* A state of trance or ecstasy

ENTRAYLED,† *pp* Twisted, interlaced [*Spenser*]

ENTREATABLE, *a* That may be entreated or is soon entreated

ENTREATMENT, *n* Entreaty, discourse, company [*Shak*]

ENTREE, instead of ENTREE, *n* (ang-tra) [add] Freedom of access, as the *entree* of a house.—A course of dishes

ENTRE NOUS (ang-tr-noo) [Fr] Between ourselves

ENTREMETS† *n plur* See ENTREMETS [*Chaucer*]

ENTRIKE,† *v t* [Fr] To deceive,

ENTRICK,† to entangle, or ensnare [*Chaucer*]

ENTROPIUM, *n* [Gr [illegible] and [illegible] to turn] Inversion of the eyelid

ENTRY, *n* [add] In *law* the taking possession of lands or tenements where a man has title of entry and it is also used for a writ of possession. There is *a right of entry* when the party claiming may for his remedy either enter into the land or have an action to recover it, and *a title of entry*, where one

SUPP.

has lawful entry given him in the land, but has no action to recover till he has entered. An *actual entry* is where a man enters into and takes possession of any lands, &c., either in his own right or as the attorney of another. All writs of entry, and real actions by which lands might have been formerly recovered, are now, except dower, dower *unde nihil habet*, and *quare impedit*, abolished.—In *Scots law*, entry refers to the acknowledgment of the title of the heir, &c., to be admitted by the superior.—*Single and double entry*, in *commerce*. [*See* BOOK-KEEPING.]

ENTUNES,† *n. plur.* [Fr.] Songs; tunes [*Chaucer.*]

ENTYRE,† *a.* Inward; inner. [*Spenser.*]

ENURE,† *v. t.* [*See* INURE.] To practise; to use. [*Spenser.*]

ENURE′, *v. i.* In *law*, to take place or be available. [*See* INURE.]

ENURED,† *pp.* Committed, practised [*Spenser.*]

ENVAULT′, *v. t.* To inclose in a vault, to inter.

ENVELOP,
ENVELOP, } *n.* An envelope

ENVELOPE, or **ENVELOPE′,** instead of **ENVEL′OPE,** *n* [add] In *astron.*, the *envelope* of a comet is what is otherwise termed the *coma*, and is a dense nebulous covering, which frequently renders the edge of the nucleus, or body, indistinct.

ENVENIME,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To poison. [*Chaucer.*]

ENVEN′OMED, *pp* or *a* [add] Spiteful; full of malice

ENVIE,† *v. i* [Fr.] To vie; to contend [*Chaucer.*]

EN′VIOUSNESS, *n* State of being envious.

ENVI′RON,† *adv* [Fr] About [*Chaucer*]

ENVOL′UME, *v t* To form into a volume.

ENVOL′UPED,† *pp.* [Fr] Wrapt up. [*Chaucer.*]

EN′VY, *n* [add] Object of envy; as, he became the delight of the ladies and the *envy* of the beaux. [*Swift*]

ENVY,† *v t* To vie with. [*Spenser*]

ENVYNED,† *pp.* [Fr] Stored; furnished or seasoned with wine. [*Chaucer.*]

ENWOMAN, *v. t* To endow with the qualities of woman

EO′LIAN ATTACHMENT, *n* A contrivance attached to a pianoforte, by which a stream of air can be thrown upon the chords, which greatly increases the volume of sound.

EOL′IC, *n* The Eolic dialect, verse, or music.

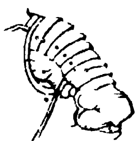
EORL, *n.* Saxon for earl. [*See* EARL.]

EPANADIPLO′SIS, *n* [Gr.] Repetition; a figure in rhetoric when a sentence ends with the same word with which it begins.

EPANARTHO′SIS, for **EPANOR-THOSIS.**

EPAULE′, *n.* [Fr] The shoulder of a bastion.

EP′AULETTED, *a* Furnished with epaulets.



EPAULIÈRES,† or **EPAULLETS′,**† *n plur.* [Fr.] In *ancient armour*, shoulder plates, composed of several successive plates, covering only the outside of the arm, and having no pauldrons.

EPEXEGE′SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐπι, and *exegesis. See* EXEGESIS.] A full explanation or interpretation.

EPEXEGET′ICAL, *a.* Explanatory; interpreting.

EPHE′DRA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Gnetaceæ. Some of the species are European.

EPHEM′ERAN, *n.* A neuropterous insect, as the day-fly.

EPHEMER′IDÆ, *n.* A family of neuropterous insects, which take their name from the short duration of their lives in the perfect state, as the May-fly and day-fly.

EPH′ORUS, *n. plur. Ephori.* [*See* EPHOR.]

EP′IC, *n.* A narrative poem of elevated character, describing generally the exploits of heroes. [*See* the *Adjective*]

EPICARIDANS,
EPICARIDES, } *n.* [Gr. ἐπι, upon, and καρις, a shrimp.] A family of isopodous crustaceans, which are parasitic upon shrimps.

EPICRA′NIUM, *n* [Gr ἐπι, and κρανιον, the cranium.] The tendinous expansion of the *occipito-frontalis muscle*. Applied also to the skin of the head, and to the whole of the soft parts which form the scalp.

EPICU′REANISM, or **EPICURE′-ANISM.**

EPIDEM′ICALLY, *adv.* In an epidemical manner

EPIDEM′ICALNESS, *n* State of being epidemical. [*Rar. us.*]

EPIDEMIOLOG′ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to epidemiology.

EPIDEMIOL′OGY, *n* [Gr ἐπι δημος, and λογος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on epidemic diseases.

EPIDERM′AL, *a* Relating to the scarf-skin or bark; epidermic.

EPIDERM′EOUS, *a.* Same as EPIDERMIC.

EPIDERM′IC, *a* [add] Pertaining to the bark or exterior coating of a plant.

EPIDERM′ICAL, *a* Same as EPIDERMIC.

EPIDERM′OID, *a* [Gr ἐπιδερμις, and εἰδος, resemblance.] Resembling the epidermis

EPIDIC′TIC,
EPIDIC′TICAL, } *a* [Gr ἐπιδεικτικος.] That explains, exhibits, or lays open; applied by the Greeks to a kind of oratory called by the Latins *demonstrative*

EPIGÆ′A, *n.* A genus of trailing plants, nat. order Ericaceæ.

EPIGAS′TRIUM, *n.* [Gr ἐπι, and γαστηρ, the stomach.] The superior part of the abdomen; the part situated above the belly

EP′IGENE, *a* [Gr. ἐπι, and γινομαι, to begin to be.] In *geol*, formed or originating on the surface of the earth; opposed to *hypogene*; as, *epigene* rocks. Applied also to substances found naturally crystallized in a form which does not belong to themselves, but to some other compound of the same base.

EPIGLOT′TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the epiglottis.

EPIGO′NIUM, *n.* [Gr. ἐπι and γονη the seed.] In *bot.*, a membranous bag which incloses the conceptacle or capsule of Jungermannia, and is ruptured as the capsule elongates.

EPIGRAM′MATIZE, *v. t.* To represent or express by epigrams.

EP′IGRAPH, *n.* [add] In *literature*, a citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work, or at its separate divisions; a motto.

EPIGRAPH′ICS, *n. plur.* The science of inscriptions.

EPILEP′TICAL, *a.* Same as EPILEPTIC.

EPILEP′TICS, *n.* Medicines for epilepsy.

EPIL′OGISM, instead of **EP′ILO-GISM.**

EP′ILOGIZE, or **EPIL′OGIZE,** *v. t.*

EPIMA′CHUS, *n.* A genus of slender long-billed birds, allied to the hoopoes. They are found in some of the islands in the Eastern seas, and are remarkable for their fine plumage.

EPIM′ERAL, *a.* [Gr. ἐπι, and μερος, a part or limb.] A term applied to that part of the segment of an articulated animal which is above the joint of the limb.

EPIOR′NIS, *n.* The name applied to a fossil genus of birds at one time living in Madagascar. The egg and some of the bones of this gigantic creature have been brought to Europe, through the attention of the captain of a merchant vessel. He was struck one day by the resemblance to an egg of a vase used by a native for some domestic purpose, and on examining it, it proved to be a portion of one. Some idea of the size of this monster bird may be derived from the dimensions of the egg, models of which may now be seen in most of our public museums. The largest of them is equal in bulk to 148 hen's eggs, and will hold two gallons of water. The egg of the gigantic ostrich, our largest living bird, is *six times less* than the egg of the *Epiornis maximus* of Madagascar.

EPIPHE′GUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Orobanchaceæ. There is but one species, *E. virginiana*, found parasitical on the roots of beech-trees in the southern states of America, where it is called *beech-drops*. It is the *Orobanche virginiana* of Linn.

EP′IPHYTE, instead of **EPIPH′-YTE,** *n.*

EPIPHYT′IC, *a.* Having the nature of an epiphyte.

EPIPLEX′IS, *n* [Gr ἐπι, and πλεκω, to fold.] In *rhet.*, a figure used when an elegant or gentle kind of upbraiding is used to convince.

EPIPLOSCHEOCELE, *n* [Gr. ἐπιπλοον, the omentum, οσχεον, the scrotum, and κηλη, a tumour.] A hernia, in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

EPIP′TEROUS, *a.* [Gr ἐπι, and πτερον, a wing] In *bot*, a term applied to a fruit or seed which is furnished with a broad margin or wing where it terminates.

EPIRRHEOL′OGY, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιῤῥοη, a flowing on, and λογος, discourse.] That branch of science which treats of the effects of external agents upon living plants.

EPIS′COPATE, *v. i.* [add.] To take the office and dignity of a bishop.

EPISO′DIAL, *a.* Relating to episode; episodical.

EPISTAX′IS, *n* [Gr. ἐπι, and σταξις, a dropping.] Nasal hemorrhage; bleeding from the nose.

EPISTHOT′ONOS, *n.* [Gr. ἐπισθεν, forward, and τεινω, to stretch.] A term synonymous with *Emprosthotonos,*—*which see* in this *Supp.*

EPIS′TOLET, *n.* A short epistle or letter.

EPITAPH′IC, *a.* Same as EPITAPHIAN.

EP′ITAPHIST, *n.* A writer of epitaphs.

EPIT′ASIS, instead of **EP′ITASIS,** *n.* [add.] In the *ancient drama*, that part

which embraces the main action of a play, and leads on to the catastrophe, opposed to *protasis* The term has also sometimes been applied to that part of an oration which appeals to the passions

EPITHELIUM, *n* [add] [Gr ἐπί and θηλή the nipple] The cuticle on the red part of the lips, and on the mucous membranes in general

EPITHEMIA, *n* In *bot*, a genus of Diatomaceæ, founded on *Eunotia turgida* of Ehrenberg and some others

EPIZOANS, } *n* [Gr ἐπί and ζῶον animal] The epizoans are an order of the entozoa, which fix themselves permanently by strong organs of attachment to the soft superficial parts of aquatic animals
EPIZOA,

EPIZOOTIC, *a* [add] Pertaining to the animals called epizoans The term is applied also to diseases prevalent among animals, corresponding to *epidemic* among men — As a *geological* term *epizootic* is no longer used

EPODIC *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, an epode

EPONYME *n* Surname

EPOPŒIA, *n* [L from Gr ἐποποιΐα from ἔπος verse and ποιέω to make] The history, fable, or action of an epic poem [*See* EPOPEE]

EPROUVETTE, instead of EPROUVETTE (a proc vet)

EPSOM SALT, *n* [add] This medicine was so named from its being formerly procured by boiling down the mineral water of Epsom, but it is now prepared from sea water

EPULIS *n* [Gr ἐπί and οὖλα the gums] A tubercle on the gums

EPYORNIS *See* ÆPYORNIS in *Supp*

EQUAL *v i* To be equal, to be on a par [*Shak*]

EQUAL AQUAL *a* Alike [*Scotch*]

EQUAL AQUAL *v t* To balance accounts, to make one thing equal to another [*Scotch*]

EQUALIZE, *v t* [add] To represent as equal

EQUATE *v t* In *astron* to reduce all the observations both of right ascension and declination of a heavenly body to some common and convenient epoch to make the necessary corrections on the observed position of a heavenly body, in order to obtain the true position

EQUATED, *pp* or *a* Reduced or corrected as an astronomical observation

EQUATION *n* [add] *Binomial equation*, an equation consisting of two terms, as $ax^n + bx^m = 0$ — *Personal equation*, a name given to the quantity of time by which a person is in the habit of noting a phenomenon wrongly, and it may be called positive or negative according as he notes it after or before it really takes place

EQUATORIALLY, *adv* So as to have the motion of an equatorial, in a line with the equator

EQUERRY, or EQUERRY, instead of EQUERRY, *n* [add] *Equerries* are certain officers of the household of the sovereign of England, in the department of the master of the horse, the first of whom is styled chief equerry and clerk-marshal Their duties fall in rotation, and when the sovereign (queen) rides abroad in state, an equerry goes in the leading coach Officers of the same denomination form part of the establishment of the prince consort

EQUERY, *n* *See* EQUERRY

EQUES, *n plur Equites* [L] The *equites* were horsemen or knights, and constituted the second order of nobility in the ancient Roman state, the senators forming the first They were chosen promiscuously from the patricians and plebeians, and required to be possessed of a fortune (at least towards the end of the republic) of not less than 400 sestertia, or £3229 They acted as jurymen, assisting the prætor in trials, and were also farmers of the public revenue They had particular seats assigned them in the circus and theatre, and the insignia of their rank, in addition to a horse, were a golden ring, and a robe with a narrow purple border

EQUIDIFFERENT, *a* [add] *Equidifferent series*, in arithmetical series having the difference between the first and second, the second and third the third and fourth terms, &c, the same An arithmetical progression

EQUILIBRIUM, *n* [add] A state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces A just poise or balance in respect to an object, so that it remains firm, as to preserve the *equilibrium* of the body In the *fine arts* the just poise or balance of a figure or other object, so that it may appear to stand firmly —Also, the due equipoise of objects, lights, shadows &c, against each other by some striking feature The term *equilibrium* is also applied to express the equal diffusion of temperature which all bodies on the earth tend to produce, and the equal distribution of the electric fluid in its natural undisturbed state

EQUIPMENT, *n* [add] In *civil engineering* the necessary adjuncts of a railway as carriages engines, &c, are called the *equipments*

EQUIPONDERANCY *n* Same as EQUIPONDERANCE

EQUIPONDEROUS, *a* Having equal weight

EQUIROTAL *a* Having wheels of the same size or diameter, having equal rotation

EQUITABLE ESTATES *n* In *law* one of the three kinds of property in lands and tenements the other two being legal property and customary property An *equitable estate* is properly one for which a court of equity affords the only remedy such is the benefit of every trust express or implied which is not converted into a legal estate by the statute of uses

EQUITANCY, *n* Horsemanship

EQUITY, *n* [add] In *English jurisprudence*, the term *equity* is now more properly applied to a separate body of law created and sustained on the strength of precedents and administered by tribunals distinct from the common law courts of the country From successive decisions rules and principles almost as fixed have been framed and established in the courts of equity as in the courts of law, and a court of equity differs from a court of law mainly in the subject matters of which it takes cognizance, and in its mode of procedure and remedies

EQUIVALENCY *n* Same as EQUIVALENCE

EQUIVALVE *n* A bivalve, in which the valves are of equal size and form

EQUIVALVED, *a* Having the valves of equal size and depth as a bivalve

EQUIVOCATE *v t* To render equivocal

EQUIVOKE, instead of EQUIVOKE

EQUULEUS, *n* [L] The Horse's-head, a northern constellation consisting of ten stars

EQUULEUS PICTORIS, *n* [L] The Painter's Horse or Easel, a modern southern constellation, consisting of eight stars, situated close to the principal star of Argo

ER,† *adv* [*See* ERE] [*Chaucer*]

ERASER, *n* One who erases —2 A sharp instrument used to erase writings, &c

ERASURE, *n* [add] Excision, destruction, as, the *erasure* of cities [*Gibbon*]

ERBIUM, *n* A metal recently discovered in the ores of yttrium Its properties are but little known

ERE † *v t* (ear) To plough, to ear [*Chaucer*]

ERECTILE *a* Susceptible of erection *Erectile tissue*, in *anat*, the tissue peculiar to the penis nipple, &c

ERIMBRYONATÆ *n* In *bot*, a name given by Richard to those plants which have no true stamens or pistils, nor a seed with an embryo It thus corresponds precisely to the acotyledons of Jussieu and although a more correct expression, is not so generally used [*See* CRYPTOGAMIA in this *Supp*]

EREMITIC *a* Same as EREMITICAL

ERGOTISM *n* [add] An epidemic occurring in moist districts, as in that of Sologne from the use of ergot in rye bread it occurs in two forms, the *convulsive* and the *gangrenous*

ERICHTHUS *n* A genus of long-tailed, decapod crustaceans inhabiting tropical seas The species are transparent

ERIGERON *n* [add] The *E philadelphicum*, a native of North America, is used as a medicine in the United States It is given as an emmenagogue, and is also considered a valuable diuretic

ERINACEADÆ *n* The urchin or hedge hog tribe

ERINNYS, *n* [Gr] A fury, or goddess of discord and hence, among the poets, discord in general [*Shak*]

ERIODENDRON *n* The wool tree a genus of plants nat order Bombaceæ The species are noble plants, growing from fifty to a hundred feet



Wool tree *Eriodendron* [illegible]

high, having palmate leaves, and red, scarlet, or white flowers. The woolly coat of the seeds of some of the species is used in different countries for stuffing cushions and similar purposes.

ERIPHIA, *n.* A genus of short-tailed crustaceans, the species of which are found in the Mediterranean, in Brazil, at the Cape, and in the East.

ERIX, *n.* See ERYX.

ERKE, *a.* [Sax. earg.] Weary, and lent, sick. [*Chaucer.*]

ERME,† *v. i.* [Sax. earme.] To grieve, to lament. [*Chaucer.*]

ERMEFUL,† *a.* Miserable, piteous. [*Chaucer.*]

ERMIN,† *a.* Armenian. [*Chaucer.*]

ERNEST,† *n.* [See EARNEST.] Zeal, studious pursuit of anything. [*Chaucer.*]

ERODENTS, *n.* [L. erodo, to gnaw off.] Medicines which eat away, as it were, extraneous growths.

EROSION, [illegible] In *med.*, the gradual destruction of the substance of a part by ulceration or by means [illegible] [illegible] some irritating substance.

EROSIVE, *a.* Having the property of eating away or corroding [illegible]

EROTETIC, *n.* Interrogatory.

EROTOMANIA, *n.* See EROTOMANY.

EROTYLIDS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects abounding in South America.

ERPETOLOGY, *n.* [old.] [See HERPETOLOGY.]

ERRAND-BOY, *n.* A boy employed [illegible] as a messenger.

ERRANTIES, *n.* [L. erro, to wander.] A family of annelides commonly known by the names of sea-centipedes, sea-mice, or nereids. They constitute the Dorsibranchiata of Cuvier.

ERRATA, *n. plu.* See ERRATUM.

ERRATIC,† *n.* A rogue, a wanderer.

ERRATICALNESS, *n.* State of being erratic.

ERROUR, [illegible] A wandering. *Spenser.*

ERUCA, *n.* A genus of plants [illegible] order Cruciferæ. *E. sativa*, the garden rocket, which, when young and tender, is frequently eaten as a salad, especially on the Continent. [illegible] plant has been [illegible] [illegible] a genus of animals [illegible] in Hume [illegible]

ERUDITELY, *adv.* With erudition, learnedly.

ERUDITENESS, *n.* The quality of being erudite.

ERUPT, [illegible] To burst forth suddenly and violently, to give vent to eruptions.

ERUPTIVE, *a.* [illegible] In *geol.*, produced by eruption, as, *eruptive rocks*, such as the igneous or volcanic.

ERYNGIUM, *n.* [old.] *E. maritimum*, or sea holly, is abundant on the eastern shores of England, and is found in Scotland and Ireland. The root is sweet, aromatic, tonic and diuretic, and has been used as an aperient, and in visceral obstructions. It is also supposed to possess aphrodisiac virtues. *E. aquaticum*, rattle snake-weed, a native of North America, is employed as a remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake.

ERYSIPELATOID, *a.* [Gr. [illegible] and εἶδος, resemblance.] Resembling erysipelas.

ERYTHRO. [Gr. ἐρυθρός, red.] A Greek prefix, employed in composition to denote any pure red colour.

ERYTHROGEN, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], and γεννάω, to produce.] A neutral, crystalline, fatty matter, of a green colour, found in diseased bile. It unites with nitrogen, and produces a red compound.

ERYTHROID, *a.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός, and εἶδος, resemblance.] In *anat.*, a term applied to the *tunica erythroides testis* which has the red fibres of the cremaster dispersed upon its inner surface.

ERYTHROPHYLLE, *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός, and φύλλον, a leaf.] A term applied by Berzelius to the red colouring matter of fruits and leaves in autumn.

ESCALER, [illegible] One who gets out of [illegible]

ESCAPE-WARRANT, *n.* In *law*, a process addressed to all sheriffs, &c., throughout England, to retake an escaped prisoner, even on a Sunday, and commit him to prison [illegible]

ESCHATOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. ἔσχατος, last, and λόγος, discourse.] The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, &c.

ESCHAUNGE, [illegible] [Fr.] Exchange. [*Chaucer.*]

ESCHEAT, *n.* [old.] Lands or tenements which fall to the lord or the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] since the 1st January, 1834, there can be no escheat on failure of the whole blood [illegible] [illegible] William IV. c. 106.

ESCHEVE,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To shun, to eschew. [*Chaucer.*]

ESCHEWER, *n.* One who eschews.

ESCHEWMENT, *n.* The act of eschewing.

ESCORT, *n.* [old.] In a *general* sense, protection [illegible] [illegible]

ESCORT, *v. t.* [old.] To accompany [illegible] [illegible]

ESCOT,† *v. t.* To pay a reckoning, to support, to maintain. [*Shak.*]

ESCULINE, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ESCUTCHEON, *n.* [old.] [illegible] [illegible]

ESE,† *n.* Ease, pleasure. [*Chaucer.*]

ESE,† *v. t.* To accommodate, to help [illegible] [*Chaucer.*]

ESEMENT, [illegible] [illegible] relief. [*Chaucer.*]

ESILY,† *adv.* Gently, easily. [*Chaucer.*]

ESILICH,† *adv.* Gently, easily. [*Chaucer.*]

ESLOYNE,† [illegible] See ESLOIN.] To withdraw. [*Spenser.*]

ESOCIDÆ, *n.* The pikes, a family of fishes. [See ESOX.]

ESOENTERITIS, *n.* [Gr. ἔσω, within, [illegible] intestine.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ESOGASTRITIS, *n.* [Gr. ἔσω, within, and γαστήρ, the belly.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ESOTERICALLY, *adv.* In an esoteric manner.

ESOTERICISM, *n.* Esoteric doctrine or principles.

ESOTERICS, *n.* Doctrines mysterious or hidden.

ESPADON, *n.* A long sword of Spanish invention.

ESPALIER, *n.* [old.] A trellis for training fruit-trees or bushes upon, instead of nailing them to walls.

ESPIAILLE,† *n.* [Fr.] Espial, a spying. [*Chaucer.*]

ESPIRITUEL,† *a.* [Fr.] Spiritual, heavenly. [*Chaucer.*]

ESPOUSER, *n.* [add] One who cherishes or maintains. [*Shaftesbury.*]

ESQUISSE, *n.* (es-kees.) [Fr.] The first sketch of a picture or model of a statue.

ESSAY, *n.* instead of ESSAY.

ESSAYIST, instead of ESSAYIST.

ESSOIN, *a.* In *law*, allowed for the appearance of suitors, an epithet applied to the first three days of a term, now abolished. [See ESSOIGN.]

ESSOYNE,† *n.* [See ESSOIGN.] An excuse. [*Spenser.*]

ESTABLISHMENT, *n.* [old.] A place of residence, or of transacting business, an institution, whether public or private.

ESTAFETTE, *n.* (es-ta-fet.) [Fr.] A courier, an express of any kind.

ESTANCIA, *n.* [Sp.] Mansion, dwelling. —In *America*, landed property.

ESTANCIERO, *n.* [Sp.] Farm bailiff, overseer of a domain.

ESTAT,† *n.* [Fr.] State, condition. [*Chaucer.*]

ESTATE, *n.* [old.] *Real estate* comprises lands, tenements, and hereditaments held or enjoyed for an estate of freehold. *Personal estate* comprises interests for terms of years in lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and property of every other description. All real estates not being of copyhold tenure, or what are called customary freeholds, are either of freehold or less than freehold; of the latter kind are estates for years, at will, and by sufferance. Estates are also divided into *legal*, *equitable*, and *customary*.

ESTATELICH,† *a.* Stately. [*Chaucer.*]

ESTHETIC, [illegible] Pertaining to the [illegible] ESTHETICAL. science of taste.

ESTIMATION, [illegible] [old.] Conjecture. [*Shak.*]

ESTOC, [illegible] [Fr.] A short sword worn at the girdle by mounted soldiers.

ESTRAMACON, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of two-edged sword formerly used; a pass with a sword; a back stroke.

ESTREATS. See ESTREATS.

ESTREPEMENT, *n.* [old.] The *writ of estrepement* was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 27.

ESTRES,† *n. plu.* [Fr.] The inward parts of a building. [*Chaucer.*]

ESTUARY, *a.* Belonging to, or formed in an estuary, as, *estuary strata*.

ETAT-MAJOR, *n.* (a-ta ma-zhor.) [Fr.] Officers and sub-officers, as distinguished from their troops; also, the superior officers.

ETCH, *v. t.* To practise etching.

ETCHING-GROUND, *n.* See ETCH, *v. t.*

ETHEREAL, *a.* [add] Existing in the air, looking blue like the sky, as, *ethereal* mountains. [*Thomson.*]

ETHEREALISM, *n.* The quality of being ethereal.

ETHEREALITY, *n.* The state or condition of being ethereal.

ETHEREALLY, *adv.* In a celestial or heavenly manner.

ETHEREAL OIL, *n.* An oil found in the residuum of sulphuric ether, and which forms the basis of Hoffman's celebrated anodyne liquor.

ETHEREFICATION, *n.* The process by which an acid and alcohol are so united together as to form ether.

ETHE'RIA, *n*. A genus of river-oysters, the shell of which has two muscular impressions.

ETHE'RIDÆ, *n*. River-oysters, a family of bivalve molluscs.

ETHIOP'IC, *n*. The language of Ethiopia.

ETHIOP'IC, *a*. Relating to Ethiopia or Abyssinia.

ETHNOG'RAPHER, } *n*. One who **ETHNOL'OGIST**, } cultivates ethnography; one who treats of the different races and families of men.

ETHNOLOG'IC, } *a*. Relating to **ETHNOLOG'ICAL**, } ethnology.

ETHU'SA, *n*. A genus of short-tailed crustaceans.

ETRUS'CAN, *a*. Relating to Etruria; as, an *Etruscan* vase.

ET'TER-CAP, *n*. An attercop; a spider; a virulent atrabilious person. [*Scotch*.]

ET'TLE, *v. t*. To aim; to take aim at any object; to make an attempt; to propose; to intend. [*Scotch*.]

ETYMOLOG'IC, *a*. Same as ETYMOLOGICAL.

ETYMOLOG'ICON, *n*. A work containing the etymologies of the words of a language; a treatise on etymology.

EUCHLO'RIC ACID, *n*. An acid obtained by the decomposition of the neutral mellitate of ammonia by heat. It is in the form of a white crystalline powder.

EU'CHRONE, *n*. [Gr. εὔχροος, of a fine colour.] A blue substance, a compound of zinc and euchloric acid.

EUDÆ'MONISM, *n*. [Gr. εὐδαιμονισμός.] The doctrine of happiness, or the system of philosophy which makes human happiness its highest object.

EUGEN'IC ACID, *n*. An acid found in cloves. It is an oily liquid, having the strongest odour of cloves, and forms crystallizable salts with bases.

EU'GENIN, or **EU'GENINE**.

EULA'LIA, *n*. A genus of dorsibranchiate annelides.

EU'LIMA, *n*. A genus of marine molluscs.

EULOGIS'TIC, } *a*. Containing **EULOGIS'TICAL**, } eulogy or praise; laudatory.

EULOGIS'TICALLY, *adv*. With commendation or eulogy.

EUMED'ONUS, *n*. A genus of short-tailed crustaceans.

EUMEN'IDÆ, *n*. A family of hymenopterous insects of predaceous habits, allied to the wasps.

EUMEN'IDES, *n. plur*. [L. from Gr. εὐμενίδες.] A name given by the ancients to the Furies. [*See* FURY.]

EUNO'MIA, *n*. [Gr. According to Hesiod, a goddess who presided over order or good government.] A small planet or asteroid, revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered 29th July, 1851, by De Gasparis. It completes its periodic revolution in four years, 114 days, and its mean distance from the sun is about 252 millions of miles.

EUNO'TIA, *n*. In *bot*., a genus of Diatomaceæ, distinguished from Epithemia by the delicacy of the striæ.

EUPATO'RIUM, *n*. [add.] *E. perfoliatum* is a North American plant, known by the popular names of thoroughwort, cross-wort, and bone-set. It is employed as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

EUPHE'MIA, *n*. A genus of birds belonging to the Psittacidæ, or parrot tribe. Several species are found in Australia. *E. elegans* is the ground-parakeet of the colonists.

EUPHO'NIA, *n*. A genus of passerine birds, allied to the tanagers. *E. jamaica* is the blue-quit or blue-sparrow of the West Indies.

EUPHO'NIOUSLY, *adv*. With euphony; harmoniously.

EU'PHONISM, *n*. An agreeable sound or combination of sounds.

EU'PHONON, *n*. A musical instrument of great sweetness and power; an organized piano.

EU'PHONOUS, *a*. Same as EUPHONIOUS.

EU'PHONY, *n*. [add.] An agreeable quality of language, arising from the harmonious combination of sounds. It consists in an uninterrupted flow of words, which neither impedes the speaker's utterance, nor offends the hearer's ear.

EUPHORBIA'CEOUS, *a*. Relating to Euphorbiaceæ.

EUPHORB'IAL, *a*. Relating to euphorbiaceous plants.

EUPHRA'SIA, *n*. [add.] *E. officinalis*, eyebright, is a plant common in Britain. It is an elegant little plant, with a slightly bitter and aromatic flavour, and has been employed much in medicine, particularly in diseases of the eye.

EU'PHUISM, *n*. [add.] An affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language; high-flown diction.

EU'PHUIST, *n*. [add.] One who affects excessive elegance and refinement of language. Applied particularly to a class of writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth, whose unnatural and high-flown diction is ridiculed in Sir Walter Scott's *Monastery*, in the character of Sir Percie Shafton.

EUPHUIST'IC, *a*. Belonging to the euphuists, or to euphuism.

EUPLEXOP'TERA, *n*. An order of insects containing the earwigs.

EUPODIS'CUS, *n*. In *bot*., a genus of Diatomaceæ, with free disc-like frustules, convex valves, and elevated processes on the disc. It is allied to Coscinodiscus.

EUPYR'ION, *n*. [Gr. εὖ, and πῦρ, fire.] Any contrivance for obtaining an instantaneous light; as the phosphorus-bottle, lucifer-matches, &c.

EURA'SIAN, *n*. or *a*. [A contraction of *European* and *Asian*.] In *India*, a term applied to children born of European parents on the one side, and Asiatic parents on the other side.

EURE'KA. (pron. heure'ka.) [Gr. I have found it.]

EURITH'MY. *See* EURYTHMY.

EURY'ALE, *n*. A genus of radiated animals, belonging to the Asteridæ or star-fishes, having the rays very much branched. They are also known by the name of Medusa's-heads.

EURYC'EROUS, *a*. [Gr. εὐρύς, broad, and κέρας, a horn.] Having broad horns.

EVAC'UANT, *a*. Provoking evacuation.

EVAD'IBLE, *a*. That may be evaded.

EVANGEL'ICAL, *n*. One who maintains evangelical principles.

EVANGEL'ICALNESS, *n*. Quality of being evangelical. [*Rar. us*.]

EVANGEL'ICISM, *n*. Evangelical principles.

EVAN'GILES,† *n. plur*. The Gospels. [*Chaucer*.]

EVAPORA'TION, *n*. [add.] *Spontaneous evaporation*, the production of vapour by some natural agency, without the direct application of heat, as on the surface of the earth or ocean.

EVAP'ORATIVE, *a*. Causing evaporation; pertaining to evaporation.

EVA'SIBLE, *a*. That may be evaded.

ÊVE, **E'VEN**, instead of **ÊVEN**, **ÊVE**, *n*. [add.] *Figuratively*, the period just preceding some important event; as, the *eve* of an engagement.

EVEC'TION, *n*. [add.] *Angle of evection*, an inequality in the motion of the moon, by which, at or near her quadratures, she is not in the line drawn through the centres of the earth and sun, as she is at the syzygies, but makes an angle with that line of about 2° 51′. —*Evection of heat*, its diffusion by translation of the heated particles of a fluid. Thus, when heat is applied to the bottom of a vessel containing water, the particles in contact with the surface, receiving the heat, ascend from it, and carry with them the heat they have received. It is in this way, principally, that liquids are heated.

E'VEN, *v. t*. To equal; to compare. [*Scotch*.]

E'VEN, *v. t*. [add.] To act up to; as, I have had to *even* to your content. [*Shak*.]

E'VEN-CHRISTIAN, *n*. Fellow-Christian. [*Shak*.]

E'VEN-HANDEDNESS, *n*. The state of being even-handed.

E'VENLIKE,† *a*. Equal. [*Chaucer*.]

E'VEN-TEMPERED, *a*. Having a placid temper.

EVENT'UAL, *a*. [add.] Happening upon trial or upon the event; contingent; depending upon an uncertain event; as, an *eventual* succession.

EV'ERAMONG,† *adv*. Ever and anon. [*Spenser*.]

EV'ERICH,† *a*. [Sax.] Every; each. [*Chaucer*.]

EVERLAST'ING, *adv*. Very; exceedingly; as, *everlasting* great. [*American vulgarism*.]

EVERLAST'ING-FLOWERS, *n*. The popular name given to certain flowers, such as Elichrysum, Xeranthemum, and the like, belonging to the nat. order of Compositæ, which retain their colour for many months after they have been gathered.

EV'ERYBODY, *n*. Every person.

EV'ERY NOW AND THEN. An adverbial phrase, used *colloquially* for repeatedly; at intervals.

EVET, *n*. A kind of bird; an eft.

EVIDEN'TIALLY, *adv*. In an evidential manner.

EV'IDENTNESS, *n*. State of being evident.

E'VIL-ENTREAT, *v. t*. To treat with injustice; to injure. [*Psalms*.]

E'VILL HEARE.† *To hear evil* [L. *male audire*] is to have a bad character; to be ill spoken of. [*Spenser*.]

E'VIL ONE, *n*. The devil; Satan.

EVIN'CING, *ppr*. Proving; making evident.

EVISCERA'TION, *n*. The act of eviscerating.

EVOKE'. *See* EVOCATE.

EVOLU'TION, *n*. [add.] That which is expanded; as the petals of a flower.

EVOLU'TIONARY, *a*. Pertaining to evolution.

EVOLVE', *v. t*. [add.] To follow out and detect through intricacies.

EVOMITA'TION, *n*. The act of vomiting; expectoration.

EW,† *n*. Yew. [*Chaucer*.]

EWHOW! } Oh dear! [*Scotch*.] **EH-WOW!** }

EWK'ING, *ppr.* Itching. [*Scotch.*]

EXACERVA'TION, *n.* [L. *acervus.*] The act of heaping up.

EXACUA'TION, *n.* Act of whetting; a sharpening.

EXÆ'RESIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐξαιρέω, to remove.] That part of surgery which relates to the removal of parts of the body.

EXAG'GERATE, *v. t.* [add.] To force beyond the limits of reason; to carry to extravagance.

EXAG'GERATIVE, *a.* Having the power or tendency to exaggerate.

EXALBU'MINOUS, *a.* In *bot.*, having no albumen.

EXALT'AT,† *pp.* Exalted. [*Chaucer.*]

EXAM'ETRON,† *n.* *See* HEXAMETER. [*Chaucer.*]

EXAM'PLE,† *v. t.* [add.] To justify by the authority of an example. [*Shak.*]

EX AN'IMO. [L.] *Literally*, from the mind; sincerely; heartily.

EXANTHEMATOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ἐξανθέω, and λόγος, discourse.] A treatise on eruptive fevers.

EXANTHE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ, and ανθέω, to blossom.] A superficial or cutaneous efflorescence; as rose-rash.

EX'ARCH, *n.* [add.] A title assumed for a time by the bishops of Constantinople, Antioch, Ephesus, and Cæsarea, as superiors over the surrounding metropolitans. *More recently*, a title given to inspectors of the clergy in certain districts, commissioned by the Eastern patriarchs.

EXCAL'CEATE, *v. t.* To deprive of shoes. [*Rar. us.*]

EXCAM'BIATOR,† *n.* A broker; one employed to exchange lands.

EXCANDES'CENCY, *n.* Same as EXCANDESCENCE.

EX CATHE'DRA, instead of EX CATHEDRA'. [add.] *Literally*, from the chair, as of authority or instruction. Hence, with authority or dogmatism.

EX'CAVATE, or **EXCA'VATE**, *v. t.*

EXCE'CATE,† *v. t.* instead of EXCECATE.

EXCEL', *v. i.* [add.] To exceed.

EX'CELLENTLY, *adv.* [add.] Exceedingly; superlatively; surpassingly.

EXCEL'LING, *ppr.* Surpassing in excellence; transcending; outdoing.

EXCEPT'ANT, *a.* Implying exception.

EXCEP'TION, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a stop or stay to an action.—In *common-law proceedings*, a denial of a matter alleged in bar to an action.—In *chancery*, what is alleged against the sufficiency of an answer.—*Exception in a deed*, is an exception in the premises of a deed, whereby the granter *excepts* something out of that which he has formerly granted; as, when having granted a house, a particular room is *excepted* out of the same.

EXCEP'TIONABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being exceptionable.

EXCHANGE', *n.* [add.] *Theory of exchanges*, a theory introduced by Prevost, for explaining the equilibrium of temperature of any body. It is founded on the supposition that the quantity of heat which a body diffuses by radiation is equal to the quantity which it receives by radiation from surrounding bodies, and which it either absorbs wholly or in part.

EXCHANGE', *v. i.* To make an exchange; to pass, or to be taken as an equivalent; as, a guinea should *exchange* for twenty-one shillings. [*Smith.*]

EXCHANGE'ABLE, *a.* [add.] Ratable by exchange; to be estimated by what may be procured in exchange; as, the *exchangeable* value of goods.

EXCHEAT', for ESCHEAT'. [*Spenser.*]

EXCHEQ'UER, *n.* [add.] The *court of exchequer* is the lowest in rank of the four great courts of law which sit at Westminster Hall. The judges are the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, the chief baron, and four other barons, who are created by letters-patent. It consists of two divisions, one of which exercises jurisdiction in all cases relating to the customs and excise, and over revenue matters generally. The other is a court of common-law, in which all personal actions may be brought. The exchequer court of equity was abolished by 5 Vict., c. 5. The duties which formerly devolved upon the masters of the court of exchequer are now performed by the queen's remembrancer, whose office was regulated by 5 and 6 Vict., c. 86. A number of offices of the court were abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 99.

EXCHEQ'UER-CHAMBER, *n.* The court in which the equity business of the courts of exchequer was formerly transacted; but, since the equity side of that court was abolished, the exchequer-chamber has become a court of appellate jurisdiction, an appeal by writ of error lying to this court from each of the three superior courts. The judges of the three superior courts occasionally sit here to hear arguments in important criminal cases, and upon causes of great weight and difficulty, in which the judges of the courts below have not given their judgment.

EXCISE'-DUTIES, *n.* Taxes or duties levied upon articles of consumption which are produced within the kingdom; as malt, paper, British spirits.

EXCIS'ION, *n.* [add.] A cutting off from the church; excommunication.

EXCITABIL'ITY, *n.* [add.] In *med.*, a healthful, vital susceptibility to the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents, and the power of responding, in a normal manner, by actions merely, in contradistinction to sensations. This term is also used with such an extension of its signification as to comprehend the power of responding to influences both by actions and sensations. In this acceptation it is exactly equivalent to *irritability*, in the first of its medical senses,—*which see.*

EXCI'TANT, **EX'CITANT**, *n.* [add.] In *med.*, an agent which, by its influence upon the living solid, produces a new condition and action in such solid. Also, an agent which produces a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries. This is the most limited acceptation of the term, and in this sense it is equivalent to *stimulant*.

EXCI'TANT, *a.* Tending to excite; exciting.

EXCITA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *med.*, the act of producing excitement; the excitement produced.—*Excitation of electricity*, the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, &c.

EXCI'TATOR, *n.* [Fr. *excitateur.*] An instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar, or other electrical apparatus, without exposing the operator to the consequences of the shock.

EXCITE', *v. t.* [add.] In *med.*, to produce a new condition or action in the living solid.—Also, to stimulate the heart and arteries to increased action and energy. The term is also used in a sense equivalent to *irritate*. [*See* EXCITEMENT.]

EXCITE'MENT, *n.* [add.] In *med.*, any new condition produced by the influence of any natural, medicinal, or mechanical agent, in the living solid.—In a *limited* sense, a preternatural increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.—Also, a vitiated and abnormal state of the actions and sensations, or both, in conjunction, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents, either upon a healthy state of the vital susceptibilities, or by an excessive or otherwise improper use or application of natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents.

EXCIT'INGLY, *adv.* So as to excite.

EXCI'TO-MOTORY, *a.* An epithet applied to that function of the nervous system by which an impression is transmitted to a centre, and reflected so as to produce contraction of a muscle, without sensation or volition.

EXCLAM'ATIVE, *a.* Containing exclamation.

EXCLU'SIONARY, *a.* Tending to exclude or debar.

EXCLU'SIONISM, *n.* Exclusive principles or practice.

EXCLU'SIVE, *n.* One belonging to a coterie of persons who exclude others from their society or fellowship.

EXCOMMU'NICATOR, *n.* One who excommunicates.

EXCOMMU'NICATORY, *a.* Relating to, or causing excommunication.

EXCOR'TICATE, *v. t.* To strip off the bark or rind.

EX-COURT'IER, *n.* One who has ceased to be a courtier.

EXCREMENT'AL, *a.* [add.] Pertaining to the fæces; resembling excrements.

EX'CREMENTS, *n. plur.* Hair, nails, feathers, &c. [*Shak.*]

EX'CRETIVE, or **EXCRE'TIVE**, *a.*

EX'CRETORY, or **EXCRE'TORY**, *a.*

EX CU'RIA. [L.] In *law*, out of court.

EXCUR'RENT, *a.* [add.] In *bot.*, a term applied to that mode of ramification in which the axis remains always in the centre, all the other parts being regularly disposed around it, as in *Pinus abies*.

EXCU'SABLY, *adv.* Pardonably.

EX'EAT. [L.] *Literally*, let him depart; leave of absence given to a student in the English universities.—Also, an ecclesiastical term for the permission granted by a bishop to a priest, to go out of his diocese.

EX'ECRABLENESS, *n.* State of being execrable. [*Rar. us.*]

EX'ECUTABLE, *a.* That may be executed. [*Canning.*]

EX'ECUTED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] *Executed consideration*, in *law*, is when A bails a man's servant, and the master afterwards promises to indemnify A; but if a man promise to indemnify A, in the event of his bailing his servant, the consideration is then *executory*.—*Executed contract* is where nothing remains to be done by either party, and where the transaction is completed at the moment the agreement is made, as where an article is sold and delivered, and payment thereof is made on the spot.—*Executed estates*, estates in possession.—*Executed trust.* When an estate is conveyed to the use of A and his heirs, with a simple declaration of

the trust for B and his heirs, or the heirs of his body, the trust is perfect; and it is said to be executed, because no further act is necessary to be done by the trustee to raise and give effect to it, and because there is no ground for the interference of a court of equity to affix a meaning to the words declaratory of the trust, which they do not legally import.—*Executed use*, the first use in a conveyance upon which the statute of uses operates by bringing the possession to it, the combination of which—that is, the use and the possession—formed the legal estate, and thus the statute is said to execute the use.

EXECU′TION, *n.* [add.] At *common-law*, writs of execution are judicial processes, issuing out of the court where the record or other proceeding is, upon which they are grounded; and, therefore, when the record or transcript of the proceedings is removed into any of the courts at Westminster from a county palatine, or from an inferior court, the execution is issued out of the superior court.—*Execution of deeds*, the signing, sealing, and delivery of them by the parties, as their own acts and deeds, in the presence of witnesses.—In the *fine arts*, the mode of performing a work of art, and the dexterity with which it is accomplished.—In *painting*, the term given to the peculiar mode of working for effect; the manipulation peculiar to each individual artist. Or it may be defined, the right mechanical use of the means of art, to produce a given end.

EXEC′UTIVELY, *adv.* In the way of executing or performing.

EXEC′UTORY, *a.* [add.] *Executory devise*, a gift of a future interest by will. —*Executory estates*, interests which depend for their enjoyment upon some subsequent event or contingency.—*Executory remainder*, a contingent remainder.—*Executory trusts*, such as require an ulterior act to raise and perfect them; as the trusts declared by those wills which are merely directory of a subsequent conveyance.—*Executory uses*, springing uses. [*See* USE.]

EXEC′U′TOUR,† *n.* An executioner. [*Chaucer.*]

EXECU′TRICE,† *n.* A female executioner. [*Chaucer.*]

EXE′DRA, } *n.* In *arch.*, the portico
EXHE′DRA, } of the gymnasium, or vestibule in private houses.

EX′EGETE, *n.* One skilled in exegesis.

EXEM′PLIFIABLE, *a.* That may be exemplified.

EXEM′PLI GRA′TIA. [L.] [add.] Usually abbreviated, *ex. gr.*, or *e. g.*

EXEMPT′, *a.* [add.] Released; acquitted; excluded. [*Shak.*]

EXERGUE′, *n.* pron egz-erg′.

EX′ETER or EX′ON DOMESDAY, *n.* The name given to a record preserved among the muniments and charters belonging to the dean and chapter of the cathedral of Exeter. It contains a description of the western parts of England, comprising the counties of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. It is supposed, as far as it extends, to contain an exact copy of the original rolls or returns made by the Conqueror's commissioners, forming the general survey from which the great Domesday itself was compiled.

EXFŒTA′TION, *n.* [L. *ex*, outward, and *fœtus*.] Extra-uterine fœtation, or imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus.

EXFO′LIATE, *v. t.* To scale; to free from scales or splinters.

EXHALA′TION, *n.* [add.] *Exhalations* are the vapours which arise from animal or vegetable bodies, marshes, the earth, &c.

EXHALE′, *v. i.* To fly off, or vanish; as vapour.

EXHA′LENCE, *n.* The act of exhaling; the matter exhaled.

EXHA′LENT, *a.* *See* EXHALANT.

EXHAUST′IVE, *a.* That exhausts; tending to exhaust.

EXHE′DRA. *See* EXEDRA.

EXHIB′ITANT, *n.* In *law*, one who makes an exhibit.

EXHIBI′′TION, *n.* [add.] In *med.*, the act of administering a remedy.

EXHIB′ITOR, *n.* In *law*, one who makes an exhibit.

EX′HORTATOR, *n.* An exhorter; an encourager.

EXHU′MATE, *v. t.* To exhume; to disinter.

EX′IES, *n.* Ecstacies; hysterics. [*Scotch.*]

EXILE′, or EX′ILE, *v. t.*

EXILED′, or EX′ILED.

EXIST′ENCY, *n.* Existence. [*Rar. us.*]

EX′ITUS, *n.* [L.] In *law*, issue; offspring; yearly rent or profits of land.

EX′-LEX, *n.* An outlaw.

EX′-MAYOR, *n.* One who has been mayor, but is no longer in office.

EX ME′RO MO′TU [L.] From a mere motion; from one's own freewill; without suggestion or constraint. A phrase used in charters and letters-patent, to signify that they are granted by the sovereign *of his own freewill and motion*, that is, without petition.

EX NECESSITA′TE. [L.] Of necessity; from the necessity of the thing, or of the case.

EX′O. [Gr. ἐξω, outward, without.] A Greek preposition, used as a prefix, and signifying outward; without; on the outside of.

EXO′DIUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. ἐξοδιον; ἐξ, and ὁδος, a way.] In *Greek tragedy*, the end or denouement of the play; the catastrophe.

EX-OFFI′CIO INFORMATIONS, *n.* In *law*. [*See* INFORMATION in this *Supp.*]

EX′ON, } Roman names for Exeter.
EXO′NIA. }

EXON′ERATOR, *n.* One who exonerates.

EXORCISA′TIONS,† *n. plur.* Exorcisms. [*Chaucer.*]

EXORRHI′ZA, or EXORHI′ZA.

EXORRHI′ZOUS, or EXORHI′ZOUS.

EX′O-SKEL′ETON, *n.* [Gr. ἐξω, without, and σκελετον, a dry body.] In *anat.*, a term applied to the external bony encasement of many animals, which may be merely hairs, quills, or horny scales.

EXOSMO′SIS, *n.* Same as EXOSMOSE.

EXOSTEM′MA, *n.* [Gr. ἐξω, and στεμμα, a crown.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cinchonaceæ. The species are trees or shrubs, natives of the West India islands, Mexico, Peru, and Brazil. They are known by the common name of quinquina. *Exostemma caribæum* and *Exostemma floribunda* are remarkable for possessing properties similar to those of the true quinquina, but without any trace of either cinchonine or quinine.

EX′OSTOME, instead of EXOSTOM′E.

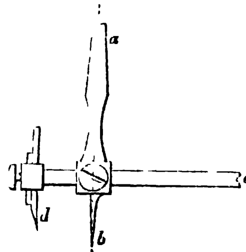
EXOTER′ICISM, *n.* Exoteric doctrines or principles.

EXOTER′ICS, *n. plur.* The lectures of Aristotle on rhetoric, to which all were admitted; his published writings.

EXOTHE′CIUM, *n.* [Gr. ἐξω, and θηκη, a case.] In *bot.*, a name given to the coat of an anther.

EXOT′ICISM, *n.* [add.] A foreign word or idiom.

EXPAND′ING CENTRE-BIT, *n.* A hand-instrument, chiefly used for cutting out discs of leather and other thin material, and for making the margins of circular recesses. It consists of a central stem *a*, and point *b*, mounted



on a transverse bar *c*, which carries a cutter *d* at one end, and is adjustable for radius. The arm *c* being carried round the fixed points *a* and *b*, the cutter *d* describes a circle of which the radius is the distance *b d*.

EXPANS′IBLY, *adv.* In an expansible manner.

EXPANS′ILE POWER, } *n.* In *phy-*
EXPANSIBIL′ITY, } *siol.*, a vital property, more or less observable in several organs, as the penis, the nipple, the heart, the uterus, the retina, &c.

EXPAN′SION, *n.* [add.] In *commerce*, an increase of the issues of banknotes.

EXPAN′SION-ENGINE, *n.* A steam-engine in which the supply of steam is cut off previous to the stroke being complete, the expansive power of the steam admitted being sufficient to complete the stroke.

EXPAN′SION-GEAR, *n.* In *mech.*, a combination by which the steam may be worked expansively in a steam-engine. [*See* VALVE, and CAM.]

EXPECT′, *v. t.* [add.] To require or demand; as, payment will be *expected* when the bill falls due.

EXPECT′,† *v. i.* To wait; to stay.

EXPECT′INGLY, *adv.* With expectation.

EXPEC′TORATIVE, *n.* A medicine to promote expectoration; an expectorant.

EX PE′DE HER′CULEM. [L.] A phrase signifying *originally*, from the remaining foot of Hercules' statue learn the size of his entire person; used *figuratively* to signify, from a partial exhibition or display, learn the full extent of a man's powers or characteristic excellences.

EXPED′IMENT,† *n.* The whole of a person's goods and chattels; bag and baggage.

EXPEDI′′TIOUSNESS, *n.* Quickness; expedition.

EXPED′ITORY, *a.* Making haste; expeditious.

EXPEND′ITORS, *n.* In *law*, persons appointed by commissioners of sewers to pay, disburse, or expend the money collected by the tax for the repairs of

sewers, &c., when paid into their hands by the collectors, on the reparations, amendments, and reformations ordered by the commissioners.

EXPENSE', *n.* [add.] Expenditure; a passing away; as, to moan the *expense* of many a vanished sight. [*Shak.*]

EXPERIMEN'TUM CRU'CIS, *n.* [L.] A crucial or decisive experiment; a test of the severest and most searching nature; or, according to Bacon's idea, such an experiment as leads to the true knowledge of things sought after, or determines at once between two or more possible conclusions, somewhat in the same way as the *crosses* or way-posts used to point out roads.

EXPERT',† *v. t.* To experience. [*Spenser.*]

EX'PIRATORY, or **EXPI'RATORY.**

EXPIREE', *n.* [Fr. *expiré.*] A term denoting a convict who has served his period of punishment.

EXPISCA'TION,† *n.* A fishing; piscation.

EXPLEITE',† *v. t.* [Fr.] To perform. [*Chaucer.*]

EX'PLETIVELY, *adv.* In the manner of an expletive.

EX'PLICABLENESS, *n.* Quality of being explicable or explainable.

EX'PLICATE, *a.* Evolved; unfolded; explicated.

EXPLORA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *med.*, examination of the abdomen, chest, &c., with a view to ascertain the physical signs of disease, in contradistinction to those signs which are called *symptoms*.

EXPLORATOR, instead of **EXPLORA'TOR**, *n.* [add.] The name of a contrivance for ascertaining daily the electrical state of the air.

EXPO'NENT, *n.* [add.] *Figuratively*, one that stands as an index, or representative; as, the leader of a party is the *exponent* of its principles.

EXPOSE', *n.* (exposa'.) [add.] A formal recital by an individual or a government, of the causes and motives of acts performed.

EXPOSI''TION, *n.* [add.] The act of casting out to perish; commission to chance; as, the *exposition* of children; a display, or setting out in the most striking point of view; as, the *exposition* of arguments.

EXPOS'TULATE,† *v. t.* [add.] To complain of.

EXPRESS', *n.* [add.] Any vehicle or vehicles despatched on a particular occasion; as, an *express* train.—Also, a regular conveyance for packages, &c.

EXPRESS', *v. t.* [add.] To send express; to despatch by express.—To exemplify; to exhibit by action or behaviour; as, they *expressed* in their lives those excellent doctrines of morality. [*Addison.*]

EXPRESSED', *pp.* [add.] Despatched by express.

EXPRES'SER,† *n.* One who expresses.

EXPRES'SION, *n.* [add.] The outward signs that make known internal feeling; appearance of the countenance as indicative of mental qualities or dispositions; that transient change which takes place in the permanent form of a face or figure while under the influence of various emotions. The chief feature of expression is the eye, and the eye-brow is a powerful auxiliary to it.—The character, as indicated in the countenance or conformation of the whole exterior of the human body.

EXPRES'SURE, *n.* [add.] Process of squeezing out.

EXPREST',† *pp.* Expressed; pressed out. [*Spenser.*]

EXPURGATO'RIAL, *a.* Expurgatory. [*Rar. us.*]

EXPYRE',† *v. t.* To send or bring forth. [*Spenser.*]

EXPYR'ED,† *pp.* Brought forth or discovered. [*Spenser.*]

EXQUISITE, *n.* [add.] One dressed with extreme care; a fashionable person of either sex; a belle, or dandy.

EXSCRIP'TURAL, *a.* Not found in Scripture.

EXSECT', *v. t.* To cut out; to cut away.

EXSIC''CATE, *v. t.* instead of **EX'SICCATE.**

EXSIC''CATED, instead of **EX'SICCATED.**

EXSIC''CATING, instead of **EX'SICCATING.**

EXSUF'FLICATE, *a.* [L. *ex*, and *sufflo.*] Exaggerated; extravagant. [*Shak.*]

EX'TASIE,† *n.* [*See* ECSTASY.] Sudden surprise. [*Spenser.*]

EXTEM'PORAL, *a.* [add.] Able to inspire extemporaneous language.

Assist me, some *extemporal* god of rhyme. *Shak.*

EXTEM'PORE, *a.* Extemporary; extemporaneous.

EXTEND'ED, *pp.* [add.] Seized upon. [*Shak.*]

EXTEND'EDLY, *adv.* In an extended manner.

EXTEN'SION, *n.* [add.] In *surgery*, the act of pulling the broken part of a limb in a direction from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their natural situation.—In *mercantile language*, an *extension* is a written engagement, on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

EXTENT', *n.* [add.] Under the *writ of extent*, the body, lands, and goods of the debtor may be all taken at once, in order to compel the payment of the debt; but it is not usual to seize the body.—*Extent in chief*, a writ issuing from the court of exchequer, directed to the sheriff, ordering him to take an inquisition or inquest of office, on the oaths of lawful men, to ascertain the lands, &c., of the debtor, and seize the same into the queen's hands.—*Extent in aid*, a writ which issues at the suit or instance of a crown-debtor, against a person indebted to himself. It is grounded on the principle that the crown is entitled to the debts due to the debtor.

EXTEN'UATE, *v. i.* To become more rare and subtile.

EXTEN'UATOR, *n.* One who extenuates.

EXTERN', *n.* Outward part; exterior form.—Among *Roman Catholics*, a student or pupil who does not live or board within a college or seminary; a day-scholar.

EX'TINE, *a.* [L. *extimus*, outermost.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the outermost membrane of the pollen-grain in plants.

EX'TINE, *n.* In *bot.*, the outer coat of the pollen-grain.

EXTIN'GUISH, *v. i.* To go out.

EXTIN'GUISHMENT, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the extinction or annihilation of a right, estate, &c., by means of its being merged in, or consolidated with, another, generally a greater or more extensive right or estate. *Extinguishment* is of various natures, as applied to various rights; as *extinguishment of estates, commons, copyholds, debts, liberties, services*, and *ways*.

EXTIRP'ER,† *n.* One who extirpates, or utterly destroys. [*Bacon.*]

EXTORT', for EXTORTED. [*Spenser.*]

EX'TRA, *a.* [Contracted from *Extraordinary.*] Extraordinary; extreme; as, an *extra* price; *extra* charge. [In *colloquial* use.]

EX'TRA-COSTS, *n.* In *law*, those charges which do not appear upon the face of the proceedings; such as witnesses' expenses, fees to counsel, attendances, court-fees, &c.

EXTRACT', *v. t.* [add.] In *arith.* and *alg.*, to *extract* the root of any number or quantity is to determine the root.

EXTRACT'IBLE, *a.* That may be extracted.

EXTRACT'IFORM, *a.* In *chem.*, having the appearance of an extract.

EXTRACT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] Absorbing; as, *extracting* frenzy. [*Shak.*]

EXTRACT'OR, *n.* [add.] He or that which extracts.

EXTRADI''TION, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *ex*, and *traditio, trado*, to deliver.] Delivery from one nation to another. It is particularly applied to the delivery, by one nation or state to another, of fugitives from justice, in pursuance of a treaty.

EXTRAMU'RAL, *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond, without, and *murus*, a wall.] Without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city.

EXTRA'NEOUSLY, *adv.* In an extraneous manner.

EX'TRA-PARO'CHIAL, *a.* [add.] An epithet for any place or district exempt from the duties of a parish; as, *extra-parochial* land, &c.

EX'TRA-PARO'CHIALLY, *adv.* Out of a parish.

EXTRAV'AGANT, *a.* [add.] Enormously absurd.

EX'TRA-U'TERINE, *a.* [L. *extra*, and *uterus*, the womb.] A term applied to those cases of pregnancy in which the fetus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus.

EXTRÊME', *a.* Instead of "extreme and mean proportion," read extreme and mean ratio.

EXTRE'MIST, *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.

EXTRIN'SICALNESS, *n.* The state of being extrinsical. [*Rar. us.*]

EXUL'CERATIVE, *a.* Rendering ulcerous.

EXULT'INGLY, *adv.* In an exulting or a triumphant manner.

EXUNGULA'TION, *n.* Act of exungulating, or of paring off superfluous parts. [*Rar. us.*]

EXUVIA'TION, *n.* [L. *exuviæ*, the cast-off skin of certain animals.] In *zool.*, the process by which the crustaceous animals throw off their old shell, and form a new one.

EX VO'TO. [L.] In consequence of a vow; applied to votive offerings; as of a picture for a chapel, &c.; common in Roman Catholic countries.

EY,† *n.* [Sax.] An egg. [*Chaucer.*]

EYE, *n.* [add.] Tinge; shade; as, an *eye* of green. [*Shak.*]—Character. [*Shak.*]—*Eyes of the rigging*, among *seamen*, those parts of the shrouds in the form of a collar, which go over the mast.—The *eyes* of stays are termed collars.—*Flemish eye*, the strands of a rope's end opened and divided into two parts, and laid over each other, marled, parcelled, and served together, form an

eye in the sense here understood.—*Lashing-eye*, an eye spliced on the end or ends of a rope, for a lashing being rove through, to set it tight.—*Spliced-eye*, or *eye-splice*. [*See* EYE-SPLICE.]

EYE′-FLAP, *n.* A blinder on a horse's bridle.

EY′EN,† *n. plur.* [Sax.] Eyes. [*Chaucer.*]

EYE′-WATER, *n.* A medicated water for the eyes.

EYNE, *n.* The obsolete or poetical plural of *eye;* used by Spenser, Shakspeare, &c.

EYRE,† *n.* Air. [*Chaucer.*]

EYR′ISH,† *a.* Aerial. [*Chaucer.*]

EY′SELL, EI′SEL, *n.* [Sax. *eisile.*] Vinegar. [*Shak.*]

F.

FA′, FAW, *v. i.* or *t.* To befal; to fall. [*Scotch.*]

FA, *v. t.* To get; to obtain. [*Scotch.*]

FA′ARD, *a.* Favoured. — *Ill-fa′ard*, ill-favoured. [*Scotch.*]

FAB′RIC-LANDS,† *n.* Property given towards the rebuilding or repairing of cathedrals and churches.

FAÇADE′, for FAC′ADE, pron. fasādo′.

FĀCE′-ĀGUE, *n.* Tic-doloureux, a kind of neuralgia, which occurs in the nerves of the face.

FĀCE′-GUARD, *n.* A kind of mask to defend the face and eyes from accidents, as in various chemical and mechanical processes.

FAC′ET, instead of FA′CET; *n.* [add.] In *anat.*, an articular cavity of a bone, when nearly plain.—In *mech.* [*See* SPIGOT-AND-FACET in this *Supp.*]

FAC′ETED, *a.* Having facets; formed into facets.

FĀ′CIAL, *a.* [add.] *Facial nerve*, the hard portion of the seventh pair of nerves, arising from the upper part of the respiratory tract.—*Facial vein*, a vein which commences at the summit of the head and forehead.

FĀ′CIALLY, *adv.* In a facial manner.

FĀ′CIENT, *n.* [L. *faciens*, from *facio*, to do, to make.] A doer, one who does anything, good or bad.

FĀ′CIES, *n.* [add.] In *anat.*, the face, including the nose, mouth, eyes, and cheeks.—*Facies Hippocratica*, the peculiar appearance of the face immediately before death, first described by Hippocrates.

FĀ′CING, *n.* [add.] In *hydraulic earthwork*, a layer of common materials or soil laid over the lining or puddle, or upon the bottom and sloping sides of a canal, reservoir, &c.—Also, a thin layer of earth or soil on the sloping sides of a railway or other cutting.—*Facings*, in *military language*, the different movements of the men to the right, left, &c.—Also, the name given to the lappels, cuffs, and collar of a regimental uniform, which are generally of a different colour from the body of the coat.

FĀ′CINGLY, *adv.* In a fronting position.

FACONDE′, *n.* or *a.* [Fr.] Eloquence; eloquent. [*Chaucer.*]

FAC-SIM′ILE, *v. t.* To represent by fac-simile; to copy exactly.

FACTI′′TIOUS, *a.* [add.] *Factitious diseases*, such diseases as are produced wholly, or in part, by the patient.—*Factitious water*, water prepared in imitation of natural waters, as those of Brighton.

FACTI′′TIOUSNESS, *n.* Quality of being factitious. [*Lit. us.*]

FAC′TOR, *n.* [add.] *Interim factor.* [*See* INTERIM.]

FACTO′RIAL, *a.* [add.] *Factorial expression*, in *math.*, a term sometimes applied to an expression of which the factors are in arithmetical progression; as, $(x+1)$. $(x+2)$. $(x+3)$. $(x+4)$.

FACTO′RIALS, *n. plur.* In *math.*, a term proposed by Arbogast for the different cases of the symbol $x^{n/a}$, in which *n* represents factors which alter at every step by *a*.

FAC′TORY, *n.* [add.] A name formerly given to establishments of merchants and factors resident in foreign countries, who were governed by certain regulations adopted for their mutual support and assistance against the undue encroachments or interference of the governments of the countries in which they resided. But in modern times, these factories have in a great measure ceased to exist, on account of the greater degree of security and protection which merchants enjoy in their transactions with foreign countries.

FAC′TUAL, *a.* Relating to, or containing facts. [*Rare.*]

FAC′ULTY, *n.* [add.] *Court of faculties*, a jurisdiction or tribunal belonging to the archbishop. It creates rights to pews, monuments, and particular places and modes of burial. It has also powers in granting licenses of different descriptions; as a license to marry, a faculty to erect an organ in a parish church, to level a church-yard, &c.

FAE, *n.* Foe. [*Scotch.*]

FAE, FAIE, *pron.* Whose; who. [*Scotch.*]

FAEM, *n.* Foam. [*Scotch.*]

FA′EN, *pp.* Fallen. [*Scotch.*]

FAERIE,† *n.* [Fr.] The nation of fairies. [*Chaucer.*]

FAG, *n.* [add.] In the *English schools*, a boy who performs menial services for another boy of a higher form or class. [*Colloq.*]

FAG′GED, *pp.* [add.] Untwisted, as the end of a rope.—*Fagged out*, fatigued; worn out. [*Colloq.*]

FAG′GING, *n.* [add.] The acting as a drudge for another at an English school. [*Colloq.*]

FA′GIN, *n.* The name given to a narcotic substance obtained from the nuts of the *Fagus sylvatica*, or common beech.

FAG′OT, *n.* [add.] The practice of hiring persons to appear at musters, in order to make a false return of companies that were not completed, has long since been abandoned.

FAGOT′TO, *n.* [It.] A musical wind-instrument; a Bassoon.

FAG′OT-VOTES, *n.* In *politics*, votes created by the partitioning of an estate into numerous tenements, and letting these at an almost nominal rent to tenants who covenant to vote according to the dictate of the lessor.

FÄHL′ORE, *n.* A gray copper-ore. [*See* FAHLERZ.]

FAÏENCE′, instead of FAÏENCE, pron. fayans′.

FAIL, *v. t.* [add.] To neglect to keep or observe; as, to *fail* an appointment. [*Swift.*]

FAINE,† *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr.] To feign; to dissemble. [*Chaucer.*]

FAINE, *a.* or *v. i.* [*See* FAIN.] [*Spenser.*]

FAIN′ED,† *pp.* Desired; wished fondly. [*Spenser.*]

FAINT′-AC′TION, *n.* In *law*, a feigned action.

FAINT′ING, *ppr.* Dele second repetition of this word.

FAINT′-PLEAD′ER, *n.* In *law*, a fraudulent, false, or collusory manner of pleading, to the deception of a third person.

FAIR, *a.* [add.] In *mercantile use*, middling; medium; as, a *fair* demand; of a *fair* quality, &c.—*To fair a ship*, to chip the timbers regularly.

FAIRE′HEDE,† *n.* [Sax.] Fairness; beauty. [*Chaucer.*]

FAIR′ISH, *a.* Reasonably fair.

FAIR′-ONE, *n.* One who is fair; a beauty.

FAIR′-PLAY, *n.* Equitable conduct; just or liberal action.

FAIR′-TOLD, *a.* Well told; pleasing; interesting.

> Which *faire-told* tale allured to him muche people, as well of the chivalry as of the meane sort. *Hall. Henry IV. The Thirtieth Yere.*

FAIR′-WEATH′ER, *a.* Noting pleasant weather; existing or done in pleasant weather, or with little inconvenience. [*Pope.*]

FAITH, *exclam.* A *colloquial* expression, meaning *on my faith;* in truth; verily.

FAITH,† *v. t.* To believe; to credit.

FAITHER, *n.* Father. [*Scotch.*]

FAITH′FUL, *a.* [add.] Exactly conformable to truth, or to a prototype; as, a *faithful* copy or likeness.

FAITH′FULLY, *adv.* [add.] Conformably to an example or prototype.

FAI′TOUR, *n.* A rascal; a mean fellow. [*Scotch.*]

FAIT′OURS,† *n. plur.* [*See* FAITOUR.] Vagabonds. [*Spenser.*]

FAL′CO, *n.* A Linnæan genus of accipitrine diurnal birds, subdivided into two great sections, viz., noble birds of prey, and ignoble birds of prey. The first comprehends the falcons properly so called, as the common falcon, the gyrfalcon; the second comprises the eagle, goshawk, sparrow-hawk, buzzard, harriers, &c. [*See* FALCON, FALCONIDÆ.]

FAL′CON-GEN′TIL, FAL′CON-GEN′TLE, *n.* A falcon when full feathered and completely bred.

FAL′CULA, *n.* [L.] In *zool.*, a compressed, elongate, curved, and sharp-pointed claw.

FALL,† *n.* [Scotch, *fa* or *faw.*] Lot; fortune; condition.

> Must not the world wend in his common course
> From good to bad, and from bad to worse;
> From worse unto that is worst of all,
> And then return to his former *fall?* *Spenser.*

FALL,† FALL′ING-BAND,† *n.* A part of dress worn

about the neck, as ruffs were. They seem to have been something like bands, but larger.

FAL'-LALS, *n.* Foolish ornaments in dress. [*Scotch.*]

FALL'ING, FALL'ING-IN, *n.* [add.] *Falling home*, in *ship-carpentry*, a term applied to the timbers or upper parts of the sides of a ship when they curve inwards. — *Falling sluice*, a kind of flood-gate for mill-dams, rivers, canals, &c., which is self-acting, or contrived so as to fall down of itself in the event of a flood, whereby the water-way is enlarged.

FAL'LOW, *n.* Fellow. [*Scotch.*]

FALSE, *a.* [add.] *False judgment*, in *law*, a writ of false judgment is a process that lies, by way of appeal, to the superior courts, from interior courts, not of record, to amend errors in their proceedings.

FALSE' CLAIM, *n.* By the *forest laws*, a *false claim* is where a man claims more than his due, and is amerced and punished for so doing.

FALSE CONCEP'TION, *n.* Conception, in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a mole or some analogous production is formed.

FALS'ED,† *pp.* Made false; falsified; deceived; deluded; feigned; counterfeited. [*Spenser.*]

FALSE'ISM, *n.* A falsity; the opposite of truism. [*Rare.*]

FALSE MEM'BRANE, *n.* A membrane-like substance which is the result of inflammation, and is formed by the coagulation of the fibrinous fluid or lymph, poured out on membranes which have a free surface.

FAL'SEN,† *v. t.* or *i.* [Sax.] To falsify; to deceive. [*Chaucer.*]

FALSE POSI'TION, *n.* In *arithmetic*. [*See* POSITION.]

FALSE PRETEN'CES, *n. plur.* False representations, made in order to obtain money or goods, with intent to cheat.

FALSE QUAR'TER, *n.* In *farriery*, a rift or crack in the hoof of a horse, which has the appearance of a piece put in.

FALSE' RAIL, *n.* In a *ship*, a thin piece of timber attached inside of a curved head-rail, in order to strengthen it.

FALSE' STEM, *n.* In a *ship*, the same as CUTWATER.

FAL'SET, *n.* Falsehood. [*Scotch.*]

FALSETTE', *a.* In *rhet.*, noting a shrill or high tone of the voice; a cry, scream, or yell.

FALSETTE', *n.* *See* FALSETTO.

FALSET'TO, *n.* [add.] In *music*, a key in which a singer uses notes that belong not to the natural compass of his voice.

FAL'SI CRI'MEN. [add.] In *law*, a fraudulent subordination or concealment, with design to darken or conceal the truth, or make things appear otherwise than they really are; as in swearing falsely, antedating a contract, or selling by false weights.

FALSIFICA'TION, *n.* [add.] Wilful misstatement or misrepresentation.

FAL'SIFICATOR, instead of **FALSIFICA'TOR**.

FALS'IFY, *v. t.* [add.] To baffle; as, to *falsify* a blow. [*Butler.*]

FALS'ING OF DOOMS, *n.* In *Scots law*. [*See* DOOM.]

FAL'WE,† *n.* [Sax.] Yellow. [*Chaucer.*]

FAL'WES,† *n. plur.* [Sax.] Fallow lands; new ploughed fields, or fields recently made arable. [*Chaucer.*]

FALX, *n.* [L. a scythe or sickle.] In *anat.*, a term applied to a scythe or sickle-like process; as, the *falx cerebri*, the *falx cerebelli*.

FA'MES, *n.* [L.] Famine; hunger.

FAM'ILY, *n.* [add.] In *nat. hist.* the term *family* is mostly applied to a group of plants or animals of the same value as a natural order; but some apply it to designate a group of less value than an order, while others use it loosely to distinguish any group of higher value than a single species. It is thus sometimes employed as synonymous with genus.—In *zool.* the Latin termination of the names of families used in this country is *idæ*, as *Felidæ*, the cat family; in *bot.* the termination is *aceæ*, as *Ranunculaceæ*.

FAMOS'ITY,† *n.* Renown.

FAM'ULAR,† *a.* [Lat.] Domestic. [*Chaucer.*]

FAM'ULIST, *n.* In *Oxford university*, an inferior member of a college; a servant.

FAN, *n.* [add.] A small vane or sail used to keep the large sails of a smock-mill always in the direction of the wind. Large revolving fans, driven by machinery, are frequently used, not only in the process of winnowing, but also to facilitate the cooling of fluids, or as blowing-machines, to urge the combustion of a fire, or to assist in ventilation. Such an apparatus is also applied to regulate or check, by the resistance of the air to its rapid motion, the velocity of light machinery, as in a musical snuff-box; also, to regulate the throttle-valve of steam-engines. The apparatus thus applied is called the *fan-governor*.

FAN,† *n.* A quintain. [*Chaucer.*]

FAN, WHAN, *adv.* When. [*Scotch.*]

FAN'ATISM, *n.* Religious frenzy; fanaticism. [*Rare.*]

FAN'-BLAST, *n.* In *iron-works*, the blast produced by a fan, in contradistinction to that produced by a blowing engine.

FAN'CILESS, *a.* Destitute of fancy.

FAN'-CRICKET, *n.* An insect, the churr-worm.

FAN'CY, *n.* [add.] One possessed by love. [*Shak.*] — *The fancy*, a *cant* name for sporting characters.

FAN'CY, *a.* Fine; elegant; ornamental; adapted to please the taste or fancy; as, *fancy* goods or articles.

FAN'CY-BALL, *n.* A ball in which persons appear in fancy dresses; imitations of antique costumes, &c.

FAN'CY-GOODS, FAN'CY-WARES, *n.* Light, elegant wares, adapted to please the taste or fancy.

FAN'CY-STOCKS, *n.* Among *American brokers*, stocks which, having no determinate value from any fixed probable income, fluctuate in price according to the fancy of speculators.

FAN'CY-WOVEN, *a.* Formed by the imagination.

——veil'd in Fable's *fancy-woven* vest. *Warton.*

FAN-GOV'ERNOR, *n.* In *mech.* [*See* FAN in this *Supp.*]

FAN'NING-BREEZE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a light, gentle breeze, sufficient to fill the light sails as they extend or collapse by the action of the air and the motion of the vessel.

FAN'NING-MACHINE, *n.* A fan; a machine for cleaning seeds from chaff, husks, &c.

FAN'-SHAPED, *a.* [add.] In *bot.*, plaited like a fan, as the leaf of *Borassus flabelliformis*.

FAN'-TAIL, *n.* A genus (Rhipidura) of Australian birds, belonging to the family Muscicapidæ. They are so named from the fan-like shape of their tails.

FANTASTICAL'ITY, *n.* Fantasticalness. [*Rare.*]

FANTAS'TICNESS, *n.* Fantasticalness. [*Rare.*]

FANTOCCINI, *n. plur.* (fantochē'ne.) [It.] Dramatical representations, in which puppets are substituted for human performers.

FÄRCE, *n.* [add.] Ridiculous parade; empty pageantry; mere show.

FÄRCE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *farder.*] To paint. [*Chaucer.*]

FÄR'CICALNESS, *n.* Quality of being ludicrous.

FÄRC'ING, *n.* Stuffing composed of forced meat.

FÄRD, *n.* Colour. [*Scotch.*]

FÄR'DEL, *n.* [add.] *Fardel of land*, the fourth part of a yard-land.†

FÄR'DING-BAG, *n.* The first stomach of a cow or other ruminant animal, where green food lies until it be chewed over again.

FÄR'DING DEAL OF LAND,† *n.* The fourth part of an acre.

FÄRE,† *n.* [Fr. *faire.*] Ado; bustle; unusual display; entertainment; adventure, &c. [*Chaucer.*]

FÄR'EN,† **FÄRE**,† *pp.* from *Fare*. Fared. [*Chaucer.*]

FÄREWELL', or **FÄRE'WELL**, *compound*.

FÄRE'WELL, or **FÄREWELL'**, *n.*

FARL, *n.* *See* FARLE.

FÄRME,† *n.* [Sax.] Food; a meal. [*Chaucer.*]

FÄR'MERESS, *n.* A woman who farms; a farmer's wife.

FÄR'MERS-GENERAL, *n.* In *France*, *under the old monarchy*, the name given to a company which farmed certain branches of the revenue; that is to say, contracted with the government to pay into the treasury a fixed yearly sum, taking upon itself the collection of certain taxes as an equivalent. This system was swept away at the revolution. In *England*, the only tax that is farmed is that on post-horses.

FA'RO-BANK, *n.* A house or room for gambling; a bank or establishment, against which persons play at the game of *faro*.

FARR, *n.* The local name of a glirine quadruped, belonging to the jerboa family, and found in Egypt (*Psammomys obesus*).

FÄRSE,† *v. t.* *See* FARCE. [*Chaucer.*]

FÄR'-SOUGHT, *a.* Sought at a distance; forced.

FÄR'THERMOST, *a. superl.* Being at the greatest distance.

FÄR'THING-DALE, *n.* A rood, or quarter of an acre of land.

F.A.S. An abbreviation of *Fraternitatis Antiquariorum Socius*, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.

FAS'CETS, *n.* In *glass-making*, the irons which are thrust into the mouths of bottles, to convey them to the annealing tower.

FAS'CIA, *n.* [add.] A thin sash which the Roman women wrapped round their bodies, next to the skin, in order to render the waist slender.

FAS'CICLE, *n.* [add.] A bundle; a collection.

FAS'CICULE, *n.* A little bundle; a fascicle.

FASCIC'ULUS, *n.* [add.] A fascicle. —In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence resembling a corymb, but having a centrifugal instead of a centripetal expansion.

FASCINE′, instead of FAS′CINE, pron. fassēn′.
FASH, } n. Trouble; vexation.
FASH′ERIE, } [Scotch.]
FASH′ION, v. t. [add.] To contrive; to adjust; to regulate.
FASH′IONABLE, n. A person of fashion.—*Fashionables*, people of fashion. A word of modern use as a noun, and chiefly used in the plural.
FASH′IONS, n. Farcins, or farcy. [*Shak.*]
FASH′IOUS, a. Troublesome. [*Scotch.*]
FAS′SITE, n. See FASSAITE.
FĂST, a. [add.] *To make fast*, to fasten; to tie, or secure; as a rope.
FAST, n. [add.] A rope or chain by which a vessel is moored to a wharf, quay, &c., and named *bow, head, quarter, stern*, or *breast fast*, according to the part of the vessel to which it is made fast. By the *breast-fast* the vessel is secured broadside to the quay.
FĂST, adv. [add.] *To live fast*, to be prodigal and wasteful; to live so as to consume or exhaust the vital powers quickly.
FASTE,† pp. Faced; having faces. [*Spenser.*]
FAST′ENS′ E′EN or EVEN, n. Shrove-Tuesday. [*See* FASTERNS' E'EN.]
FAS′TI, n. plur. [L.] The Roman calendar, which gave the days for festivals, pleadings, games, ceremonies, &c., corresponding to a modern almanac.—Also, the name given to marble tables at Rome, on which were inscribed the names of the consuls, dictators, censors, and other principal magistrates of the republic.—The *fasti annales* were annals or registers of important events.
FAST′INGMEN, } n. In *ancient times*,
FAST′ERMANS, } men of repute and substance, or rather sureties, pledges, or bondsmen, who were bound to answer for the peaceable demeanour of their companions.
FAT, a. [add.] Among *printers*, a page having many blank spaces or lines, is called *fat*.
FAT, pron. What. [*Scotch.*]
FAT′-HEADED, a. Dull; stupid; thick-skulled.
FAT′-HEN, n. In *bot.*, wild spinach: goosefoot.
FA′THER-LONG-LEGS, n. An insect having long legs, a name applied to the *Tipula pectinicornis* of Linn., and other species of crane-flies.
FATH′OMABLE, a. That may be fathomed or comprehended.
FATID′ICALLY, adv. In a fatidical or prophetic manner.
FAT′TY-TISSUE, n. In *animals*, the adipose tissue, a tissue composed of minute cells or vesicles, having no communication with each other, but lying side by side in the meshes of the areolar tissue, which serves to hold them together, and through which also the blood-vessels find their way to them. In the cells of this tissue the animal matter called fat is deposited.
FATU′ITOUS, a. Partaking of fatuity; foolish; fatuous.
FAUBOURG, n. (fō′-boorg.) [Fr.] A suburb in French cities; the name is also given to districts now within the city, but which were formerly suburbs without it, when the walls were less extensive.
FAU′CES, n. [L. plur. of *Faux*. See FAUX.] The gullet or windpipe; the posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the *pharynx* and *larynx*.
FAULD, n. A fold. [*Scotch.*]

FAUL′TER. *See* FALTER.
FAUND, pp. Found. [*Scotch.*]
FAUR′D, a. Favoured. [*See* FA′ARD in this *Supp.*] [*Scotch.*]
FAUSE, a. False. [*Scotch.*]
FAUT, n. Fault; default; want. [*Scotch.*]
FAUTE,† n. [Fr.] Want. [*Chaucer.*]
FAUTEUIL′, n. (fo-teul′.) [Fr.] An arm-chair; an easy chair.
FAUVETTE′, n. A generic name, introduced from French works, for several species of soft-billed birds, generally famed for the fineness of their song. Of these the nightingale is a familiar example.
FAVIL′LA, n. In *bot.*, among the *algæ*, a berry-like external conceptaculum, with a membranous coat, closed at the apex, and containing numerous angular spores.
FAVILLID′IUM, n. In *bot.*, among the *algæ*, a conceptaculum composed of masses of spores immersed in the substance of the frond.
FA′VOUR, v. t. [add.] To extenuate; to palliate; to represent favourably; as, the painter *favoured* her squint admirably. [*Swift.*]
FAVULA′RIA, n. [L. *favus*, a honeycomb.] A genus of fossil plants found in the coal-formation, the stems of which have honeycomb-like markings. It is allied to Sigillaria.
FA′VUS, n. [L. a honeycomb.] A pustule, larger than the *achor*, and not acuminated. It is succeeded by a yellow and cellular scab, resembling a honeycomb.
FAWE,† a. [Sax.] Glad; fain. [*Chaucer.*]
FĀYLD,† pp. [*See* FAIL.] Deceived. [*Spenser.*]
FĀYNE,† v. i. [*See* FAIN.] To rejoice: to take delight; to be glad. [*Spenser.*]
FĀYRE′LY,† adv. [*See* FAIRLY.] Softly; gently. [*Spenser.*]
FĀY′TOR,† } n. [*See* FAITOUR.] A
FĀY′TOUR,† } vagabond; a lazy, idle fellow. [*Spenser.*]
FAZZOLET′, instead of FAZ′ZOLET.
F. D. An abbreviation of *fidei defensor*, defender of the faith. [*See* DEFENDER.]
FEAL′DYKE, n. A wall of sods for an inclosure. [*Scotch.*]
FE′ALTY, n. [add.] The law as to fealty continues unchanged, though it is not usual now to exact the oath of fealty. It is due from all tenants of land, except tenants in frankalmoigne, and those who hold at will or by sufferance. The reasons for now requiring it are so few, that it is nearly gone into disuse, though it serves to keep up the evidence of tenure, when there are no other services due.
FEAR, } a. Entire. [*Scotch.*]
FEER, }
FEARED, pp. or a. Affected with fear. [*Scotch.*]
FĒARED, pp. [add.] Frayed; affrighted. [*Spenser.*]
FEAR′FULL,† a. Terrible; causing fear.—*Fearfull earfes*, efts that occasion fear. [*Spenser.*]
FĒAST′-DAY, n. A day of feasting; a festival.
FEATH′ER, n. [add.] *To be in high feather*, to appear in high spirits and health, like birds when their plumage is full after moulting.—*To show the white feather*, to give indications of cowardice; a phrase borrowed from the cockpit, where a white feather in the tail of a cock was considered a token that it was not of the true game breed.
FEATH′ER, v. t. [add.] To cover with foliage in a feathery manner.—*To feather an oar.* [*See* OAR.]
FEATH′ERINESS, n. The state of being feathery.
FEATH′ERY-FOOTED, a. Having feathers on the feet.
FEAT′URELY, a. Having features; handsome.
FE′BLESSE,† n. [Fr.] Weakness. [*Chaucer.*]
FE′BRILE, or FEB′RILE, a.
FE′BRIS, or FEB′RIS, n. [L.] Fever.
FECCHE,† v. t. [Sax.] To fetch. [*Chaucer.*]
FE′CIAL, n. [L. *fecialis*.] The Roman herald.
FECK′ET, n. An under waistcoat; *properly*, one worn under the shirt. [*Scotch.*]
FEC′UNDATE, or FECUN′DATE, v. t.
FEC′UNDATED, or FECUN′DATED, pp.
FEC′UNDATING, or FECUN′DATING, ppr.
FED′ERALIZE, v. t. or i. In the *United States*, to unite in compact; as different States; to confederate for political purposes.
FED′ERALIZED, pp. United in compact.
FEDERA′TION, n. [add.] A federal government; as that of the United States.
FEE, n. [add.] Wages. [*Scotch.*]
FEED, n. [add.] A certain portion or allowance of provender, given to a horse, cow, &c.; as, a *feed* of corn or oats.
FEED′ERS, n. plur. Servants. [*Shak.*]
FEED′ING, n. [add.] The act of feeding; that which is eaten; pasture.
FEED′-PUMP, n. The force-pump employed in supplying the boilers of steam-engines with water.
FEE′-ESTATE, n. Lands or tenements for which some service or acknowledgment is paid to the chief lord.
FEE′-EXPEC′TANT, n. In *law*, is where lands are given to a man and his wife, and the heirs of their bodies.
FEE′FARM-RENT, n. In *law*, a *fee-farm rent* is properly a perpetual rent-service reserved by the crown, or, before the statute of *quia emptores*, by a subject upon a grant in fee-simple. [*See* RENT.]
FEEL, a. Foolish.—As a *noun*, a fool. [*Scotch.*]
FEE′LESS, a. Having no fees.
FEEL′ING, n. [add.] Sympathy with the distressed; tenderness of heart.
FEES, n. plur. Certain sums of money claimed as their perquisite by official persons, as barristers, physicians, attorneys, surgeons, &c., under the authority of various acts of Parliament, and by prescription.
FEFFE,† v. t. [Fr.] To infeoff; to present. [*Chaucer.*]
FEIGNED, pp. or a. [add.] *Feigned diseases*, alleged affections, which are either pretended or intentionally induced. The practice of feigning diseases is, in the navy, called *skulking*, and in the army, *malingering*.
FEIGNED′ ISSUE, n. In *law*, a proceeding, whereby an action is supposed to be brought by consent of the parties, to determine some disputed right, without the formality of pleading, saving thereby both time and expense. This proceeding is now considerably altered and amended by 8 and 9 Vict., c. 109.
FEINE,† v. t. To feign. [*Chaucer.*]
FEL, n. [L. *fel, fellis*.] Gall or bile.

FEL,† *a.* *See* FELL. [*Chaucer.*]
FEL'AW,† *n* Fellow. [*Chaucer.*]
FEL'AWSHIP,† *n* Fellowship; company. [*Chaucer*]
FEL'AWSHIPE,† *v t.* To accompany. [*Chaucer*]
FEL-BOV'INUM, *n.* [L.] Ox-gall, or *bilis bovina.* An extract of this is used by painters to remove the greasiness of colours, &c.
FEL'DEN,† *pret. plur.* of *Fell.* [Sax.] Felled; made to fall. [*Chaucer.*]
FELE,† *a.* [Sax.] Many. [*Chaucer*]
FELE,† *v. t.* To feel; to have sense; to perceive. [*Chaucer.*]
FELL, *n* [add.] In *weaving*, the line of termination of a web in the process of weaving, formed by the last weft-thread driven up by the lay; the line to which the warp is at any instant wetted.
FELL,† *n.* [Sax. *felle*] Anger; gall; melancholy. [*See* FILL in this *Supp.*] [*Spenser.*]
FELL, *a.* Strong and fiery; keen; biting; strange. [*Scotch*]
FELL, *v. i.* To befall. [*Scotch*]
FELL, *v. t.* To kill [*Scotch.*]
FELL'ABLE, *a* Capable of being, or fit to be felled.
FELLIN'IC ACID, *n.* An acid formed in the preparation of biline.
FEL'LOW-COUN'SELLOR, *n.* A joint counsellor.
FEL'LOW-COUN'TRYMAN, *n.* One of the same country. [*An unnecessary word.*]
FEL'LOW-MOR'TAL, *n.* One who partakes of a common mortality.
FEL'LOWSHIP, *n* [add.] An establishment in some colleges (as those in Cambridge and Oxford) which entitles the holder (called a fellow) to a share in their revenues. Fellowships vary in value from about £30 to £250 a-year and upwards, and they all confer upon their holders the right to apartments in the college, and certain privileges as to commons or meals. The condition of celibacy is attached to all fellowships, and, in general, they can be retained only by persons in holy orders, or who are ordained within a specified time. They are, in general, tenable for life, unless the holder marries or accepts one of the livings in the gift of the college. —In the *United States*, the word *fellowship* is often used for *communion*, to denote mutual intercourse or union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline
FEL'LOWSHIP, *v t.* [add.] *To fellowship with*, in the *United States*, to hold communion with; to unite with in doctrine and discipline. [*A barbarism.*]
FEL'NESSE,† *n.* Cruelty; fierceness; barbarity. [*Spenser.*]
FELO'NIOUSNESS, *n* The quality of being felonious.
FEL'ONOUS,† *a.* Wicked; felonious.
FEL'SPAR, *n.* *See* FELDSPAR.
FEL'SPATH, *n.* *See* FELDSPAR.
FELSPATH'IC, } *a.* *See* FELDSPATHIC.
FELSPATHOSE', }
FELT'-HAT, *n.* A hat made of wool or felt
FE'MALE JOINT, *n.* The socket or facet-piece of a spigot-and-facet joint.
FEM'ERELL, } *n.* [Fr. *fumerelle.*] In
FOM'ERELL, } *arch.*, a lantern, dome, or cover.
FE'MICIDE, *n.* The killing of a woman.
FEM'INACY, *n.* Female nature; feminality. [*Rare.*]
FEM'INAL, *a.* Female; belonging to a woman.

FEMINE'ITY, *n.* Female nature; feminality. [*Rare.*]
FEM'INIE,† *n.* The country of the Amazons. [*Chaucer.*]
FEM'ININISM, *n.* State of being feminine. [*Rare*]
FEMININ'ITEE,† *n.* [Fr.] Womanhood. [*Chaucer.*]
FEMIN'ITEE,† *n.* Womanhood. [*Spenser.*]
FEN, *n* [add.] A pestilential abode. [*Shak*]
FEND, } *n* The shift which one makes
FEN, } for one's self, whether for sustenance or in any other respect. [*Scotch*]
FEND,† *n.* A fiend; an enemy; the devil. [*Chaucer*]
FEND, *v. t* To defend; to ward off; to support; to maintain; to provide for one's self. [*Scotch*]
FEND, *v. i.* To shift; to make shift; to fare in general [*Scotch*]
FEND'ACE,† *n* A protection for the throat, afterwards replaced by the gorget.
FEND'ER, *n.* [add.] In *naut. lan.*, a strong piece of round timber suspended over the side of a vessel, to guard it off quay-walls, &c.
FEND'ER-PILES, instead of FENDER PILES.
FEND'ERS, *n. plur.* Fender-piles. [*See* FENDER]
FEND'LICHE,† *a.* Devilish. [*Chaucer*]
FEN'DY, *a.* Clever in providing. [*Scotch.*]
FENES'TRA, *n* [L.] A window; an aperture; an entry into any place.- In *anat.*, the same as *foramen.*
FENESTRA'TION, *n.* In *arch.*, the system and mode of design marked by windows, in contradistinction to *columniation*, the system and mode of design marked by columns. Employed as a *collective* term, *fenestration* is applied to the proportion and distribution of the windows of a façade; thus it is said, the *fenestration* is good or bad, or well or ill arranged.
FEN'GITE, *n* A kind of transparent alabaster or marble, sometimes used for windows.
FEN'MAN, *n.* One who lives in fens or marshes.
FEN'NEC, *n* A genus (Megalotis) of digitigrade carnivora, closely allied to the dog, and found in North and South Africa.
FEN'NEL-WATER, *n.* A spirituous liquor prepared from fennel-seed.
FEN'NISH, *a* Full of fens; fenny; marshy.
FEOFF'MENT, *n* [add.] That mode of conveying the property in lands, or corporeal hereditaments in possession, where the land passes by livery in deed, that is, actual delivery of a portion of the land, as a twig or a turf; or when the parties, being on the land, the feoffer expressly gives it to the feoffee. As the statute of uses has introduced a more convenient mode of conveyance, feoffments are now rarely used, except by corporations [*See* LIVERY, SEIZIN, SASINE.]
FER,† *adv.* Far. [*Chaucer.*]
FERD,† } *pp.* of *Fere.* Terrified.
FER'ED,† } [*Chaucer.*]
FERDE,† *pret.* of *Fare.* Fared. [*Chaucer.*]
FERD'EN,† *pret. plur.* of *Fare.* Fared. [*Chaucer.*]
FERE,† *n.* [add.] A husband; a wife. [*Spenser, Chaucer.*]

FERE,† *n.* Fear; also, fire. [*Chaucer.*]
FERE,† *v. t.* To fear; to terrify. [*Chaucer.*]
FER'ETORY, *n.* A bier or shrine made of gold or other metal, or of wood, variously adorned, and usually in the shape of a ridged chest, with a roof-like top, for containing the reliques of saints, and borne in processions.

Feretory.

FERFORTH',† } *adv.* [Sax.] Far
FERFORTH'LY,† } forth. [*Chaucer.*]
FER'LY,† *a* [Sax.] Strange. [*Chaucer*]
FER'MACIE,† *n.* [*See* PHARMACY.] A medicine. [*Chaucer*]
FERME,† *n.* [Sax. *feorm.*] A lodging-house; a prison. [*Spenser.*]
FERME,† *n.* [Sax.] A farm. [*Chaucer.*]
FERMENTABIL'ITY, *n.* Capability of being fermented.
FERMENT'AL, instead of FER'MENTAL.
FERM'ERERE,† *n.* [L. *infirmarius*] The officer in a religious house who had the care of the infirmary. [*Chaucer.*]
FERNE,† *adv.* [Sax.] Before. [*Chaucer.*]
FERN'ERY, instead of FERNERY.
FERN'-SEED, *n* The seed or spores of fern, formerly supposed to possess wonderful virtues.
FEROC'IFY, *v t.* To make ferocious. [*Rare.*]
FERO'NIA, *n* A genus of plants, nat order Aurantiaceæ. The species consist of trees and shrubs with impari-pinnate leaves, and racemose flowers *F. elephantum* is the elephant or wood apple of the Coromandel coast, where it is very generally eaten. A transparent oily fluid exudes from the trunk of this tree when an incision is made into it, which is used by painters for mixing their colours; it also yields a clear white gum, and the wood is valuable for its durability, whiteness, and hardness.
FERO'NIA, *n.* An extensive genus of beetles, of the family Carabidæ, mostly of obscure colour.
FERRE,† *adv. comp.* Further. [*Chaucer*]
FER'REST,† *adv. superl.* Furthest. [*Chaucer.*]
FER'RET, *n.* [add.] A kind of narrow tape, made of woollen, sometimes of cotton or silk.
FERRET'TO, *n.* A substance used in colouring glass
FER'RIC ACID, *n.* The acid of iron, which corresponds to manganic acid.
FER'RIC OXIDE, *n.* Peroxide of iron; a mineral which occurs abundantly in nature, as specular iron-ore, red hematite, brown hematite.
FERRIF'EROUS ROCKS, *n.* Rocks containing abundance of iron ore, comprising clay iron-ore and iron pyrites.
FER'RO-CYAN'OGEN, *n.* An assumed radical, the basis of ferro-cyanide of potassium, or prussiate of potash. It is bibasic, combining with two equivalents of hydrogen or of metals.
FERRO'SO-FER'RIC OXIDE, *n.* Black or magnetic oxide. It occurs in the mineral kingdom under the name of magnetic iron-ore, or native loadstone.
FER'ROTYPE, *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and Gr. τυπος, type.] A name given to pho-

tographic agents, prepared by washing paper with persalts of iron.

FERRUGIN'EOUS, *a.* Ferruginous [*Rar. us.*]

FER'RURETTED CHYAZIC ACID, *n.* The same as Ferro-Cyanic Acid, —*which see.*

FERS,† *a.* Fierce. [*Chaucer.*]

FERS,† *n.* [Per. *pherz.*] The queen at chess. [*Chaucer.*]

FERTILIZA'TION, *n.* [add.] The act or process of rendering fertile, fruitful, or productive.

FERV'ENT, *a.* [add.] Feverishly hot; ardently busy; eager and active; as, *fervent* toil.

FES'CUE,† *v. t.* To direct or teach with a fescue.

FES'CUE, *v. t.* To assist in reading by a fescue.

FEST,† *n.* The fist. [*Chaucer.*]

FES'TALLY, *adv.* Joyfully; mirthfully.

FESTE,† *n.* A feast. [*Chaucer.*]

FES'TER, *n.* A small inflammatory tumour.

FEST'EYING,† *ppr.* Feasting. [*Chaucer.*]

FEST'LICH,† *a.* Used to feasts. [*Chaucer.*]

FET, for Fetched. [*Shak.*]

FETA'TION, } *n.* The formation of a
FŒTA'TION, } fetus.

FETCH,† *n.* A vetch. [*Chaucer.*]

FETCH, *v. t.* [add.] *To fetch headway* or *sternway*, is said of a ship when it moves a-head or a-stern. *To fetch away*, is said of any object in a vessel when it gets loose from its lashings.—*To fetch up*, to stop suddenly. [*Vulgar.*]

FETCH, *v. i.* [add.] Among *seamen*, to reach or attain; as, to *fetch* to windward.

FĒTE,† *n.* A feat; an exploit; a work. [*Chaucer.*]

FETE, *n.* [Fr.] A feast; a holiday; a festival day.

FETE-CHAMPETRE', *n.* (fāt-shampātr'.) [Fr.] A festival or entertainment in the open air.

FE'TICH, *n.* (fe'tish.) An object selected temporarily for worship; as a tree, stone, &c.

FET'ICHISM, *n.* [add.] A stupid kind of idolatry, such as that of the African negroes, which consists in giving temporary worship to any material object which the fancy may happen to select; as a tree, a stone, a post, an animal, &c.

FE'TISE,† *a.* [From *Feat.*] Well made; neat. [*Chaucer.*]

FE'TISELY,† *adv.* Featly; neatly; properly. [*Chaucer.*]

FET'LOCKED, *a.* Having a fetlock; tied by the fetlock.

FETTE,† *pp.* of *Fecche*, or *Fetch.* Fetched; brought. [*Chaucer.*]

FEŪ'DAL SYSTEM, *n.* A form of government anciently subsisting in Europe, and which forms the basis of our modern forms and customs. According to this system, persons holding in *feod*, *fief*, or *feud*, were bound to serve the owner of the fee-simple at home or abroad, in all wars and military expeditions, when required. To this they bound themselves by an oath of *fealty*. The *feudal system* sprung up in the 5th century, when the Goths, Vandals, Franks, Huns, and Lombards overran Europe. These nations made it a principle that all conquered lands should be divided among the chief officers; these, again, divided their shares among the officers of a second rank, who divided in like manner to a third rank, &c. These stipends of land were termed *feods*, *fiefs*, or *feuds*, and were held on the condition above-mentioned.

FEŪ'DARY, *n.* A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service; a feudatory.

FEŪ'DATORY, *a.* Holding from another on some conditional tenure.

FEUD'BOTE,† *n.* A recompense for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

FEU'-DUTY, *n.* In *Scots law*, the annual duty or rent paid by a feuar to his superior, according to the tenure of his right.

FEUIL'LEA, *n.* A genus of plants allied to the nat. order Cucurbitaceæ, but differing by having axillary tendrils. The species are natives of the tropical regions of America, and most of them are frutescent climbing herbs. The seeds are oily, and of a bitter taste; their unctuous matter causes them to be used for burning, and their excessive bitterness renders them good anthelmintics; they are also cathartic. *F. trilobata* and *F. cordifolia* are said to be powerful antidotes against vegetable poisons, and the former is also used in South America to prevent the fatal effects of serpent bites.

FEU'TRED,† *pp.* [Fr. *feutrer*, to stuff with felt or cow's-hair.] Stuffed with felt.

FEU'TRED,† *pp.* [Old Fr. *feutrer.*] Made ready. [*Spenser.*]

FE'VER, *v. i.* To be seized with fever.

FE'VER-BUSH, *n.* In the *United States*, the popular name of the *Laurus benzoin*, an aromatic shrub with a flavour resembling benzoin.

FE'VERISHLY, *adv.* In a feverish manner.

FE'VERLY, *a.* Like a fever. [*Rare.*]

FEW'ER, *adv.* Low; as, speak *fewer.* [*Shak.*]

FEY, *a.* Predestined; on the verge of death; acting unaccountably; as persons in health and soon to die, are supposed to do in some last and extraordinary effort. [*Scotch.*]

FEY,† *n.* Faith. [*Chaucer.*]

FEYRE,† *n.* A fair or market. [*Chaucer.*]

FEZ, *n.* [Per.] A red cap.

FIA'CRE, *n.* [Fr.] A small four-wheeled carriage; a hackney-coach.

FI'AT. [add.] In *law*, a decree; a short order or warrant of some judge, for making out and allowing certain processes.—*Fiat in bankruptcy*, the authority of the lord-chancellor to a commissioner of bankrupts, authorizing him to proceed in the bankruptcy of a trader mentioned therein.

FI'AUNCE,† *n.* [Fr.] Affiance; trust. [*Chaucer.*]

FI'AUNT,† *n.* A fiat; a commission or warrant. [*Spenser.*]

FI'BRED, *a.* Having fibres.

FI'BRIN, or **FI'BRINE**, *n.*

FI'BRINE, *a.* Belonging to the fibres of plants.

FI'BRO-CAR'TILAGE, *n.* Membraniform cartilage; the substance intermediate between proper cartilage and ligament, which constitutes the base of the ear, the rings of the trachea, the epiglottis, &c.

FI'BROUS COAL, *n.* A variety of glance-coal which occurs in the coal-fields of Great Britain. It is distinguished by its fibrous concretions and silky lustre.

FICK'LE, *v. t.* To puzzle; to perplex; to reduce to a nonplus. [*Scotch.*]

FIC'TILENESS, *n.* The quality of being fictile.

FICTIL'IA, *n. plur.* [L. *fictilis.*] A term applied to all ancient pottery, from domestic utensils to architectural ornaments.

FIC'TOR, *n.* [add.] A term applied to any artist who works in wax, clay, or other plastic material, as contradistinguished from one who works in bronze, marble, ivory, or other solid substance.

FIDAL'GO, *n.* [Port.] In *Portugal*, a nobleman of the lower class, corresponding to the *hidalgo* of Spain.

FIDD, *n.* Same as Fid,—*which see.*

FID'DLE, *n.* [add.] *To play second fiddle*, to take an inferior part in any project or undertaking; a *colloquial* expression, borrowed from a musical performer who plays the *second* or counter to the one who plays the *first* or the air.

FID'DLE-BLOCKS, *n.* In *ships*, blocks having two sheaves, of different size, one above the other; also called *long-tackle blocks.*

FID'DLE-FISH, *n.* The local name of the angel-fish (*Squatina vulgaris*), allied to the sharks, and not uncommon in the British seas. It is so called from its shape bearing considerable resemblance to a fiddle.

FID'DLE-HEAD, *n.* The name given to an ornament at the bow of a ship, over the cut-water, when it consists of carved work in the form of a volute or scroll, bending inwards like the handle of a violin. When, in place of a volute ornament, the figure of a human being or animal is used, it is called a *figure-head.*

FID'DLER, *n.* In the *United States*, the popular name of a small crab (Gelasimus) with one large claw, and a very small one. It lives on the salt-meadows, where it makes its burrows.

FIDEI COMMIS'SUM, *n.* [L.] In *Roman law*, a species of testamentary disposition, by which a testator charged his heir to deliver over to a specified person the whole or part of the goods which he inherited.

FI'DE-JUS'SION, instead of **FI'DE-JUSSION.**

FI'DE-JUS'SOR, instead of **FI'DE-JUSSOR.**

FID'EL,† *n.* A fiddle. [*Chaucer.*]

FIDGE, *n.* A restless, troublesome motion. [*Colloq.*]

FIDG'ET, *n.* [add.] *To be in a fidget*, or *in the fidgets*, or *to have the fidgets*, is said of one who is restless, impatient, or who cannot sit long in a place. [*Colloq.*]—*Fidgets*, in *patho.*, a general restlessness, with a desire of changing the position.

FIDG'ETINESS, *n.* The quality of being fidgety.

FIDG'ETING, *a.* Restless; impatient. [*Colloq.*]

FIDU'CIARY, *a.* [add.] Intrusted with a charge or office; as, a *fiduciary* power.

FIELD, *n.* [add.] *Field of vision*, in a *telescope* or *microscope*, the space or range within which objects are visible to an eye looking through the instrument. It is also termed the *field of view.*

FIELD'-DAY, *n.* A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions.

FIELD'-EQUIPAGE, *n.* Military apparatus.

FIELD'-MARSHAL, *n.* [add.] A military dignity conferred on such commanders of armies as are distinguished by their high personal rank or superior talents; as the King of Hanover,

Prince Albert, and the Duke of Wellington. Field-marshals have no pay as such, but they retain their pay as full generals, and they may obtain the command of two regiments instead of one.

FIELD'-MÄR'SHALSHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a field-marshal

FIENT A HAET. [From *fiend.*] Deuce a thing; deuce a bit. [*Scotch.*]

FIERCE-FLAMING, *a.* That burns out fiercely.

> His eyes *fierce-flaming* o'er the trophy roll,
> That wakes the slumb'ring vengeance of his soul. *Pitt. Virgil.*

FI'ERILY, *adv* In a hot or fiery manner.

FI'ERY-FOOTED, *a.* Eager or swift in motion. [*Shak*]

FI. FA. In *law proceedings*, the usual abbreviation of *fieri facias.*

FIFE'-MĀJOR, *n.* An officer who superintends the fifers of a regiment.

FIF'TEEN, *n.* The number which consists of five and ten.

FIF'TEENTH, *n.* [add.] An ancient tax laid on towns, boroughs, &c., in England, being one-fifteenth part of what each town, &c., had been valued at; or it was a fifteenth part of each man's personal estate.

FIFTH'-MON'ARCHY MEN, *n.* [add.] This sect sprung up in the time of Cromwell, and considered him as commencing the *fifth* great monarchy of the world, during which Christ should reign on earth 1000 years.

FIF'TY, *n.* The number which consists of five times ten.

FIG'-EATER, *n.* A bird; the smaller pettychaps.

FIGHT, *v. t.* [add.] To cause to fight; as, to *fight* cocks; to *fight* one's ship.

FIG'-PECKER, *n.* [add.] The beccafico or pettychaps, a bird of the family Sylviadæ.

FIG'-SHELL, *n.* The name given to the various species of Pyrula, univalve shells having the shape of a fig or pear, and belonging to the family Muricidæ.

FIG'ULATED, *a.* Formed of earth or clay.

FIG'URAL NUMBERS, *n.* Same as *figurate numbers.* [*See* under FIGURATE.]

FIGURĀNT', *n. mas.* } [Fr.] [add.]
FIGURĀNTE', *n. fem.* } One who dances at the opera, not singly, but in groups or figures.—2. An accessory character on the stage, who *figures* in its scenes, but has nothing to say. Hence, applied to those who figure in any scene without taking a prominent part.

FIG'URE, *n.* [add.] In *physical science*, figure or form is the result of extension, and has no relation to the size or volume of bodies —In *mercantile phrase*, figure is sometimes used to signify amount, price, value; as, the goods were sold at a very high *figure* —In the *arts*, this term is applied to representations of the human body, and of the human body only.

FIG'URE, *v. t.* [add.] To make a drawing of; as, to *figure* a plant, a shell, &c.

FIG'URIST, *n.* One who uses or interprets figures.

FIKE, } *v. i.* To fidget; to be restless;
FYKE, } to be constantly in a state of trivial motion; to be at trouble about anything.—As a *verb active*, to give trouble; to vex; to perplex; to do anything in a diligent but piddling way. [*Scotch.*]

FILAN'DER, *n.* The name of a kangaroo found in some of the islands of the East Indian Archipelago (*Halmaturus asiaticus*).

FIL'ATURE, *n.* [add.] The reeling of silk from cocoons.—Also, a reel for drawing off silk from cocoons.

FILE, *n.* [add.] A number. [*Shak.*]

FILE,† *n.* [L. *filum.*] Style of writing. [*Spenser.*]

FILE, *v. i.* [add.] To go with an equal pace. [*Shak.*]

FILE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *fylan*] To dirty; to defile; to pollute; to contaminate; to disgrace or degrade. [*Shak.*]

FILED, *pp.* [add.] Polished.—*Filed up*, polished up, having received the last polish. [*Shak.*]

FIL'ED,† *pp.* Defiled; fouled [*Spenser.*]

FILED, for DEFILED. [*Shak*]

FILE-FISH, *n.* A name given to certain fishes, from their skins being granulated like a file. They are intermediate between the bony and cartilaginous fishes, and constitute the genus Balistes The *B. capriscus* is the European file-fish, a common inhabitant of the Mediterranean, and which occasionally is met with on our southern coasts.

FILES, *n.* Defiles; spoils. [*Scotch.*]

FIL'IALLY, *adv.* In a filial manner.

FILIA'TION, *n.* [add.] The fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father; affiliation.

FI'LICES, *n.* [add] Professor Lindley divides the order Filices into the following suborders, which he regards as of the rank and value of orders— viz., Polypodiaceæ, or true ferns; Gleicheniaceæ, Osmundaceæ, Danæaceæ, Ophioglossaceæ.

FILIC'IFORM, *a.* Fern-shaped.

FIL'IGREE, *n.* [*See* FILIGRAM, the original word.] A kind of enrichment on gold or silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or of both intermixed.

FIL'IGREE, *a.* Relating to work in filigree.

FIL'IGREED, *a.* Ornamented with filigree. Formerly spelled *Filigraned.*

FILL, for FELL, *pret.* of *Fall.* [*Chaucer.*]

FIL'LER, *n.* [add.] A vessel or utensil for conveying liquids into bottles, casks, &c; a funnel.—A thill-horse. [*Local*]

FIL'LET, *n.* [add.] In *carpentry*, or *joinery*, any small timber scantling equal to or less than battens. Fillets are used for supporting the ends of boards, by nailing them to joists or quarters, &c; as in sounding-boarding, and in supporting the ends of shelves.

FIL'LET-GUTTER, *n* A sloping gutter, with a layer-board and fillet thereon, to divert the water.

FIL'LING, *n.* [add.] In *ship-building*, a piece of wood fitted on to make up a defect, especially in the timber in the moulding-way. —*Beam-fillings*, short lengths of wood in timber-laden ships, to go in between the beams, so as to fill up the stowage between decks, and prevent the weight of the cargo from resting upon them.—*Filling-in timbers* are timbers sometimes introduced between the frames, so as to make the framing solid.

FIL'LISTER, *n.* A kind of plane used for grooving timber, or for rebates.

FILLS, *n. plur.* Thills; shafts. [*Shak.*]

FIL'TERING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] *Filtering-bag*, a conical-shaped bag, made of close flannel, and kept open at the top by means of a hoop, to which it is attached. It is used in filtering wine, vinegar, &c.—*Filtering-cup*, a pneumatic apparatus used for the purpose of showing that, if the pressure of the atmosphere be removed from an under surface, the pressure on the surface above has the effect of forcing a fluid through the pores of such substances as it could not otherwise penetrate.—*Filtering-funnel*, a glass or other funnel made with slight flutes or channels down the lower parts of the sides. When used it is lined with filtering-paper, folded and loosely put in. The channels allow the liquid to ooze more freely than in a funnel of a smooth surface.—*Filtering-machine*, any contrivance by which liquids may be filtered. —*Filtering-paper*, any paper unsized, and sufficiently porous to allow liquids to pass through it.—*Filtering-stone*, any porous stone, such as oolite or sandstone, through which water is filtered.

FILTH, *n.* [add.] A term of reproach to a vile person. [*Shak.*]

FIL'TRATE, *n.* The liquid which has been passed through a filter.

FIM'BRIATED, *pp.* [add.] Having the margin bordered by filiform appendages; a term applied to the thin, elevated, fin-like processes belonging to many of the Murices, and sometimes placed round the aperture of Cyclostomous land-shells.

FIM'BRICATE, *a.* Fringed; jagged

FIN, *n.* A native of Finland; an ancient inhabitant of a part of Scandinavia.

FIN, *n.* [add.] Among *moulders*, a thin excrescence on the surface of a casting, caused by the imperfect approximation of two moulding-boxes, containing each a portion of the mould. The fin is formed by the metal running in between the two parting surfaces.

FIN,† *n.* [Fr.] End; conclusion. [*Chaucer.*]

FI'NAL-DECREE, *n.* In *law*, a conclusive sentence of the court, as distinguished from *interlocutory.*

FINAL'ITY, *n.* The state of being final.

FINAN'CIAN, *n.* A financier. [*Rare*]

FINCH'-BACKED, *a.* Striped or spotted on the back, as cattle

FINCH'ED, *a.* Having a white streak on the back, as an ox.

FINCH'ES, *n.* A numerous group of small birds, embracing not only some of the most beautiful, but also some of the most agreeable of the feathered songsters. They constitute the family Fringillidæ,—*which see.*

FIND, *v. i.* To be informed; to discover.

FIND, *v. t.* [add.] *To find one's self*, to provide for one's self; as, *to find one's self* in victuals and clothing.

FIND'ER, *n.* [add.] A searcher employed to discover goods imported or exported without paying custom.—In *astron.*, a smaller telescope attached to a larger, for the purpose of finding an object more readily.

FINE, *n.* [L. *finis.*] Conclusion. [*Shak*, *Chaucer.*]

FINE, *v. t.* To sentence; to bring to an end. [*Shak.*]

FINE,† *v. t.* or *i.* To cease. [*Chaucer.*]

FIN'FOOT, *n.* Species of tropical birds, allied to our grebes, so called from their feet being lobed (Heliornis).

FIN'GER, *n.* [add.] Agency.—*To stir a finger*, to use the smallest exertion.

FIN'GERLING, *n.* The local name of the young of the salmon, so called, perhaps, from the finger-like marks on its sides.

FINICAL'ITY, *n.* Something finical; finicalness. [*Rar. us.*]

FIN'ICALNESS, *n.* Quality of being finical; foppery.

FIN'ISH, *v. i.* To terminate; to come to an end; to expire. [*Shak.*]

FIN'LANDER, *n.* A native of Finland

FIN'NER, } *n.* The name of a genus
FIN'-BACK, } of whales (Physalus), so called from their possessing a dorsal hump or fin.

FIN'NER, *n.* A small whale. [*Scotch.*]

FIN'NISH, *a.* Relating to the Fins or Finland.

FI'NOS, *n.* [Sp.] The second-best wool from merino-sheep.

FIN SCALE, *n.* [add.] The local name of the rudd or red-eye, a fresh-water fish belonging to the genus Leuciscus (*L. erythrophthalmus*).

FINT, for FINDETH. [*Chaucer.*]

FI ONS, *n.* Scotch giants.

FIORD, *n.* [Sw.] An inlet from the sea; a bay; a frith.

FIRE, *v. i.* [add.] *To fire away*, to begin; to go on; a *slang* expression, borrowed from the language of soldiers and sailors

FIRE, *v. t.* [add.] To illuminate strongly; to make to shine like fire. [*Shak.*]

FIRE'-BARS, } *n.* The bars which
FUR'NACE BARS, } form the grated bottom of a furnace, on which the fuel rests.

FIRE'-BOOMS, *n.* Long booms, having a goose-neck to slip on to a bolt in a ship's wales, their ends being formed with open prongs, through which a rope is reeved, and carried round the vessel, to keep an enemy's boats from getting alongside during the night

FIRE'-BRIDGE, *n.* The partition at the inner end of the furnace of a steam-boiler, over which the products of combustion pass to the flues, and so cause the flame to impinge on the bottom of the boiler.

FIRE'-EAT'ER, *n.* One who pretends to eat fire.—2. A *cant* term for a fighting character, or duellist.

FIRE'-FLAIRE, *n.* A fish, a local name of the sting-ray (*Trygon pastinaca*).

FIRE'-FLAUGHT, *n.* A flash of lightning. [*Scotch.*]

FIRE'-GUARD, *n.* A framework of iron-wire, to be placed in front of a fireplace to protect against fire.

FIRE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of fire.

FIRE'-MAKER, *n.* One who makes fires.

FIRE-ON-THE-EYE, *n.* A particle of metal, stone, &c., projected upon the eye often in a red-hot state, in the process of chipping iron, hewing stone, &c.

FIRE'-PAN, *n.* A pan for holding fire. —In a *gun*, the receptacle for the priming-powder.

FIRE'-POLICY, *n.* A transaction effected at an insurance-office, whereby, in consideration of a single or periodical payment of premium, the company engages to pay to the assured person such loss as may occur by fire to his property, described in the policy, within the period therein specified, to an amount not exceeding a particular sum, fixed for that purpose by such policy.

FIRE'-PROOF BUILDING, *n.* A building in the construction of which no wood is employed. Many factories are now so constructed.

FIRE'-SCREEN, *n.* A kind of movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat.

FIRE'SIDE, *a.* Belonging to the fireside, or domestic circle.

FIRE'-STOP, *n.* A name given to the fire-bridge, on the erroneous supposition that its only office is to prevent the stoker pushing the coals too far.

FIRE'-SWAB, *n.* In *ships*, a bunch of rope-yarn, secured to the tompion, and immersed in water, to wet the gun, and clear away any particles of powder, &c.

FIRE'-TOWER, *n.* A sort of light-house.

FI'RING, *n.* [add.] The application of fire, or of cautery.

FI'RING-MACHINE, *n.* In *mech.*, an apparatus for feeding an engine-furnace with coal.

FIRK,† *n.* A stroke; a lash.

FIRM, *v. t.* [add.] In *agric.*, to render firm; to solidify.

FIRM, *v. i.* To become firm or solid.

FIR'MA, *n. plur.* [L. *firmus.*] An old law-term, signifying victuals, provisions, rent, &c.—Also, a tribute anciently paid towards the entertainment of the king of England for one night. In *Scotland*, it signified the fee or acknowledgment which a tenant paid to his lord.—*Firma alba*, rent paid in silver, and not in provisions.

FIRM'ARY,† *n.* The right of a tenant to his lands and tenements.

FIR'RINGS, instead of **FIRRINGS**.

FIRST, *a.* [add.] The ordinal of *one.*

FIRST, *n.* In *music*, the upper part of a duet, trio, &c.

FIRST-BEGOT',† *a.* Same as FIRST-BEGOTTEN.

FIRST'-FLOOR, *n.* The floor or story of a building next above the ground-floor; called, in *America*, the *second* story.

FIRST'-FRUITS, *n.* [add.] An incident to the old feudal tenures, being one year's profits of the land, after the death of a tenant, which belonged to the king.

FIRST'-MÖV'ER, *n.* In *machinery*, the prime-mover, the original propelling power, whether natural or artificial.

FIR'-WOOD, *n.* The wood of the fir-tree.

FIS'CAL LANDS, *n.* [From L. *fiscus*, which among the Romans originally signified the property which belonged to the emperor, as emperor.] Among the *Franks*, lands set apart to form a fund which might support the dignity of the king, and supply him with the means of rewarding merit and encouraging valour. These, under the name of *benefices*, were granted to favoured subjects, upon the condition of the grantees rendering to the king personal service in the field.

FISH, *n.* [add.] *To have other fish to fry*, a *colloquial* expression, denoting that a person has other occupations or other objects which require his attention.

FISH, *n.* A counter used in various games.

FISH, *v. t.* [add.] *To fish out*, to get out by cunning or artifice; to elicit by stratagem.

FISH'-BEAM, *n.* In *mech.*, a beam which bellies out usually on the under side.

FISH, } *n.* In *ships*. [See
FISH'-BLOCK, } FISH, *sig.* 1.]

FISH'-DAVIT, *n.* In *ships*, a spar, with a roller or sheave at its end, used for fishing the anchor.

FISH'-DAY, *n.* A day on which fish is eaten.

FISH'-GLUE, *n.* Isinglass,—*which see.*

FISH'-HOOK, *n.* *See* FISH-TACKLE in this *Supp.*

FISH'INESS, *n.* The state of being fishy.

FISH'ING, *a.* Used or employed in fishery, or by fishermen; as, *fishing* boat, *fishing* tackle, *fishing* village, &c.

FISH'ING-FLY, *n.* A bait used for catching fish.

FISH'ING-LINE, *n.* A line used in catching fish.

FISH'ING-ROD, *n.* A long slender rod or wand, to which the line is fastened, for angling.

FISH'-SKIN DISEASE, *n.* Ichthyosis; a horny condition of the skin.

FISH'-SLICE, *n.* A broad knife, commonly of silver, for cutting up and serving out fish at table.

FISH'-TACKLE, *n.* A tackle used for raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale of a ship. To this tackle a pendant is attached, with a large iron hook, called the *fish hook*, fastened to its end.

FIS'SEL, *n.* Bustle. [*Scotch.*]

FIS'SENLESS, } *a.* Pithless; weak
FIZ'ZENLESS, } [*Scotch.*]

FIS'SION, *n.* [L. *fissio.*] A breaking up into parts.

FISSIP'ARISM, *n.* A mode of reproduction in certain animals and vegetables, which break spontaneously into several parts, each having a separate existence and growth.

FISSIP'AROUS, *a.* [L. *fissus*, from *findo*, to cut, and *pario*, to produce.] Reproducing by spontaneous division; an epithet applied to certain animals and vegetables of the lower orders, in which the body of the parent spontaneously divides into two or more parts, each part, when separated, becoming a distinct individual; as in the monad, vorticella, &c.

FISSIROS'TRAL, *a.* Belonging to the fissirostres.

FISSIROS'TRES, instead of **FISSIRO'STRES**.

FISSU'RA, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, a fissure; a groove; a fine crack in a bone.

FIST'IC, *a.* Relating to, or done with the fist; pugilistic; as, *fistic* exploits, *fistic* heroes. [*Colloquial.*]

FIST'INUT, *n.* A pistachio-nut.

FIS'TULA, *n.* [add.] *Fistula in ano*, fistula penetrating into the cellular substance about the anus, or into the rectum itself.—*Fistula in perinæo*, fistula in the course of the perinæum.

FISTULA'RIA, *n.* Tobacco-pipe fish; a genus of acanthopterygious fishes,



Fistularia tabacaria.

characterized by a long fistula or tube in the forepart of the cranium, at the extremity of which is the mouth.

FIST'ULARY, *a.* Same as FISTULAR.

FISTU'LIDANS, *n.* A tribe of echinodermatous animals, having an elongated, cylindrical, tube-like body.

FIST'ULOSE, *a.* Formed like a fistula; fistular.

FIST'ULOUS, *a.* [add.] Hollow like a pipe or reed.

FIT, *n.* [add.] The close and easy adaptation of an article of dress to the body, as, the coat has an excellent *fit*.

FIT, *n.* A foot; a step. [*Scotch.*]

FITCH, *n.* [From *fitchet.*] In *farriery*, the skin of the polecat. It is soft and warm, but its offensive odour depresses its value.

FITCH'-BRUSHES, *n.* Brushes or hair-pencils made of the hair of the fitch or polecat. They are much esteemed, are elastic and firm, can be brought to a fine point, and work freely.

FITE, *a.* White. [*Scotch.*]

FITT,† *n.* [*See* FIT.] A musical strain or air, a canto.

> He, sitting me beside in that same shade,
> Provok'd me to plaie some pleasant *fitt*,
> And when he heard the musicke that he made,
> He found himself full greatly pleased at it.
> *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

FIT'TED, *pp.* [add.] Subjected to fits. [*Shak.*]

FIT'TEDNESS, *n.* The state of being fitted. [*Rare.*]

FIT'TER, *n.* [add.] One who conducts the sales between the owner of a coal-pit and a shipper of coals, a coal-fitter. —In *mech.*, one who puts the parts of machinery together, in contradistinction to pattern-maker, founder, turner, &c.

FIT'TING, *ppr.* [add.]—2. *a.* Fit, or appropriate.

FIT'TINGEST,† *a. superl.* Most fitting. [*Chaucer.*]

FIT'TINGNESS† *n.* Suitableness.

FIT'TING-OUT, *n.* The furnishing of a ship with the complement of men required for the purpose for which she is intended.—Also, to provide the requisite masts, sails, yards, ammunition, artillery, cordage, anchors, and other furniture, together with provisions for the ship's company.

FIT'TING-SHOP, *n.* In *engineering establishments*, the shop in which machinery is fitted up, in contradistinction to turning-shop, foundry, smithy, &c.; the shop in which the fitters work.

FIT'TING-UP, *n.* An equipment; preparation; the act of furnishing with things suitable.

FIT'-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Eryngium, so called because considered as a powerful antihysteric.

FITZ. [add.] A surname given in England generally to the illegitimate sons of kings or princes of the blood.

FIVE, *n.* The number which consists of four and one.

FIVE'-FINGER, *n.* A perennial plant; cinque-foil.

FIVE'-FINGERS, *n.* The name given by oyster-fishers to two species of starfish, the *Uraster rubens*, and *Solaster papposa*.

FIVE'-FINGER-TIED, *a.* United by the whole hand. [*Shak.*]

FIVES'-COURT, *n.* A place where the game of fives is played.

FIX, *n.* A condition; predicament; difficulty; dilemma.—*To be in a fix*, to be in a difficulty or dilemma. [*Vulgar.*]

FIXE, for FIXED. [*Chaucer.*]

FIX'ED ALKALIES, *n.* Potash and soda, in contradistinction to ammonia, which is termed *volatile alkali*.

FIX'ED FACT, *n.* A positive or well-established fact. [*American.*]

FIX'ING, *n.* In *mill-wright work*, a piece of cast iron adapted to carry pillow-blocks and the like. When it is built into a wall it is called a *wall fixing*, or *wall-box*; when attached to a wall by bolts it is a *plate-fixing*. There are also *beam-fixings*, as when wheels are intended to work at the position where the fixing is situated; and when the fixing is adapted to them, it is then commonly called a *wheel-fixing*.

FIX'INGS, *n. plur.* Arrangements; embellishments; trimmings; garnishings of any kind. [*American.*]

FIX'TURE, *n.* [add.] In *law*, this term is frequently used to signify articles of a personal nature, which have been affixed to land, whether removable or not, and sometimes it is used expressly to denote articles which are not by law removable when once attached to the freehold; but the term *fixtures*, in its correct legal sense, signifies such things of a personal nature as have been annexed to the realty, and which may be afterwards severed or removed by the party who annexed them, or his personal representatives, against the will of the owner of the freehold. In order to constitute a fixture, it is necessary that the article should be let into, or united with the land, or to other substances previously connected therewith. Thus, a barn, built on a frame not let into the earth, is not a fixture, but a brewer's stills, set in brickwork, resting on a foundation, are fixtures.

FLAB'BILY, *adv.* In a flabby manner.

FLABEL'LATE, *a.* Having the form of a fan.

FLAG, *n.* [add.] In the *navy*, flags borne on the masts of vessels not only designate the country to which they belong, but they are made to denote the quality of the officer by whom a ship is commanded. The supreme flag of Great Britain is the royal standard, which is only to be hoisted when the king (queen) or one of the royal family is on board the vessel, the second flag is that of the anchor on a red ground, which characterizes the lord high-admiral, or lords-commissioners of the admiralty; and the third is the union flag, in which the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St Patrick are blended. This flag is appropriated to the admiral of the fleet. [*See* ADMIRAL.] There are also small flags used in the navy for signals or telegraphs.

FLAG, *v. t.* [add.] To make feeble, to enervate.

FLAGEL'LA, *n. plur.* [L.] An old botanical term for the twigs or young shoots of a plant. [*See* FLAGELLUM.]

FLAG'EOLET, *n.* *See* FLAGELET.

FLAG'-FEATHER, *n.* A feather of a bird's wing next to the body.

FLAG'-STONE, *n.* [add.] A variety of sandstone in which the laminated structure prevails. The same name is given to other laminated rocks, as certain limestones, and some argillaceous beds of the Silurian system. Flag-stones are much used for paving.

FLAIE,† *pret.* of *Flee.* Flew. [*Chaucer.*]

FLAIL, *n.* [add.] An ancient military weapon resembling the common flail, but having the striking part armed with rows of spikes. [*See* MORNING-STAR.]

FLA'INE,† *pp.* of *Flaie* or *Flay.* Flayed. [*Chaucer.*]

FLAKE'-WHITE, *n.* [add.] A white pigment extensively used in oil painting. It is prepared from the carbonate of the oxide of lead. In commerce it appears in the form of flakes or scales.

FLA'KINESS, *n.* The state of being flaky.

FLAMBE,† *n.* [Fr.] A flame; a flambeau. [*Chaucer.*]

FLAM'D,† *pp.* Inflamed. [*Spenser.*]

FLAME, *n.* [add.] One beloved; as, she was my first *flame*. [*Colloquial.*]

FLAME'LESS LAMP, *n.* A lamp which gives light without flame. Thus, when a jet of the gaseous hydrocarbons is allowed to escape into the air, and a red-hot coil of platinum wire is introduced into it, the wire will be maintained at a red heat, and the gas will be consumed invisibly.

FLAMIN'EOUS, *a.* Same as FLAMINICAL.

FLAM'ING, *ppr.* Basting. [*Scotch.*]

FLANCH'ING, } *ppr.* In *ship-*
FLANCH'ING OUT, } *building*, has the same signification as flaring out or bellying out.

FLANGE, *n.* [add.] *Port-flange*, in *ship-building*, a piece of timber fastened over a port, to prevent water or dirt from entering the port when it is open.

FLANK'ARDS, *n. plur.* Among *sportsmen*, the knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer.

FLANK'ERS, *n.* *See* FLANQUERUS.

FLANKS, *n.* A wrench or any other injury in the back of a horse.

FLAN'NING, *n.* The splaying of a door or window-jamb internally. [*Local.*]

FLAP, *n.* [add.] That part of a coat behind, from the hips downwards.

FLAP'PER-SKATE, *n.* The local name given to the *Raia intermedia*, a species of skate which is common in the Firth of Forth.

FLAR'ING, *ppr.* [add.] *Flaring, flaring off*, or *flaring out*, in *ship-building*, the opposite of *tumbling home*, or *falling home*. [*See* the *Verb*, and FLANCHING in this *Supp.*]

FLAR'INGLY, *adv.* Flutteringly, showily.

FLASH, *n.* [add.] A preparation used for colouring brandy and rum, and giving them a fictitious strength.—A sluice or lock on a navigable river. It is also written *Flashe*. [*See* FLASHES.] Cant language, such as is used by thieves, gipsies, &c.

FLASH, *a.* Vile; low; vulgar.—*Flash language*, language spoken by felons, thieves, knaves, and vagabonds.

FLASH, *v. i.* [add.] To throw off water in glittering spray or sheets; as, the waves *flash*. [*Thomson.*]

FLASH, *v. t.* [add.] To reflect with sudden and dazzling brightness; as light.

FLASH'-HOUSE, *n.* A house frequented by thieves, robbers, and knaves, and in which stolen goods are received.

FLASH'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Throwing off water in glittering sheets or spray; as, the *flashing* wave.

FLAS'TRON, *n.* *See* PLASTRON.

FLAT, *n.* [add.] In *music*, an *accidental flat* is one which does not occur in the clef, and which affects only the bar in which it is placed.—*A double flat* depresses a note two semitones below its natural state. *A flat fifth*, an interval of a fifth depressed by a flat.—In *Scotland*, a story or loft in a building.—In *vulgar* or *cant language*, a foolish fellow; a simpleton; one who is easily duped.

FLAT, *v. i.* [add.] In *music*, to depress the voice; to render a sound less sharp.

FLAT'-BILL, *n.* The name of a genus of fly-catching birds (Platyrhynchus), so called from the breadth and flatness of the bill.

FLAT'-FOOTED, *a.* Firm-footed; resolute.—As an *adverb*, firmly; resolutely. [*American slang term.*]

FLAT'-HEAD, } *a.* Having a flat
FLAT'-HEADED, } head.

FLAT'LING,† *a.* Flat. [*Spenser.*]

FLAT'OUR,† *n.* [Fr.] A flatterer. [*Chaucer.*]

FLAT'TEN, *v. i.* [add.] In *music*, to

depress the voice; to render a sound less sharp.

FLAT'TENED, *pp.* or *a.* Made flat; depressed.

FLAUGH'TERING, *ppr.* Shining fitfully, as light; flickering. [*Scotch.*]

FLAUNES, *n.* Pancakes. [*Scotch.*]

FLAUN'TER, *n.* One who flaunts.

FLAW, *n.* [add.] *Flaws,* fragments. [*Shak.*]

FLAW, *n.* A gust; a blast. [*Scotch.*]

FLAWE,† *a.* [L. *flavus.*] Yellow. [*Chaucer.*]

FLAX'-DRESSING, *n.* The process of breaking and swingling flax.

FLAX'EN-HAIRED, *a* Having hair of flaxen colour.

FLAX'-WENCH, *n.* A female who spins flax; a prostitute. [*Shak.*]

FLEA'-BEETLES, *n.* The name given to different species of beetles of the family Halticidæ, which are destructive to plants. They are so called from their leaping powers, being provided, like fleas, with thickened hind-legs.

FLEAK, *n.* [add.] A small lock, thread, or twist; a grate or hurdle; a flake. [*Local*]

FLEAK ING, *n.* A gauze-like covering of reeds, over which the main covering is laid, in thatching houses. [*Local.*]

FLECHE, *n.* (flesh.) [add.] In *fort.*, a simple redan usually constructed at the foot of a glacis

FLECK ED CATTLE, *n.* Cattle that are spotted, or have white stripes.

FLEE,† *v. t.* To shun; to run from; to escape.

FLEECE'-WOOL, *n.* Wool that is shorn from the sheep.

FLEECH, *v. t.* To flatter; to wheedle. [*Scotch.*]

FLEEN,† *n. plur.* [Sax.] Fleas. [*Chaucer.*]

FLEES, *n.* Flies. [*Scotch.*]

FLEET,† *v. i.* To float. [*Spenser*]

FLEET, *v. t* [add.] Among *seamen,* to slack off a tackle and draw the blocks apart for another pull, after they have been hauled close together.—Also, to shift the position of a block, fall, &c., so as to haul to more advantage.

FLEET'-FOOTED, *a.* Swift of foot; running fast.

FLEET' PRISON, *n.* A metropolitan prison, now abolished; so called from its being situated by the side of the river Fleet, now covered over. To this prison persons were committed by the ecclesiastical courts, courts of equity, exchequer, and common pleas.

FLEET'-WINGED, *a.* Swift on the wing.

FLEGM, } *See* PHLEGM
FLEAME. }

FLEGMATICK. *See* PHLEGMATIC.

FLEME,† *v. t.* [Sax. *flyman.*] To banish.

FLEM'ER,† *n.* A banisher. [*Chaucer.*]

FLEM'ET, } *pp.* Banished; expelled.
FLAM'IT, } [*Scotch.*]

FLEM'ING,† *pp.* Banishing.

> (Quod Pandarus) ye nice woll ye here
> Dulcarnon is called *fleming* of wretches;
> It seemeth herd, for wretches wol nought lere.
> *Chaucer. Canterbury Tales*

FLEM'ISH, *a.* [add.] *Flemish eye.* [See under EYE in this *Supp.*]

FLEM'IT, *pp.* Frightened. [*Scotch.*]

FLESH, *n.* [add.] Tenderness; human feeling.

> There is no *flesh* in man's obdurate heart.
> *Cowper.* *Ezek.* xxxvi 26.

FLESH'LY-MINDED, *a.* Addicted to sensual pleasures.

FLESH'-TINTS, *n.* In *painting,* the colours which best represent the human body.

FLETE,† *v. i.* [Sax.] To float; to swim. [*Chaucer.*]

FLETE, for FLETETH. [*Chaucer.*]

FLET'ING,† *ppr.* Floating. [*Chaucer.*]

FLEXIBIL'ITY, *n.* [add.] Capacity of being moulded into different forms or styles; as, the *flexibility* of a language.—In *physics,* that property of bodies by which they yield transversely, on the application of some power or force. Fibres of wool, hemp, silk, hair, and the like, are flexible, and so are rods of wood, metal, &c.

FLEX'UOSE, instead of **FLEXUO'SE.**

FLEX'URE, *n.* [add.] *Flexure of columns,* the bending of columns by the superincumbent weight. The flexure of a column of uniform dimensions is generally greatest in the middle.

FLIBUSTIER', *n.* [Fr.] An American pirate; a buccaneer.

FLICH'TERING, *ppr.* or *a.* Fluttering [*Scotch*]

FLIGHT, *n.* An arrow. [*Scotch.*]

FLIGHT'ED, *a.* Taking flight; flying.

FLIGHT'ILY, *adv.* In a wild or imaginative manner.

FLING, *v. i.* To kick, to throw out the legs like a horse; to dance. [*Scotch*]

FLING, *v. i.* [add.] To rush away angrily; as, he got into a rage and *flung* away out of the house.

FLINT'INESS, *n.* The quality of being flinty; hardness; cruelty.

FLINT'-STONE, *n.* A silicious stone; flint.

FLIP'-FLAP, *n* The repeated noise or stroke of something flat and loose.

FLIP'-FLAP, *a.* Noting the repeated stroke or noise of something broad and loose.

FLIP'-FLAP, *adv.* With the repeated stroke and noise of something broad and loose.

FLIRT'GILL, *n.* A flirting woman; a harlot. [*Shak.*]

FLIRT'IGIG, *n.* A wanton, or wild flirting girl.

FLIRT'INGLY, *adv.* In a flirting manner.

FLISK'ING, *ppr.* Whisking up and down. [*Scotch.*]

FLISK-MA-HOYS, *n* Jill-flirts; giddy fly-flap girls. [*Scotch*]

FLIT,† *v. t* [Sax] To remove. [*Chaucer.*]

FLIT'TERING,† *ppr.* Floating. [*Chaucer.*]

FLIT'TING, *n.* [add.] A removal from one habitation to another. [*Scotch.*]

FLŌAT, *n.* [add.] Anything that floats on the surface of a fluid; as the small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the basin of a barometer, the water-gauge of a steam-engine.—In *plastering,* a long rule with a straight edge, by which the work is reduced to a plane surface.—The float-board of a water-wheel.

FLŌAT, *v. t.* [add.] In *plastering,* to pass over and level the surface of the plaster on a wall with a *float,* frequently dipped in water.

FLŌATA'TION, *n.* *See* FLOTATION in this *Supp.*

FLŌAT'ING, *n.* [add.] In *husbandry,* the watering or overflowing of meadow-lands.

FLŌAT'ING-ANCHOR, *n.* *See* ANCHOR.

FLŌAT'ING-BODIES, *n.* [add.] Bodies which float or swim on the surfaces of fluids, having the under part immersed in the fluid, and the upper part rising above its surface. In all cases when a body floats on the surface of a fluid, it displaces a quantity of the fluid, the weight of which is equal to the weight of the body, and the force with which the body presses downwards and is pressed upwards by the fluid, is equal to the weight of the same body. The consideration of the conditions of the equilibrium and stability of floating-bodies forms a most important inquiry, as it leads to results of the greatest importance in the building, lading, and ballasting of vessels.

FLŌAT'ING-BRIDGE, *n.* [add.] A large steam ferry-boat.

FLŌAT'ING-CLOUGH, *n.* A movable machine for scouring out channels or inlets.

FLŌAT'ING-COLLIMA'TOR, or **FLŌAT'ING-INTERSECTOR,** *n.* An instrument intended to supply the place of a level or plumb-line in making astronomical observations on board ships. It consists of a rectangular box containing mercury, on which a mass of cast-iron is floated, and furnished with a small telescope having cross-wires.

FLŌAT'INGLY, *adv.* By floating.

FLOCCOSE'LY, *adv.* In a flocky or floccose manner.

FLOC'CUS, *n.* [L.] In *zool.*, the long tuft of flaccid hair which terminates the tail of the mammalia; a woolly filament

FLOCK'-BED, *n.* A bed filled with flocks or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine.

FLOCK'MEL,† *adv.* [Sax.] In a flock; in flocks or herds. [*Chaucer.*]

FLOCK-PAPER, *n.* A kind of wall-paper, having raised figures resembling cloth, made of flock, or of cloth cut up very fine, and attached to the paper by size or varnish.

FLOG GER, *n.* One who flogs.

FLŌNE,† *n. plur.* of *Flo.* [Sax.] Arrows [*Chaucer.*]

FLOOD'ER, *n.* One who floods or irrigates.

FLOOK Y, *a.* Furnished with flooks or flukes.

FLŌOR, *n.* [add.] *To get the floor,* in the *American congress,* an expression used to signify, to obtain an opportunity of taking part in a debate; equivalent to the English phrase, *to be in possession of the house.*

FLOOR, *v. t.* [add.] To strike down or lay level with the floor; as, to *floor* an antagonist.—*Figuratively,* to put to silence by some decisive argument, retort, &c. [*Colloquial.*]

FLŌOR'-CLOTH, *n.* [add.] A useful substitute for a carpet, made partly of hemp and partly of flax, and saturated with a wash of melted size, and various coats of oil-paint, and ornamented with a great variety of patterns.

FLŌOR'ED, *pp.* [add.] Struck down; vanquished.

FLOOR ING, *ppr.* [add.] Striking down; vanquishing.

FLŌOR'-GUIDE, *n.* In *ship-building,* a narrow flexible piece of timber placed between the floor-riband and the keel.

FLŌOR'-HEADS, *n.* The upper extremities of the floor-timbers of a vessel.

FLŌOR'-PLANS, *n.* In *ship-building,* half-breadth plans or longitudinal sections representing the water and the riband lines.

FLŌOR'-RIBAND, *n.* In *ship-building,* a riband which runs round a little below the floor-heads, for the

purpose of supporting the floors. [*See* RIBAND.]

FLO'RA, *n.* One of the small planets or asteroids, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Mr. Hind, 18th October, 1847. It revolves round the sun in 1193·25 solar days, and is about 2⅓th times the distance of the earth from the sun.

FLORE,† *n.* [Sax.] Floor; an area or ground-plot.—*On the flore,* on the spot. [*Spenser.*]

FLO'RENTINE-FRESCO, *n.* A kind of painting, first practised at Florence during the flourishing period of Italian art, for decorating walls.

FLO'RENTINE-LAKE, *n.* A pigment prepared from cochineal. It is now disused.

FLO'RENTINE-MOSAIC, *n.* A term applied to the act of inlaying tables and other plane surfaces with *pietra-dura,* carried on principally at Florence.

FLO'RES, *n. plur.* [From L. *flos, floris,* a flower.] Flowers, a term formerly used in chemistry to denote such bodies as assume a pulverulent form by sublimation or crystallization, as, *flores sulphuris,* flowers of sulphur.

FLO'RIAGE, *n.* [Old Fr. *fleurage.*] Bloom; blossom.

FLO'RIATED, *a.* Having florid ornaments; as, the *floriated* capitals of early Gothic pillars.

FLO'RICULTURE, *n.* [L. *flos, floris,* a flower, and *cultura,* cultivation.] The culture or cultivation of flowers or flowering plants.

FLOR'IKEN, *n.* The name given to a fine species of bustard (*Otis aurita*), much prized by sportsmen.

FLO'RY, *a.* Vain. [*Scotch.*]

FLOS, *n.* [L.] A flower. [*See* FLORES.]

FLOS'CULOSE, *a.* Same as FLOSCULAR.

FLOSS, *n.* [L. *flos.*] [add.] A fluid gloss floating upon iron in a puddling-furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxides and earths.—Also, entwisted filaments of the finest silk, used in embroidering on satin, &c.

FLŌTA'TION, } *n.* [add.] The doc-
FLŌATA'TION, } trine of floating-bodies.—*Plane of flotation.* When a body floats in a fluid, the plane in which the horizontal surface of the fluid intersects the body is called the *plane of flotation,* or the portion of the surface of the fluid which we may imagine to be within a floating-body, may be considered the *plane of flotation.*—*Stable flotation,* a term applied to that position of a floating-body in which it is not capable of being upset by the exertion of a small force, but, when slightly disturbed, invariably returns to its former position. When the metacentre is directly above the centre of gravity of a floating-body, the flotation is stable; when the metacentre is below the centre of gravity, the flotation is unstable; and when the metacentre and centre of gravity coincide, the flotation or equilibrium is indifferent.

FLOT'ERY,† *ppr.* Floating. [*Chaucer.*]

FLŌT'SAM, } *n.* [add.] Such a por-
FLŌAT'SAM, } tion of the wreck of a ship and the cargo as continues floating on the surface of the water. [*See* JETSAM.] Flotsam belongs to the king or his grantee, if no owner appears to claim within a year after it is taken possession of by the parties otherwise entitled.

FLOTTE,† *v. i.* To flow. [*Chaucer.*]

FLOTTE,† *v. i.* To float. [*Chaucer.*]

FLOUNCE, *n.* [add.] A sudden jerking motion of the body.

FLOUN'DER, *n.* [add.] The common flounder is the *Pleuronectes flesus,* Linn., and is an inhabitant of the Northern, Baltic, and Mediterranean seas; the Argus-flounder is the *P. argus,* a native of the American seas. [*See* PLEURONECTIDÆ.]

FLOU'RETS,† *n. pl.* Flowerets. [*Spenser.*]

FLOU'RETTE,† *n.* [Fr.] A floweret, or small flower. [*Chaucer.*]

FLOUR-OF-MUSTARD, *n.* The seeds of mustard, dried, powdered, and sifted.

FLŌW'AGE, *n.* Act of flowing; state of being flowed.

FLOW'ER-HEAD, *n.* In *bot.,* the capitulum, or that mode of inflorescence in which all the flowers are sessile upon a receptacle; as in the daisy.

FLOW'ER-LEAF, *n.* The leaf of a flower.

FLOW'ERLESSNESS, *n.* State or quality of being without flowers.

FLOW'ER-MĀKER, *n.* A maker of artificial flowers.

FLOW'ER-POT, *n.* A pot in which flowering plants or shrubs are grown.

FLOW'ER-WORK, *n.* The imitation of flowers.

FLOW'-MOSS. *See* FLOW-BOG.

FLOYT,† *n.* A flute.

FLOYT'ING,† *ppr.* Playing on the flute. [*Chaucer.*]

FLUCTUA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *med.,* the perceptible motion communicated to pus or other fluids by pressure or percussion.—*Superficial fluctuation,* a mode of detecting effusion of fluid within the abdomen. It consists in placing both hands on the abdomen, two or three inches apart, and with the two forefingers parallel, and then slightly striking the abdomen with the forefinger of the right hand: this produces an undulation of the fluid, which is readily felt by the forefinger of the left hand.

FLUFF, *n.* A flash. [*Scotch.*]

FLUF'FED I' THE PAN. Burned priming, without firing the barrel of the gun or pistol. [*Scotch.*]

FLUFF'-GIBS, *n.* Squibs. [*Scotch.*]

FLU'ID, *n.* [add.] *Fluid of Cotunnius,* a thin gelatinous fluid found in the bony cavity of the labyrinth of the ear, so called from the name of the anatomist who first distinctly described it.

FLU'IDIZE, *v. t.* To convert into a fluid.

FLU'ING, *ppr.* Expanding or splaying, as the jambs of a window.

FLŪKE'-WORM, *n.* [add.] The *Fasciola,* or *Distoma hepatica,* a species of entozoa which infests the ducts of the liver of various animals, especially those of the sheep.

FLU'KY, *a.* Formed like, or having a fluke.

FLUME'-BRIDGE, } *n.* Same as FIRE-
FLUME'-STOP, } BRIDGE.

FLUNK'Y, *n.* A servant in livery. [*Scotch.*]—A term of contempt for one who is mean and base-spirited.—In the *United States,* a term among *stock-brokers,* for a person who, unacquainted with the manner in which stocks are bought and sold, and deceived by appearances, makes bad investments, or loses his money.

FLUNK'YISM, *n.* The character or quality of a flunky.

FLU'O-CHROM'IC ACID, *n.* A gaseous compound formed by distilling a mixture of fluor-spar and chromate of lead in fuming, or in common sulphuric acid.

FLU'OR AL'BUS, *n.* In *med.,* a disease of females; whites or leucorrhœa.

FLU'OROUS, *a.* Obtained from, or containing fluor.

FLU'O-TANTAL'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by treating tantalum with fluoric acid.

FLU'O-TITAN'IC ACID, *n.* An acid consisting of a compound of the titanic and fluoric acids.

FLUSH, *v. t.* [L. *fluo,* to flow.] To elute or cleanse out, by a stream of water mechanically applied, an obstructed sewer, a silted wet-dock, or the like place, liable to be encumbered with deposited matter.—2. To cleanse the surface of an edifice, or narrow lane, or passage, by pumping water upon it.

FLUSH'ED, *pp.* Cleansed by flushing or pumping.

FLUSH'ING, *ppr., n.,* or *a.* Cleansing by forcibly washing out, or pumping upon; act of cleansing in this manner.

FLUSTERA'TION, *n.* Heat; hurry; confusion. [*Vulgar.*]

FLUS'TRA, *n.* [add.] A genus of coral lines found at the bottom of the sea, on certain coasts, on hard ground, in a few fathoms' water. They are familiarly termed sea-mats, or white sea-weeds.

FLUTE, *n.* [add.] A channel in the muslin of a lady's ruffle, similar to that in a column or pillar.

FLŪTE'-PLĀYER, *n.* One who plays on the flute.

FLUT'ING, *n.* [add.] A channel in the muslin of a lady's ruffle.

FLUT'TER, *v. i.* [add.] To beat with irregular and tumultuous pulsations; as, the heart *flutters.*

FLUT'TER, *v. t.* [add.] To agitate; to vibrate; as, the bird *flutters* his pennons, or pinions.

FLŪT'Y, *a.* Soft and clear in tone, like a flute.

FLŪ'VIAL, *a.* Relating to rivers.

FLUX'ION, *n.* [add.] In *med.,* another name for catarrh.

FLY, *v. i.* [add.] *To fly about.* Among *seamen,* the wind is said to *fly about,* when it changes frequently during a short space of time.

FLY, *n.* [add.] A light carriage formed for rapid motion.—In *printing,* one who takes the sheets from the press in cases demanding expedition.—*Fly of the mariner's compass,* the compass-card.

FLȲ'-BLOWN, *pp.* or *a.* Tainted with maggots.

FLȲ'-BOAT, *n.* A large flat-bottomed Dutch vessel with a high stem; such boats are chiefly employed in the coasting trade, and have often a burden of 800 tons.

> Captain George Weymouth made a voyage of discovery to the north-west with two *fly-boats,* set forth by the Muscovie company.
> *Purchas, Pilgrimage.*

FLȲ'ER, *n.* [add.] *Flyers* or *fliers,* that part of a spinning machine or wheel which with a rapid motion spins the thread.

FLȲ'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] *Flying at the brook,* hawking at water-fowl. [*Shak.*]

FLȲ'ING-ARTIL'LERY, *n.* Artillery trained to very rapid evolutions. In passing from one part of the field to another, the men spring on to the guns, which are drawn by horses at full gallop.

FLȲ'ING-BRIDGE, *n.* [add.] A means used by armies for crossing rivers in

rapid movements. It is sometimes a bridge supported by pontoons or light boats; but it consists usually of a boat or other vessel, which, being attached by a rope to a buoy moored in the middle of a river, up the stream, is made, by the action of the current, to move across in the arc of a circle, of which the buoy is the centre.

FLȲ'ING CAMP, *n.* A camp or body of troops formed for rapid motion from one place to another.

FLȲ'ING-DUTCH'MAN, *n.* A fabled phantom ship supposed to be encountered, by superstitious mariners, in storms off the Cape of Good Hope. The legend took its rise in the loss of a Dutch vessel in the South African seas, with all her crew.

FLȲ'ING-FISH, *n.* [add.] [*See* Exocœtus.]—*Flying-gurnard,* a fish, the *Trigla volitans* of Linn.

FLȲ'ING-JIB, *n.* In *ships,* a sail extended outside of the standing jib, upon a boom called the *flying jib-boom.* [*See* Jib.]

FLȲ'ING-SQUIR'REL, *n. See* Pteromys.

FLȲ'-LEAF, *n.* A leaf inserted separately in a book; a blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.

FLY'-ORCHIS, *n.* A plant of the genus Ophrys, the *O. muscifera,* so named from the resemblance of the flowers to flies.

FLY'-RĀIL, *n.* That part of a table which turns out to support the leaf.

FLȲ-SPECK, *n* A name given to the excrementitious stains of insects, chiefly of the common fly.

FLYTE, *v. i.* *See* Flite.

FLY'-TRAP, *n.* [add.] A trap to catch or kill flies.

FLY'-WATER, *n.* A solution of arsenic, or decoction of quassia-bark, for killing flies.

FOAL'-TEETH, *n* The first teeth of horses, which they shed at a certain age.

FOAM, *v. t* [add] To make frothy; to cause to foam; to fill with something that foams, as, to *foam* the goblet. [*Pope*]

FOB, *n.* A bob: a tap on the shoulder, as from a bailiff. [*Shak.*]

FO'CAGE,† *n* [L *focus,* a fire, or fire hearth] House bote or firebote.

FŒNERATION, *n* *See* Feneration

FŒT'ICIDE, *n* [L. *fœtus,* and *cœdo,* to kill.] In *medical jurisprudence,* the destruction of the fœtus in the womb, or the act by which criminal abortion is produced.

FŒ'TOR, *n.* [L. *fœteo,* to stink.] A strong offensive odour.

FOG, *v. t.* To overcast; to darken.— In *agriculture,* to feed off the *fog* or pasture in winter, as cattle.

FOG,† *v. i.* To have power; to practise.

FO'GEY, } *n* A stupid fellow; as, an
FO'GY, } old *fogy.* [*Local*]

FOIL, *n.* [add.] The track or trail of game when pursued.

FOIST, *v t.* [add.] To thrust in impertinently.

FOLC'-LAND, *n. See* Folkland.

FŌLD, *v. t* [add.] To wrap in obscurity; to make intricate or perplexed, as words. [*Shak.*]

FŌLD'-YARD, *n.* A yard for folding or feeding cattle or sheep.

FŌL'ED,† *pp.* Foaled. [*Chaucer.*]

FOLEHÄRD'INESS,† *n.* Foolhardiness; rashness. [*Chaucer.*]

FOLE'-LARGE,† *a.* Foolishly liberal. [*Chaucer.*]

FŌ'LIATED COAL, *n.* A subspecies of black coal, occurring in the coal-formations, and distinguished by its lamellar concretions, splendent lustre, and easy frangibility.

FOL'ILY,† *adv.* Foolishly. [*Chaucer.*]

FŌ'LIO, or FŌL'IO, *n.* In *law,* a certain number of words, in conveyances, &c., amounting to seventy-two, and in chancery proceedings, to ninety.—Also, the figure set at the top of a page.

FŌ'LIO, } *a.* Denoting the size of a
FŌL'IO, } book, &c., having the sheet doubled into two leaves.

FOLI'OLUM, *n* [L.] In *bot.,* a leaflet borne on the axis of a leaf; a foliole.

FOLK'-FREE-AND-SAC'LESS, *a.* A term applied to one who is a lawful freeman. [*Sir W. Scott.*]

FOLK'LAND, *n* [add.] Folklands were copyhold-lands, the property of the common people. Folkland might be occupied in common, or possessed in severalty; it was held under the rents and services accustomed or agreed, at the will only of the lord.

FOLK'-LORE,† *n* Rural superstitions.

FOL'LICLE, *n.* [add] In *anat.,* a very minute secreting cavity; as, the *sebaceous follicles,* the *mucous follicles.*

FOL'LIES, *n* Foolish fashions in dress. [*Scotch.*]

FOL'LŌWED, *pp.* [add.] Driven; as, I have *followed* him to this state. [*Shak*]

FOL'WE,† *v. t* To follow. [*Chaucer.*]

FO'LY,† *a.* Foolish. [*Chaucer.*]

FO'MALHAUT, *n.* A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Piscis Australis, or Southern Fish. It is much used in astronomical measurements.—In the *Dict.* this star is erroneously stated to be in the constellation Aquarius.

FOND,† *v. i* [add.] To search; to try, to seek. [*Spenser.*]

FOND,† *pret.* of *Find.* Found. [*Chaucer*]

FONDE,† *v t.* or *i* [Sax *fandian.*] To try, to seek; to endeavour. [*Chaucer.*]

FOND'ENCHEA'SON,† *n.* [*See* Encheason.] Foolish occasion. [*Spenser.*]

FON'DUS, *v.* (fon du) [Fr.] A term applied to that kind of painting of calico, paper-hangings, &c , in which the colours are blended into each other.

FŌNE,† *n. plur.* [Sax.] Foes. [*Spenser.*]

FONG,† *v t.* [Sax] To take [*Chaucer*]

FONNE,† *n* [Sax.] A fool. [*Chaucer.*]

FONNE,† *v i.* To be foolish. [*Chaucer.*]

FOO, *n.* In *China,* a city of the first class.

FOOD, for Feud. [*Spenser.*]

FOOL-HÄRD'IHOOD, *n.* Fool-hardiness.

FOOL'ING, *ppr.* or *a* [add] Acting like a fool.

FOOLS'-ERRAND, *n* The pursuit of what cannot be found.

FOOT, *n.* [add.] In *mech* , the lower end of an upright or vertical shaft, and which works in a foot step, or footbearing.

FOOT'-BARRACKS, *n.* Barracks for infantry.

FOOT'-BEARING, *n.* In *mech.* [*See* Foot and Foot-Step in this *Supp*]

FOOT'-BOARD, *n.* A support for the foot; a board at the foot of a bed.

FOOT'-CLOTH, *n.* [add.] A horse with housings which reached to his feet. [*Shak*]

FOOT'-FALL, *n.* [add.] A footstep; tread of the foot.

FOOT'ING, *n.* [add.] A plain cotton lace, without figures.

FOOT'ING-BEAM, *n.* In *arch.,* the tie-beam of a roof.

FOOT'-MUFF, *n.* A receptacle for the feet, lined with fur, &c., for keeping them warm in winter.

FOOT'-PAS'SENGER, *n.* One who passes on foot, as alongst a bridge, &c.; one who travels on foot.

FOOT'-PĀVEMENT, *n.* A paved way for passengers on foot; a foot-way.

FOOT'-PRINTS, *n.* [add.] In *geol.,* impressions of the feet of extinct reptiles, birds, &c., on the surface of sandstone, such impressions having been made at the time this stone was in a state of loose sand.

FOOT'-RĀCE, *n.* A race performed on foot.

FOOT'-RULE, *n.* A rule or measure of twelve inches long.

FOOT'STEP, *n.* [add.] In *mech.,* the pillow in which the foot of an upright or vertical shaft works.

FOOT'-WARMER, *n.* A box containing a tin vessel, to be filled with hot water, to warm the feet.

FOOT'WAY, *n* A path for passengers on foot

FOP'PERY, *n* [add] A gew gaw; a vain ornament. [*Swift*]

FOR, *prep.* [add] To be: as, nature intended him *for* an usurer.—*For the nonce,* or *for the nones,* for the occasion.

FOR'AGE, *v. t.* [add.] To supply with forage or fodder; as, to *forage* steeds. [*Pope.*]

FORASMŬCH', *conj* In consideration of; because that.

FORBEĀR'ANT, *a* Forbearing; indulgent; long-suffering [*Rar us*]

FORBEĀR'ANTLY, *adv.* In a forbearing manner. [*Rar us.*]

FORBEĀRE,† *v t.* To bear with difficulty. [*Spenser.*]

FORBEĀRINGLY, *adv.* In a forbearing, patient manner.

FORBEARS, *n.* Forefathers; ancestors. [*Scotch*]

FORBID'DEN-FRUIT, *n.* The fruit of the tree of knowledge, prohibited to Adam and Eve in Paradise.- 2. In *bot.,* the fruit of the *Citrus decumana,* or shaddock, when of small size

FORBOD'EN,† *pp.* of *Forbid* Forbidden. [*Chaucer.*]

FORBRĀKE,† *pret* of *Forbreak* Broken off. [*Chaucer*]

FORBRŪS'ED,† *pp.* Sorely bruised. [*Chaucer.*]

FORBYE, *prep* or *adv.* Past; beyond; besides; over and above. [*Scotch.*]

FŌRCE, *n.* [add.] Consequence; importance. *External forces,* those forces which act upon masses of matter at sensible distances, as gravitation.—*Internal forces,* those forces which act only on the constituent particles of matter, and at insensible distances, as cohesion.—*Polar forces,* those forces which are conceived to act with equal intensity, in opposite directions, at the extremities of the axes of molecules, or of masses of matter, as magnetism.—*Of force,* of necessity; necessarily; unavoidably. [*Rar. us.*]—*No force,* no matter. *I do no force,* I care not. [*Chaucer.*]

FOR'CEPS, *n.* [add.] In *midwifery,* an instrument for extracting the fetus.—*Artery* or *dissecting forceps,* an instrument used in dissections, for taking up the mouths of arteries, &c.

FŌRCE′-PUMP. *See* PUMP.
FŌRC′ING-ENGINE, *n.* A fire engine, —*which see.*
FŌRC′ING-PIT, *n.* A pit of wood or masonry, sunk in the earth, for containing the fermenting materials to produce bottom-heat in forcing plants.
FORCUTTE′,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To cut through. [*Chaucer.*]
FORDON′,† *pp.* Undone. [*Chaucer.*]
FORDRIVE′,† *pp.* Fordriven; driven away. [*Chaucer.*]
FORDRONK′EN,† *pp.* [Sax.] Very drunken. [*Chaucer.*]
FORDRY′,† *a.* [Sax.] Very dry. [*Chaucer.*]
FORDWIN′ED,† *pp.* [Sax. *fordwinan.*] Wasted away. [*Chaucer.*]
FORE, *n.* *To the fore*, alive; remaining still in existence; not lost, worn out, or spent, as money, &c. [*Scotch.*]
FORE,† *pp.* of *Fare.* [Sax.] Gone. [*Chaucer.*]
FORĒÄRM′, instead of **FORE′ARM,** *v. t.*
FŌRE′ÄRM, instead of **FOREÄRM.**
FORĒARM′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Armed beforehand; as, forewarned *forearmed.*
FŌRE′BAY, *n.* That part of a mill-race through which the water flows upon the wheel.
FOREBŌD′INGLY, *adv.* In a prognosticating manner.
FŌRE′BODY, *n.* In *ship-building*, the portion of a ship which extends from the head to the mid-ship-frame; the portion abaft the midship-frame, or from the stern to the midship-frame, is called the *after-body.*
FŌRE′BOW, *n.* The forepart of a saddle.
FŌRE BRACE, for **FOREBRACE.**
FŌRE′CAST, *n.* for **FORECÄST.**
FŌRE′CASTLE, *n.* [add.] In *merchant ships*, the forecastle means the forepart of the vessel under the deck, where the sailors live.—*Top-gallant forecastle*, a covered recess formed by a short deck erected over part of the forecastle-deck.
FŌRE′CÄSTLE-DECK, *n.* Same as FORECASTLE.
FŌREDŌ′, *v. t.* [add.] To destroy, to undo. [*Shak.*]
FŌREDŌNE′, *pp.* [add.] Destroyed. [*Shak.*]
FŌRE′FÄTHER, instead of **FORE-FÄTHER.**
FŌREFEEL′ING, *n.* Presentiment.
FŌRE FINGER, instead of **FORE-FIN′GER.**
FŌRE′FOOT, instead of **FORE-FOOT′.**
FŌRE GANGER, instead of **FORE-GANGER.**
FŌRE′HAMMER, instead of **FORE-HAMMER.**
FŌRE′HAND, *a.* [add.] Forward; as, a *forehand* stag. [*Hudibras.*]
FŌRE′HAND-RENTS, *n.* In *law*, a fine; a species of rent, the payment of which is generally stipulated for by a covenant in the lease. It is a premium given by a lessee at the time of taking his lease. In *Scotland* it is called a *grassum.*
FŌRE′HEAD-CLOTH, *n.* A band formerly used by ladies to prevent wrinkles.
FŌRE′HOODS, *n.* In *ship-building*, the most forward of the outside and inside planks.
FOR′EIN,† *n.* A jakes; a cesspool; a stranger. [*Chaucer.*]
FOREJUDGE′, *v. t.* [add.] To condemn.
FŌRE′LAND, *n.* instead of **FORE-LAND.**

FŌRE LENT,† *pp.* Given or lent beforehand. [*Spenser.*]
FŌRE′LOCKED, *pp.* Secured by a forelock, as a bolt.
FŌRE′MOST, *a.* [add.] First in time; as, Jason manned the *foremost* ship that sailed the sea.
FŌRE′NOTICE, *n.* instead of **FORE-NOTICE.**
FOREN′SICAL, *a.* Same as FORENSIC.
FOREN′SIC MEDICINE, *n.* The science which applies the principles and practice of the different branches of medicine to the elucidation of doubtful questions in a court of justice.
FŌRE′PEAK, *n.* That part of a vessel close to the bow.
FŌRE-PLANE, *n.* In *carpentry* and *joinery*, the first plane used after the saw and axe. [*See* PLANE.]
FŌREREACH′, *v. t.* or *v. i.* [add.] When one vessel outsails another on a wind, she is said to *forereach*, or to shoot a-head.
FŌRE SCENT, *n.* An anticipation; foretaste.
FŌRE′SHORE, *n.* The sloping part of a shore comprehended between the high and low water-marks.
FORESLACK′ED,† *pp.* Neglected, delayed. [*Spenser.*]
FŌRE SLEEVE, *n.* That part of a sleeve between the elbow and the wrist.
FOR′EST, *a.* Sylvan; rustic; pertaining to a forest; as, *forest* law.
FORESTAL′, *v. t.* instead of **FORESTALL′.**
FOR′ESTAL,† *a.* Pertaining to a forest, as, *forestal* rights.
FŌRESTALL′ING, *n.* [add.] The offence of *forestalling* was abolished by 7 and 8 Vict., c. 24, as well as the offences of *regrating* and *engrossing.*
FOR′EST-FLY, *n.* The name given to the *Hippobosca equina*, a dipterous insect, often very troublesome to horses.
FOR′EST-LAWS, *n.* Laws relating to forests, the code or system of laws according to which all offences touching the royal forests were tried, and by which all persons living within the boundaries of those forests were generally governed.
FOR′EST-MARBLE, *n.* In *geol.*, a portion of the series of the lower oolite-formation, consisting of a coarse, laminated, shelly oolite, interposed between beds of clay, sand, and grit.
FOR′ESTRY, *n.* [add.] The art of forming or of cultivating forests.
FOR′EST-TREE, *n.* A tree of the forest; not a fruit-tree.
FOR′EST-WALK, *n.* A walk in a forest; a rural grove.
FORETAULD′, *pp.* Foretold. [*Scotch.*]
FORETEL′, *v. t.* instead of **FORE-TELL′.**
FORETEL′, *v. i.* instead of **FORE-TELL′.**
FŌRE TOP, *n.* [add.] A tuft of hair turned up from the forehead.
FOREWENT′,† *pp.* Gone before. [*Spenser.*]
FOREWET′ING,† *n.* [Sax.] Foreknowledge. [*Chaucer.*]
FŌRE′WIND, *n.* In *agri.*, the leaders of a band of reapers.
FOREWOTE′,† } *v. t.* [Sax.] To fore-
FOREWETE′,† } know. [*Chaucer.*]
FORFAIRN′. *See* FORLFAIRN.
FORFAITE′,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To misdo. [*Chaucer.*]
FORFÄRE′,† *v. i.* [Sax.] To fare ill; to depart. [*Chaucer.*]
FORFAULT′ED, *pp.* Forfeited. [*Scotch.*]

FORFAULT′URE, *n.* A failure; a violation. [*Rare.*]
FOR′FEIT, *n.* [add.] Something deposited and redeemable by a jocular fine; whence the game of *forfeits.*
FOR′FEITURE, *n.* [add.] In *criminal cases*, forfeiture is threefold: (1), Of real estates absolutely, as for high-treason; if freehold, to the king; if copyhold, to the lord. (2), Of the profits of the real estate; if freehold, to the crown during the life of the offender, and a year and a day afterwards, in the case of petty treason or murder, after which the land escheats to the lord; if it is copyhold, it is at once forfeited to the lord. (3), Of goods and chattels, in felonies of all sorts. Offices are forfeited by the neglect or misbehaviour of the holders.
FORFĒR′ED,† *pp.* [Sax.] Much afraid. [*Chaucer.*]
FORFIC′ULA, *n.* [L. from *forfex*, pincers.] A Linnæan genus of orthopterous insects, now forming a distinct family, Forficulidæ. *F. auricularia* is the well-known earwig.
FORFIC′ULIDÆ, instead of **FORFIC′ULIDÆ.**
FORFOUGHT′EN, *pp.* or *a.* Exhausted with fighting or labour; fatigued and breathless. [*Scotch.*]
FORGATH′ER, *v. i.* To meet; to convene.—*To forgather with*, to fall in with. [*Scotch.*]
FORGE, *v. t.* [add.] *To forge a head*, in *marine law*, to shoot a-head; as in coming to anchor after the sails are furled.
FORGIE′, *v. t.* To forgive. [*Scotch.*]
FORGIFTE′,† *n.* [Sax.] Forgiveness. [*Chaucer.*]
FORGIV′INGNESS, *n.* A forgiving disposition or act.
FORGON′,† *v. t.* *infin.* of *Forgo* or *Forego.* To omit; to lose; to relinquish. [*Chaucer.*]
FORGRŌW′EN,† *pp.* [Sax.] Overgrown. [*Chaucer.*]
FORHENT′, *pp.* [*See* FORHEND.] Seized or taken beforehand. [*Spenser.*]
FORISFAMIL′IATED, *pp.* Put in possession of land in a father's lifetime; and hence discharged from the family.
FORJUDG′ED,† *pp.* [Fr.] Forejudged, wrongously judged. [*Chaucer.*]
FORK′-CHUCK, *n.* An appendage to a turning-lathe, so called from that part which screws on the mandril, having on the outer side a square hole in which forked pieces of iron of different sizes, according to the strength required, are placed when in use.
FORKED-BEARD, *n.* A British fish (*Raniceps fuscus*), belonging to the cod family.
FORKERVE′,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To carve or cut through. [*Chaucer.*]
FORK′INESS, *n.* The quality of opening into two or more parts; a fork-like division.
FORLAFT′,† *pp.* [Sax.] Left off entirely. [*Chaucer.*]
FORLĀY′,† *v. t.* To lie in wait for; to ambush; as, a thief *forlays* a traveller.
FORLESE′,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To lose entirely. [*Chaucer.*]
FORLETE′,† *v. t.* [Sax. *forlætan.*] To give over; to quit, to omit; to neglect. [*Chaucer.*]
FORLIE′,† *v. i.* To lie before, or in front of.
FORLOYNE′,† *n.* [Fr. *forlonge.*] A term of the chase which signifies that the game is far off.

FORM'AL, *a* [add] Reasonable, as, a *formal* capacity [*Shak*]

FORM'ATIVE, *n* A word formed according to some practice or analogy

FORM ATIVE ARTS, *n* Those arts which, independently of external wants and aims, although bound to the imitation of nature, represent life by means of the forms naturally connected

FOR'ML,† *a* [Sax] Former, first [*Chaucer*]

FORMELL,† *n* [Sax] The female of any fowl, particularly a female eagle [*Chaucer*]

FORMERLY,† } *adv* First, first of all [*Spenser*]
FORMERLH,† }

FORMEST,† *a superl* [Sax] Foremost, first [*Chaucer*]

FORMICA, *n* [L] The ant, a Linnæan genus of hymenopterous insects now constituting the type of a very numerous family, Formicidæ [*See* Ant] In *falconry*, a distemper in a hawk's bill, which eats it away

FOR'MICATE, *a* Resembling or like an ant

FORMIDABILITY, *n* Formidableness [*Rar us*]

FORMLESSNESS, *n* The state of being without form

FORMULÆ, *n* [L] *plural* of *Formula* which see

FORMULE *n* [Fr] A set or prescribed form [of] formulary

FORMYL, *n* In *chem* [*See* Formyl]

FORNAX CHIMICA, *n* [L] The Chemist's Furnace, a southern constellation extending from 25 to 60 in the equator and passing between 20 and 40 on the meridian It contains thirteen stars

FORNENT, } *prep* Concerning, opposite to [*Scotch*]
FORENENT, }

FORNIX *n* [add] In *anat* a triangular lamina of white substance extending into each lateral ventricle of the brain and terminating in two *crura* which arch downwards to the base of the brain

FORPET *n* The fourth part of a peck [*Scotch*]

FORRIT } *adv* Forward [*Scotch*]
FORRET, }

FORS *n* Rough hair on sheep [*Local*]

FORSAKE, *v t* [add] To deny [*Chaucer*]

FORSHAPEN,† *pp* Transformed [*Chaucer*]

FORSHRONKE,† } *pp* [Sax] Shrunk up [*Chaucer*]
FORSHRONKEN,† }

FORSLACKED †*pp* Delayed [*Spenser*]

FORSLEUTHE,† } *v t* [Sax] To lose through sloth [*Chaucer*]
FORSLOUTHE,† }
FORSLUGGE,† }

FORSONGEN,† *pp* [Sax] Tired with singing [*Chaucer*]

FORSPEAK, *v t* To injure by immoderate praise, to bewitch, to affect with the curse of an evil tongue, which brings ill luck upon what or whomsoever it praises [*Scotch*]

FORSPENT, *pp* or *a* Wearied out [*Shak*]

FORSPOKE, *pp* Spoken against [*Shak*]

FORSTRAUGHT,† *pp* [Sax] Distracted [*Chaucer*]

FORSWATT,† *pp* [*See* Sweat] Over heated, sunburnt [*Spenser*]

FORSWONK,† *a* [Sax *swincan*, to labour] Over laboured [*Spenser*]

FORTE, *n* (fort) [It] That in which one excels, a peculiar talent or faculty, a strong side, chief excellence

FORTE, *adv* or *a* pronounced for'-tā

FORTH,† *n* [Suio-Goth. *fort*] A way

FORTH BY,† *adv* [Sax] Forward by [*Chaucer*]

FORTHER,† *v t*. [Sax] To further [*Chaucer*]

FORTH GOING, *a* Going forth

FORTHINK',† *v t* [add] To grieve, to vex, to regret [*Chaucer*]

FORTHOUGHT,† *pp* of *Forthink* Grieved, vexed [*Chaucer*]

FORTHRIN † *v t infin* of *Further* To further [*Chaucer*]

FORTHY,† *adv* Same as Forthy

FORTIFY, *v t* add] In a *general* sense, to add to the strength of, as, to *fortify* wine by the addition of brandy —In *ship building*, to strengthen a ship's stern and bows by double planks and strong chocks or knees of wood, cased with iron, &c This method is used in ships engaged in the northern whale fishery, where they are exposed to the concussion and pressure of ice

FORTITUDINOUS, *a* Having fortitude courageous

FORTRESSLET, *n* A little fort, a sconce, a fortlet

FORTRODEN † *pp* of *Fortread* Trodden down [*Chaucer*]

FORTUITAL,† *a* [Fr] Fortuitous, accidental [*Chaucer*]

FORTUNA, *n* [L In *mythol*, the name of the goddess of fortune] A small planet or asteroid, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered August 22 1852 by Professor Hind

FORTUNE *v t* [add] To determine one's lot or fortune [*Shak*]

FORTUNE STEALER, *n* One who steals an heiress

FORTUNOUS [*a* Proceeding from fortune [*Chaucer*]

FORTY *n* The number which consists of four times ten

FORWAKED † *pp* Having waked long [*Chaucer*]

FORWANDRED [*pp* Having wandered long [*Chaucer*]

FORWARD, *adv* [add] During time succeeding as from that time *forward*

FORWARDING MERCHANT, *n* One whose business it is to receive and forward goods for others

FORWEARIED *a* Wearied [*Shak*]

FORWEARIED,† *pp* Over fatigued [*Spenser*]

FORWELKED,† *pp* [Sax] Much wrinkled [*Chaucer*]

FORWENT † } *pret* of *Forego*
FORTWENT,† } Did forego, resigned

FORWERED,† *pp* [Sax] Worn out [*Chaucer*]

FORWOUNDED,† *pp* Much wounded [*Chaucer*]

FORWRAPPED,† *pp* Wrapped up [*Chaucer*]

FORYELDE,† *v t* [*For*, and *yield*] To yield up, to pay, to repay [*Chaucer*]

FORYETE † *v t* [Sax] To forget [*Chaucer*]

FORYETEN,† *pp* Forgotten [*Chaucer*]

FOSSA, *n* [L a ditch or trench] In *anat*, a little depression or sinus, as, the *fossa lachrymalis*, a sinuosity in the frontal bone for lodging the lachrymal gland, *fossa ovalis*, the oval depression presented by the septum of the right auricle

FOSSANE, *n* A species of carnivorous quadruped (*Genetta senegalensis*), found in Africa

FOSSE'WAY, *n* One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side [*See* Fossroad]

FOSSILIFICATION, *n* Act of fossilizing

FOSSILISM, *n* The nature or science of fossils

FOSSO RES, *n* [add] A name applied to that group of quadrupeds which contains the burrowing moles

FOSSO'RIALS, *n* See Fossores

FOSTER,† *n* A forester [*Chaucer*]

FOSTERLAND, *n* Land allotted for the maintenance of a person

FOSTER-PARENT, *n* A foster-father or mother

FOOT-HOT,† *adv* Foot-hot, straight way, immediately [*Chaucer*]

FOOT-MANTEL,† *n* Foot-mantle, a riding petticoat [*Chaucer*]

FOU, } *a* Full, drunk —Also, a pitch
FOW, } fork [*Scotch*]

FOUATS, *n* House leeks [*Scotch*]

FOUDRE † } *n* [Fr] Lightning
FOUDER † } [*Chaucer*]

FOUGADE, instead of **FOUGADE,** *n* [add] Sometimes a fougade is dug outside the works to defend them, and sometimes beneath, to destroy them by explosion

FOUL, *a* [add] Homely [*Shak*] —*A foul copy*, the first rough draught of any writing defaced with alterations, corrections, obliterations, &c Opposed to *fair* copy, or *clean* copy

FOUDRING † *ppr* [Fr] Thundering blasting with lightning [*Chaucer*]

FOULE † *n* A bird, a fowl [*Chaucer*]

FOUND *v t* [add] To be the basis for any superstructure as a folio *founds* the whole pile [*Pope*]

FOUNDATIONER, *n* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or great school

FOUNDE,† *v t* [Sax] To try [*Chaucer*]

FOUNDER, *n* [add] A lameness occasioned by inflammation within the hoof of a horse

FOUNDERED *pp* or *a* [add] Sunk in the sea as a ship

FOUNDRING,† *ppr* [*See* Founder] Tripping and falling [*Spenser*]

FOUR, *a* [add] *To go on all four* or *on all fours* is to go on the hands and feet, or the hands and knees As applied to quadrupeds the phrase signifies to go naturally *No simile goes* or *runs on all fours* is an old saying, which signifies that no simile is perfect or consistent in all respects, that is, there is no simile in which the correspondence between the outward sign and the thing signified is exactly preserved

FOUR, *n* The number consisting of twice two

FOURCHETTE, *n* [Fr a fork, a table-fork] In *anat*, the name of the thin commissure by which the *labia majora* of the pudendum unite together

FOUR-CORNERED, *a* Having four corners or angles

FOUR-HANDED, *a* Having four hands, quadrumanous

FOUR LEGGED, *a* Having four legs

FOURLING, *n* One of four children born at the same time

FOUR NOOKED, *a* Four cornered [*Scotch*]

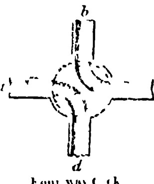
FOUR SCORE, *n* The number eighty

FOUR′-TAILED BANDAGE, *n* In *sur.*, a bandage for the forehead, face, and jaws.

FOUR′TEEN, *n* The number consisting of ten and four.

FOURTH, *n* [add] The *diminished fourth* consists of a whole tone and two semitones; and the *perfect fourth* of two whole tones and a semitone.

FOUR -WAY COCK, } *n* A descrip-
FOUR′-WAY VALVE, } tion of valve occasionally used in steam-engines for passing the steam alternately to the upper and lower ends of the cylinder and to the condenser. It is shown in section in the figure. *a* is the communication with the steam-pipe; *b* the passage to the upper end of the cylinder; *c* to the condenser; and *d* to the lower end of the cylinder. By turning the centre a quarter of a revolution, the action is reversed, and the steam, instead of entering the cylinder at the lower end by *d*, will enter at the upper end through *b*



Four-way Cock

FOUS′EL-OIL, *n* Hydrate of oxide of amyle, an oil produced in the fermentation of unmalted grain and potatoes.

FOUTER,† *n* A despicable fellow.

FOUTRA,† *n* [Old Fr.] A fig: a scoff

FOVEATE, *pp.* [L. *fovea*, a pit.] In *bot*, covered with small excavations or pits: pitted

FOWERTIE,† *n* [Sax] Forty [*Chaucer*]

FOX, *n* [add] The local name of a British fish, the gemmeous dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*).

FOX, *v t.* [add.] To deceive: to entrap, to ensnare —To stupefy with drink; to make drunk†, to make sour, as beer in fermenting; to repair boots by adding new soles, and surrounding the feet with leather [This latter signification appears to be of American origin.]

FOX, *v. i* To turn sour, applied to beer when it sours in fermenting.

FOX′ED, *pp.* or *a* Turned sour in fermenting, as beer. *Foxed books*, a term applied to books of which the paper has become spotted with light brown or yellow spots, owing to some fault in the manufacture.

FOX ERIL,† *n.* *See* FOXERY. [*Chaucer.*]

FOX′-HOUND, *n.* [add] A breed of hounds in which are combined, in the highest degree of excellence, fleetness, strength, spirit, fine scent, perseverance, and subordination. The fox-hound is much smaller than the stag-hound, his average height being from twenty to twenty-two inches.

FOX′-HUNTING, *n* The pursuit of the fox; fox-chase.

FOX′-HUNTING, *a* Relating to the pursuit of the fox.

FOX′LY,† *a.* Having the qualities of a fox.

FOX′-TAILED, *a.* Resembling the tail of a fox.

FOY,† *n.* [Fr.] Tribute due from subjects. [*Spenser.*]

FOY, *n* [add.] [Teut *foey.*]

FOYLE,† *v. t.* To toil; to defeat or conquer; to trample. [*Spenser*]

FOYND,† *pret.* [*See* FOIN.] Pushed or thrust, as in fencing. [*Spenser.*]

FOY′SONS, *n.* Abundant provisions. [*Shak.*] [*See* FOISON.]

FRA,† *prep.* for FRO. [*Chaucer.*]

FRACAS, *n* [add.] Pronounced fra′ka or fraka′.

FRACK, *a* Ready; eager; forward. [*Scotch.*]

FRAC′TIONARY, *a.* Belonging to fractions; fractional.

FRAC′TIOUS, *a* Peevish; fretful. [*Scotch.*]

FRAC TURE, *n* [add.] A fracture is termed *transverse, longitudinal*, or *oblique*, according to its direction in regard to the axis of the bone.—*Comminuted fracture*, a fracture in which the bone is broken into several pieces. —*Complicated fracture*, one which is attended with diseases or accidents, as contusion, &c.

FRAE, *prep.* From. [*Scotch.*]

FRÆNUM, *n. plur* *Fræna.* [L. a bridle] In *anat.*, a ligament which checks or restrains the motion of a part; as, the *frænum linguæ*, a fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which binds down the tongue

FRAG′ILELY, *adv.* So as to be easily broken.

FRAGMENT′AL, *a.* Consisting of fragments; fragmentary.

FRAG MENTARY ROCKS, *n.* In *geol*, rocks formed of fragments of other rocks; as *sand-stones, tufas, conglomerates*, and *breccia.*

FRĀINE,† } *v. t.* [Sax *frægnian.*] To
FRĀNE,† } ask. [*Chaucer.*]

FRAKNES,† *n plur.* [Sax.] Spots; freckles. [*Chaucer*]

FRĀME, *n* [add] Constitution· natural temper; as, the different *frames* of men's minds.

FRAMER, instead of **FRĀMER,** *n*

FRAMES, } *n* *In ship build-*
FRĀME -TIMBERS, } *ing*, all that constitutes the frame of the vessel, such as the floor-timbers, futtocks, and top-timbers.—*Balance frames*, frames equal in capacity, so placed as to be equidistant from the ship's centre of gravity.

FRAMING, *n* In *joinery*, pieces of wood of the same thickness united together so as to inclose a space or spaces, which are filled in with boards of a less thickness, termed panels. The vertical pieces of the framing are called styles; the horizontal ones are named rails.

FRAMPAL, *a* Unruly, forward; evil-conditioned. [*Scotch*]

FRAN′CHISE, *n* [add] A royal privilege or branch of the king's prerogative, subsisting in the hands of a subject It arises either from royal grants or from prescription, which presupposes a grant.

FRANCHISE, *n.* Frankness, generosity. [*Chaucer.*]

FRANCISCEA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. *F. uniflora* is a Brazilian shrub possessing purgative, emetic, emmenagogue, and alexipharmic properties, and is nauseously bitter. The root and bark are employed largely in Brazil against syphilis, under the name of *mercurio vegetal*

FRANCK′LIN,† *n.* A freeholder [*Spenser.*]

FRANC′OLIN, *n* [add] Francolinus, a genus of birds, closely allied to the partridges. The common francolin (*F vulgaris*) is an elegant species, found throughout all the warmer parts of Europe. It has a very loud whistle, and its flesh is greatly esteemed.

FRAN′GIBLENESS, *n.* Same as FRANGIBILITY, but less used.

FRAN′GIPANE, *n.* [Fr.] A species of pastry, containing cream, almonds, and sugar.—Also, a perfume.

FRANK, *n.* A letter sent, or the privilege of sending letters by mail, free of postage.—Also, a pigsty. [*Shak.*] [*See* FRANC.]

FRANKALMOIGNE′, *n.* [add.] This is the tenure by which almost all the ancient monasteries and religious houses held their lands, and by which the parochial clergy, and very many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary foundations hold them to this day, the nature of the service being, upon the Reformation, altered and made conformable to the church of England. Tenants in *frankalmoigne* did no fealty, and were freed from all temporal services, except that of repairing roads, building castles, and repelling invasions.

FRANK′-BANK, *n.* [*See* FREE-BENCH.]

FRANK -FEE, *n.* [add.] Freehold lands exempted from all services, but not from homage.

FRANK′-FERM, *n* In *law*, lands or tenements changed in the nature of the fee by feoffment, &c , out of knight-service, for certain yearly service.

FRANK -FOLD, *n.* In *law*, foldage; a liberty to fold sheep.

FRANKING, *n.* A term used by the makers of window-sashes, and applied to the mode of forming the joint when the cross pieces of the frame intersect each other, no more wood being cut away than is sufficient to show a mitre.

FRANK SERVICE, *n.* Service performed by freemen.

FRANTICALLY, *adv.* In a frantic or furious manner.

FRAP, *v t* [add.] To prevent a sail from blowing loose, by passing ropes round it.—Also, to pass ropes or chains round a weakened vessel, so as to keep her together

FRATER HOUSE, } *n* In *arch*, the
FRATERY, } refectory.

FRATERNATE, *v i* To fraternize. [*American*]

FRATERNATION, } *n* Fraterniza-
FRA′TERNISM, } tion. *American.*

FRATERNIZER, *n* One who fraternizes.

FRATRIAGE, } *n.* In *law*, a younger
FRATRAGE, } brother's inheritance. Also, a partition of an estate among co-heirs.

FRAUD, *n.* [add] *Constructive fraud*, such acts or contracts as, though not originating in any actual evil or fraudulent design, yet, by their tendency to deceive or mislead other persons, or to violate public or private confidence, or to impair or injure the public interests, are deemed equally reprehensible with positive fraud, and therefore are prohibited by law *Statute of frauds*, a statute passed in the reign of Charles II., for the prevention of many fraudulent practices. It enacts that all agreements respecting land shall be in writing, except leases not exceeding three years, two-thirds of the value being reserved for rent. Also that all assignments and surrenders, all real property contracts, declarations of trust, except by implication, and personal engagements above £10, are to be in writing.

FRAUDULENTNESS, *n.* Quality of being fraudulent.

FRĀYNE,† *v. t.* [*See* FRAINE in this *Supp*]

FRAZERA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat.

order Gentianaceæ. *F. carolinensis* is indigenous in the swamps of the Carolinas. The root yields a powerful bitter, wholly destitute of aroma. In its medicinal effects it is equal to gentian, and when fresh is said to be emetic and cathartic.

FRE,† *a.* for FREE. [*Chaucer.*]

FREAK'ED, *pp.* Variegated; checkered.

FRECK'LE, *v. t.* and *i.* To give or acquire freckles.

FREE, *a.* [add.] Not chemically combined with any other body; at liberty to escape; as, *free* carbonic acid gas.—In *marine law*, a vessel is said to be *going free* when she has a fair wind, and her yards braced in. A vessel is also said to be *free* when pumped clear of water.

FREE, *v. t.* [add.] To discharge; to cancel; to gain pardon for; as, prayer *frees* all faults. [*Shak.*]

FREE'-BOARD, *n.* In *law*, ground claimed in some places more or less beyond or without the fence. It is said to be two feet and a half.

FREE'BOOTERY, *n.* The act or plunder of a freebooter.

FREE'BOOTING, *a.* Relating to, or like freebooters.

FREE BOOTY, *n.* Pillage or plunder by freebooters.

FREE-BOROUGH MEN, *n.* In *law*, such great men as did not engage, like the frank-pledge men, to become sureties for the good behaviour of them selves and others.

FREE CHARGE, *n.* In *electrical experiments* with the Leyden jar or battery, a term applied to that part of the induced electricity which passes through the air to surrounding conductors.

FREE'-CHASE, *n.* *See* FRANK-CHASE.

FREE-DEN'IZEN,† *v. t.* To make free.

FREE'-GRÂCE, *n.* Voluntary and unmerited favour. [*See* GRACE.]

FREEL'TEE,† *n.* [Fr.] Frailty. [*Chaucer.*]

FREE'MAN'S-ROLL, *n.* A list of all persons admitted as burgesses, or freemen of those rights which are reserved by the Municipal Corporation Act, as distinguished from the burgesses newly created by the act, and entitled to the rights which it newly confers, who are entered on the burgess-roll.

FREE'-PŌRT, *n.* *See* PORT.

FRE'ER, *n.* One who gives freedom.

FREE'-SERVICES, *n.* In the *feudal system*, such services as were not unbecoming the character of a soldier or freeman to perform; as to serve under his lord in the wars, to pay a sum of money, or the like.

FREE'-SOC'AĠE, *n.* A species of tenure of lands; common socage. [*See* SOCAGE.]

FREE'-STATES, *n.* In *America*, those states of the Union in which slavery has been abolished by law.

FREE'-TRĀDE, *n.* Trade or commerce free from restrictions; a free interchange of commodities.

FREE'-WILL, *a.* Voluntary; spontaneous; done freely; as, a *free-will* offering.

FREIGHT, *n.* [add.] The sum paid by a merchant or other person hiring a ship or part of a ship, for the use of such ship or part, during a specified voyage, or for a specified time. The freight is most usually fixed by the charter-party or bill of lading.—*Dead-freight.* [*See* among the compounds of DEAD.]

FREIGHT'AĠE, *n.* Money paid for freight.

FREM, } *a.* Strange; foreign; not
FREM'MIT, } related; acting like a
FREM'D, } stranger; keeping at a distance. [*Scotch.*]

FREMDE,† } *a.* [Sax.] Strange.
FREM'ED,† } [*Chaucer.*]

FRENCH' BEAN, *n.* A species of bean; the kidney-bean.

FRENCH' CHALK. *See* FRENCH, *a.*

FRENCH' PIE, *n.* A name of the great spotted woodpecker.

FRENCH' POLISH, *n.* Gum-lac dissolved in spirits of wine.—2. The smooth, glossy surface produced on cabinet-work by the application of this substance.

FRENCH' RED, *n.* Rouge,—*which see.*

FRENCH' WHITE, *n.* Finely pulverized talc.

FRENCH' WILLOW, *n.* A plant; rosebay-willow-herb.

FREND,† *v. t.* To befriend. [*Spenser.*]

FRENNE,† *n.* A stranger. [*Spenser.*]

FREN'SEIE,† *n.* [Fr.] A frenzy. [*Chaucer.*]

FREN'ZIEDLY, *adv.* Madly; distractedly.

FREQUENT', *v. t.* [add.] To crowd: to fill. [*Obsolete.*]

FREQUENT'ATIVE, *n.* A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action.

FREQUENT'ING, *ppr.* Often visiting or resorting to.

FRÈRE,† *n.* [add.] A friar. [*Chaucer.*]

FRESHE,† *v. t.* To refresh. [*Chaucer.*]

FRESH'-FORCE, *n.* In *law*, a force newly done in any city, borough, &c. [*See* FORCE.]

FRESH'MAN, *a.* Pertaining to a freshman, or to the class in colleges called freshmen.

FRET,† *n.* [Fr.] A band. [*Chaucer.*]

FRET,† } *pp.* [Fr.] Fraught; filled.
FRETTE,† } [*Chaucer.*]

FRETE,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To eat; to devour. [*See* FRET.] [*Chaucer.*]

FRET'TEN, *a.* Rubbed; marked; as, *pock fretten*, marked with the small-pox.

FREYNE,† *v. t.* *See* FRAINE in this *Supp.* [*Chaucer.*]

FRI'AR, *n.* [add.] In *printing*, any part of a page which has not received the ink.

FRI'AR-BIRD, *n.* The local name of the *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*, an Australian bird, belonging to the family Meliphagidæ.

FRI'AR'S-CROWN, } *n.* A plant; the
FRI'AR'S-THISTLE, } woolly headed thistle.

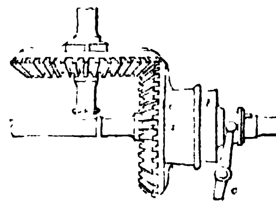
FRI'AR-SKATE, *n.* The local name of the sharp-nosed ray (*Raia lintea*).

FRI'BURGH, } *n.* The same as
FRID'BURGH, } FRANK-PLEDGE.

FRIC'TION, *a.* Implying or relating to friction.

FRIC'TION-CLUTCH, *n.* In *mech.*, a species of loose coupling much used for connecting machines which require to be frequently engaged and disengaged, as wash-stocks; or which are subject to sudden variations of resistance, as crushing-rollers. In the figure it is shown in section; *a* is the shaft through which the moving power is conveyed, on which is a loose wheel *b*, intended to communicate motion to the gearing of the machine to be driven. On the eye of this wheel is keyed an external cone *c*, and to this another external cone *d*, loose on the shaft longitudinally, is accurately fitted. But this cone, while it is free to move endlong on the shaft by means of an ordinary shifting lever, the fork of which is received into the recess *f*, is prevented from turning round on the shaft by the feathers marked *e*. When the external cone is thrown forward, so that it embraces the surface of the cone *c*, the friction gradually puts the wheel *b* in motion, and being kept in contact by means of a spring or weight on the shifting lever, the friction is usually sufficient to transmit the amount of power necessary for the attached machinery. But if by any chance the load should suddenly increase, so as to exceed the friction, the cones slip on each other, and the velocity of the wheel *b* is consequently diminished, or the resistance may become so great that the wheel *b* will be brought to rest. In this way, the risk of breakage in ordinary working, and the shocks which would otherwise be thrown on the general gearing by the sudden engagement of a heavy machine, are very much lessened.

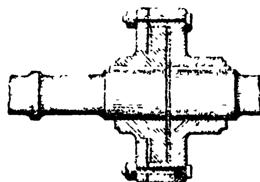
FRIC'TION-CONES, *n.* In *machinery*, a form of slip-coupling, consisting of two cones *a b*, of which the one *a* is formed on the back of the driving-wheel, loose on the driving-shaft, and the other *b* forms part of a sliding block, attached to the shaft by a sunk feather, and fits accurately into the interior of that



Friction-cones.

formed on the back of the wheel. The sliding-block can be thrown in and out of gear in the ordinary way, by means of a fork *c*, and the transmission of motion depends on the friction of the two conical surfaces. If the load on the machine, which is driven by the second shaft, is suddenly changed, the adhesion between the surfaces of the cones allows them to slip, and thus breakage is avoided.

FRIC'TION-COUPLING, *n.* In *mill-work*, a modification of the disc-coupling employed in cases in which the machinery is subject to sudden changes of velocity or load. A plate of leather



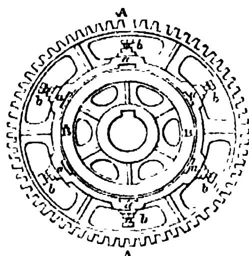
Friction coupling.

is interposed between the faces of the discs, which are compressed by a friction-ring and tension-bolts, by which the degree of pressure and amount of friction can be regulated at pleasure.

FRIC'TION-ROLLERS, *n.* In *mech.*,

a name common to any small cylinders employed to convert sliding motion into rolling motion. Such cylinders are often placed under heavy bodies, when they are required to be moved any short distance on the surface of the ground; and, in *machinery*, the same method is occasionally employed to diminish the friction of a heavily-loaded axis. In that case a number of small cylinders are inclosed round the axis, and partake of its motion.

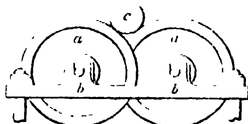
FRIC'TION-WHEEL, *n.* In *machinery*, a form of slip-coupling applied in cases where the variations of load are sudden and great, as in dredging-machinery, &c. It consists of a strong plain pulley B, keyed on the driving-shaft; and on the circumference of this a wheel A is fitted, with a series of friction-plates *a a a* interposed, and



Friction-wheel.

retained in recesses formed in the eye of the wheel. Behind each of those plates a set-screw *b* is inserted, bearing against the back of the plate, and which can be tightened at pleasure to regulate the degree of friction required for the ordinary work; but should the pressure on the circumference of the wheel A exceed this, the plates slide upon the circumference of the pulley B, which continues to revolve with the shaft, and the wheel remains stationary.

FRIC'TION-WHEELS, *n.* In *mech.*, an arrangement sometimes adopted for diminishing the friction of a horizontal axis. The wheels are simply plain cylinders *a a*, carried on parallel and independent axes *b b*. They are disposed so as to overlap pair and pair at


Friction-wheels.

each end of the main axis *c*, which rests in the angles thus formed by the circumferences. The axis, instead of sliding on a fixed surface, as in ordinary cases, carries round the circumferences of the wheels on which it is supported with the same velocity as it possesses itself, and in consequence, the friction of the system is proportionally lessened.

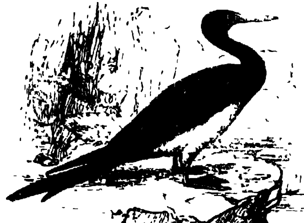
FRI'ER, *n.* He that fries. [*See* FRIAR.]

FRIEZ'ER, *n.* He or that which friezes.

FRI'GA, FRIG'GA, FREY'A, *n.* In *myth.*, the Venus of the North, and wife of Odin. [*See* FRIDAY.]

FRIG'ATE, *n.* [add.] *Double-banked frigates*, or *double-bankers*, such as carry guns on two decks, and have a flush upper deck.—*Steam-frigates*, large steam-ships carrying guns on a flush upper deck. They have generally large pivot-guns on their upper, and a tier of guns on their lower or main deck.

FRIG'ATE-BIRD, *n.* [add.] The frigate-birds, or man-of-war birds, constitute the genus Tachypetes of Vieillot, and belong to the family Pelecanidæ of Leach. They are eminently raptorial, the bill is long, robust, and strong. Their immense extent of wing and


Frigate-bird, *Tachypetes aquila.*

dashing habits, have obtained for them the name of the swiftest sailing ships of war. The best known species is the *T. aquila*, very common in the intertropical American coasts, and in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, but always within reach of land.

FRIGEFAC'TION, instead of FRIGEFRAC'TION.

FRIGHT'ENABLE, *a.* That may be frightened. [*Rare.*]

FRIGIDA'RIUM, *n.* [L.] In *ancient arch.*, the apartment in which the cold-bath was placed. The word is sometimes used to denote the cold-bath itself.

FRIGORIF'ICAL, *a.* Same as FRIGORIFIC.

FRILL, *n* [add.] The ruffling of a hawk's feathers when frilling with cold.

FRILL, *v. t.* To decorate with frills or gathers.

FRIL'LED, *pp.* or *a* Edged with something fine; decked with a frill.

FRINGE, *n.* [add.] The edge; margin; extremity.—*Fringe of mosses*, a simple or double row of separate or connected teeth, bordering the orifice of the capsule in almost all the genera of mosses.

FRINGIL'LA, *n.* A Linnæan genus of passerine birds, now raised to the rank of a family, Fringillidæ,—*which see.*

FRINGILLA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the finches or Fringillidæ.

FRISK'ILY, *adv.* Gaily; briskly.

FRIST'ED, *pp.* Delayed; put off for a time. [*Scotch.*]

FRIT, *v. t.* To expose to a dull red heat, for the purpose of expelling moisture and carbonic acid from materials for making glass.

FRITILLA'RIA, *n.* *See* FRITILLARY.

FRIT'ILLARY, or **FRITIL'LARY**, *n.* [add.] Several of the British butterflies are popularly called by this name. The *Argynnis paphia* is the silver-washed fritillary of collectors; the *A. aglaia* is the dark-green fritillary; the *A. adippe* is the high-brown fritillary; the rare and much prized *Argynnis lattonia* is the queen-of-Spain fritillary; other species of Argynnis and Melitæa are called fritillaries; the *M. artemis* is the greasy fritillary of collectors.

FRITT, *n.* *See* FRIT.

FRIZE, *n.* In *arch.* [*See* FRIEZE.]

FROCK, *n.* [add.] A gown for children.

FROCK'-COAT, *n.* A kind of strait-bodied coat, having the same length before and behind, like a surtout, but shorter.

FROCK'ED, *a.* (frokt.) Clothed in a frock.

FROG, FROG'-FISH, *n.* Names sometimes applied to a British fish (*Lophius piscatorius*), the angler.

FROG'-HOPPER, *n.* A small insect belonging to the order Homoptera, remarkable for its powers of leaping. Its larvæ are found on leaves, inclosed in a frothy liquid, and hence called cuckoo-spittle or frog-spittle (*Aphrophora spumaria*).

FROG'-SHELL, *n.* The name applied to various species of shells of the genus Ranella. At least fifty recent species of this genus are known. They are chiefly found in the tropical seas.

FROL'IC, *a.* instead of FROL'IC.

FROL'IC, *n.* instead of FROL'IC.

FROL'IC, *v. i.* instead of FROL'IC.

FROL'ICFUL, *a.* instead of FROL'ICFUL.

FROL'ICKED, *pret.* of *Frolic.*

FROL'ICKING, *ppr.* or *a.* Playing pranks; frolicsome.

FROL'ICLY,† *adv.* instead of FROL'ICLY.

FROL'ICSÔME, *a.* instead of FROL'ICSÔME.

FROL'ICSÔMELY, *adv.* instead of FROL'ICSÔMELY.

FROL'ICSÔMENESS, *n.* instead of FROL'ICSÔMENESS.

FRON'DOSE, *a.* Full of leaves; leafy; frondous.

FRONS, *n.* [L.] The forehead; that part of the face extending from the eye-brows to the roots of the hair.—In *zool.*, the region of the cranium between the orbits and the vertex.

FRONT, *a.* Relating to the front or face.

FRONT, *v. i.* [add.] To be opposite.

FRONT'AGE, *n.* [add.] The front part of any building, structure, quay, &c.

FRONT'AL, *n.* [add.] The hangings or ornamental panel in front of an altar.

FRONT'ATE, *a.* In *bot.*, an epithet for leaves which continually become broader, and at last perhaps terminate in a right line. Opposed to *cuspidate*.

FRON'TIER, instead of FRONTIER, *n.* [add.] A forehead. [*Shak.*]

FRON'TIER,† *v. i.* To form or constitute a frontier; to possess territories bordering or constituting a frontier, with *on* or *upon*.

FRON'TIÊR, instead of FRONTIÊR, *a.*

FRON'TIÊRED, instead of FRONTIÊRED, *a.*

FRON'TIÊRS, *n.* Forts. [*Shak.*]

FRONT'INGLY, *adv.* In a facing position; opposingly.

FRONTINIAC', or **FRONTIGNAC'**.

FRONT'-LINE, *n.* The first of the three lines of an army.

FRONTON', *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.*, the French name for a pediment.

FRONT'-VIEW, *n.* In *painting* and *perspective*, a view or representation of the front part of an edifice or other object.

FROST-BITE, *n.* A state of numbedness or torpidness of any part of the body, particularly of the extremities, the nose and ears, occasioned by exposure to severe cold.

FROST'-FISH, *n.* In the *United States*, the popular name of a small fish of the genus Morrhua, which abounds on the North American coasts during winter. It is also called tom-cod.

FROST'-WÔRT, *n.* In the *United*

States, the popular name of a plant of the genus Cistus, the *C. canadensis*. A preparation of this plant, made by the Shakers, is used for its astringent and tonic properties.

FRŌTE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *frotter*.] To rub.

FROUGH, FREUCH, FROOCH, } *a.* Easily broken; brittle; frail, as wood. [*Scotch*.]

FROW, *n.* An instrument used in splitting staves for casks.

FROW,† *a.* Brittle; easily broken.

FROW'YE,† *a.* [*See* FROWY.] Musty, or mossy. [*Spenser*.]

FROW'ZY, FROW'SY, } *a.* [*See* FROUZY.]

FRUC'TIFIED, *pp.* Rendered fruitful or productive.

FRUC'TUOUSLY, *adv.* Fruitfully; fertilely.

FRUC'TUOUSNESS, *n.* Fruitfulness; fertility.

FRU'GALNESS, *n.* The quality of being frugal; frugality.

FRUG'GIN, *n.* [Fr. *fourgon*.] An oven-fork; the pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred.

FRUITE'STERE,† *n.* [Sax.] A female seller of fruit. [*Chaucer*.]

FRUITING, *ppr.* Bearing fruit.

FRUITING, *n.* The bearing of fruit.

FRUIT'-SHOP, *n.* A shop where fruit is sold.

FRUIT'Y, *a.* Resembling fruit; fruitful.

FRŪM GILD,† *n.* In *law*, the first payment made to the kindred of a person slain, towards the recompense of his murder.

FRUMP,† *n.* [add.] In *modern colloquial usage*, a cross-tempered, old-fashioned female.

FRUMP'ISH, *a* Old-fashioned, cross-grained. [*Colloq.*]

FRUSH, *n.* [add.] A discharge of a fetid or ichorous matter, discharged from the frog of a horse's foot; also called *thrush*.

FRUTIC'ULLŌSE, *a.* Branching like a small shrub.

FRȲ, *n.* [add.] A swarm of small animals, &c.

FU', *a.* Full. [*Scotch*.]

FUB BY, *a.* Plump; chubby.

FUCI'VOROUS, *a.* [L. *fucus*, sea-weed, and *voro*, to eat.] An epithet applied to animals that subsist on sea-weed.

FU'COID, *a.* Resembling sea-weed.

FUCOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling sea-weeds.

FUFF, *v. t.* or *i.* To puff; to whiff.—As a *noun*, a puff; a whiff. [*Scotch*.]

FU'GITIVELY, *adv.* In a fugitive manner.

FUL'-DRIVE,† *pp.* Fully driven; completed. [*Chaucer*.]

FULFIL', *v. t.* [add.] To live through; as, to *fulfil* a hundred years. [*Dryden*.]

FULFIL LED, *pp.* [add.] Completely filled. [*Shak.*]

FULFIL'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] Filling completely; as, *fulfilling* bolts. [*Shak.*]

FUL'GARY,† *n.* Lightning.

FUL'GENTLY, *adv.* Dazzlingly; glitteringly.

FUL'GORA, *n.* [L.] The lantern-fly, a genus of homopterous insects, so named because they were supposed to have a power of emitting light in the dark. Modern observers in America and Asia find that these insects have no such power. [*See* LANTERN-FLY.]

FULGOR'IDÆ, *n.* A family of homopterous insects, of which the lantern-fly is the type.

FUL'HAM,† *n.* [*See* FULLAM.]

FULKE,† *n.* Folk; people. [*Chaucer*.]

FULL, *a.* [add.] In *marine lan.*, a vessel's sails, when filled with wind so as to carry her a-head, are said to be *full*.—*Full and by*, close-hauled on a wind.

FULL'-ĀGED, *a.* Being of mature age.

FULL'-ÄRMED, *a.* Completely armed.

FULL'-BUTT, *adv.* With sudden collision. [*American vulgarism*.]

FULL'-CHISEL, *adv.* At full speed. [*American vulgarism*.]

FULL'-DRIVE, *adv.* At full speed.

FULL'-LENGTH, *a.* Embracing the whole; extending the whole length; as, a *full-length* portrait.

FULL'-SPLIT, *adv.* With the greatest violence and impetuosity. [*American vulgarism*.]

FULL'-SWING, *n.* Full sway; complete control. [*Colloq.*]

FUL'LY, *adv.* [add.] *Fully committed*, in *law*, committed to prison for trial, in distinction from being previously detained for examination.

FUL'SOME, *a.* [add.] Rich; unctuous; as, *fulsome* wine. [*Shak.*]

FUL'SUMNESSE,† *n.* Fulsomeness; satiety. [*Chaucer*.]

FUMA'RIA, *n.* Fumitory, a genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Fumariaceæ. About twelve species have been enumerated, which are smooth, slender herbs, with small racemose white purplish flowers. [*See* FUMARIACEÆ, and FUMITORY.]

FU'MAROLE, *n.* A hole from which smoke issues in a sulphur-mine or volcano.

FUME, *v. t.* [add.] To send up as vapour.

FU'MET, *n.* [add.] The scent of meat, as venison or game, when kept too long.

FU'METERE,† *n.* The plant fumitory. [*Chaucer*.]

FUMETTE',† *n.* Fumet.

FU'MIDNESS, *n.* Smokiness.

FU'MILY, *adv.* Smokily.

FŪ'MING LIQUOR, *n.* Instead of "Liberius," read Libavius. [add.] *Cadet's fuming liquor*, the same as alcarsin, or alkarsin.

FUM'MEL, *n.* A hinney or mule. [*Local.*]

FUMŌS'ITEE,† *n.* [Fr.] Fumes arising from excessive drinking. [*Chaucer*.]

FUNAMBULA'TION, *n.* Rope-dancing.

FUNA'RIA, *n.* A genus of mosses having terminal fruit-stalks, with an inflated calyptra and oblique double peristome. *F. hygrometrica* is a British plant, found by waysides, and especially on spots where a wood-fire has been burning on the ground. It has obtained its specific name from its fruit-stalk having the property of twisting in different directions when moisture is applied to it. It is found in all parts of the world. There are other two British species.

FUNC'TION, *n.* [add.] *Vital functions*, functions immediately necessary to life, as those of the brain, heart, lungs, &c. —*Natural functions*, functions less instantly necessary to life, as digestion, absorption, assimilation, expulsion, &c. —*Animal functions*, those which relate to the external world, as the senses, voluntary motions, &c —*Calculus of functions*, in *analysis*, that branch which investigates the form of a function, and not its value in any particular case, nor the conditions under which it may have a particular value.—*Arbitrary functions*, functions which may be of any form whatsoever, and which are introduced in the integration of partial differential equations.

FUNC'TUS OFFI''CIO. [L.] Having gone through with an office or duty; having no longer official power.

FUND, *n.* [add.] Money, the interest or income of which is set apart for the support of some permanent object.

FUND'ED, *a.* Placed in the funds.—*Funded debt*, that part of the national debt, for the payment of the interest of which certain funds are appropriated. [*See* FUNDING SYSTEM.]

FUND'-HOLDER, *n.* One who has property in the funds.

FUNGA'CEÆ, FUN'GI, } *n.* The mushroom tribe of cellular or acotyledonous plants.

FUN'GAL, *n.* In *bot.*, a plant allied to the mushroom or toadstool.

FUN'GI, *n. plur.* [L. *fungus*.] Mushrooms, toadstools, &c.; same as Fungaceæ. [*See* FUNGUS.]

FUNIC'ULUS, *n.* [L. a little rope, cord, or line.] In *bot.* [*See* FUNICLE.]—In *anat.*, the spermatic cord, consisting of the spermatic artery and vein, &c.

FUNK'Y, *a.* Given to kick, as a horse; easily enraged or put into ill-humour. [*Colloq.*]

FUN'NEL, *n.* [add.] In *steam-ships*, a cylindrical iron chimney-stalk for the boiler-furnaces, or the smoke-tube for the cook's fires.

FUN'NEL-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a funnel.

FUN'NEL-NET, *n.* A net shaped like a funnel.

FUR, *n.* [add.] A coat or crust formed on the interior of vessels by matter deposited by hard water.—In *agri.*, the space between two rigs; also, the furrow made in ploughing.

FUR, *a.* Pertaining to, or made of fur; as, a *fur* cap.

FUR'CULAR, *a.* Fork-shaped; a term applied to a bone in a fowl, commonly called the *merry-thought*.

FURFURA'TION, *n.* The falling of scurf from the head.

FU'RIAL,† *a.* Furious; raging. [*Chaucer*.]

FURIO'SO. [It.] In *music*, furiously; vehemently.

FUR'LŌUGH, *n.* and *v.* pron. fur'lō.

FUR'MITY, *n.* *See* FRUMENTY.

FUR'NITURE, *n.* [add.] The necessary appendages in various employments or arts.

FUR'RIERY, *n* [add] The trade in furs; dressing of furs.

FUR'RŌW-SLICE, *n.* A narrow slice of earth turned up by the plough.

FUR'THER, *a.* [add.] Future; as, a *further* day. [*Addison*.]

FUR'THERMOST, *a.* Most remote.

FUR'TIVELY, *adv.* Stealthily.

FU'RY-LIKE, *a* Raging, furious; violent.

FURZE'-CHAT, *n.* Another name for the whin-chat, so called from the whin or furze generally growing abundantly in the places frequented by the bird.

FURZE'-LING, FURZE'-WREN, DART'FORD WARBLER, } *n. Melizophilus provincialis*, a small bird found in several of the southern counties of England.

FU'SAROLE, FU'SAROL, } *n.* [It.] In *arch.*, a moulding generally placed under the echinus or quarter-round of columns in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. Its section is that of a semicircle carved into beads.

FUS'CINE, *n.* [L. *fuscus*.] A brownish

matter obtained from empyreumatic animal oil. It is insoluble in water, but dissolved by alcohol.

FUS'COUS, *a.* instead of FUS'CUS.

FŪSE, *n.* (fūze.) A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, or in discharging a shell, &c. [*See* FUSEE.]

FU'SEE, *n.* [add.] A match used by smokers.

FU'SELOL, *n.* [Ger.] Oil of potato-spirit; hydrated oxide of amyle. It is a colourless oily spirit, of a strong and nauseous odour, which produces stupifying effects. Its taste is very acrid and nauseous.

FU'SIBLE, *n.* [add.] *Rose's fusible alloy*, an alloy consisting of two parts by weight of bismuth, with one of lead and one of tin.—*Fusible calculus*, a variety of urinary concretion consisting of the mixed phosphates of magnesia and ammonia, and of lime. It is so named because it fuses before the blow-pipe.

FU'SIL, *n.* [add.] A fusee,—*which see.*

FU'SINÆ, *n.* A subfamily of the turnip-shells (Turbinellidæ), commonly known by the name of spindle-shells.

FU'SING, *ppr* or *a.* Melting; liquefying.—*Fusing point.* [*See Point of fusion* under FUSION.]

FU'SION, *n.* [add.] *Aqueous fusion*, same as *watery fusion.* — *Dry fusion*, the liquefaction produced in salts by heat after the water of crystallization has been expelled. — *Igneous fusion*, the melting of anhydrous salts by heat without their undergoing any decomposition.

FUS'IONLESS. *See* FISSENLESS in this *Supp.*

FUS'SILY, *adv.* In a bustling manner. [*Familiar.*]

FUSS'ING, *a.* Making a fuss; bustling.

FUS'SLE, *v. t.* *See* FUZZLE.

FUS'TIGATE,† *v. t.* To beat with a stick; to cane.

FU'TURIST, *n.* One who has regard to the future; one who holds that the prophecies of the Bible are yet to be fulfilled.

FUTURI''TIAL, *a.* Relating to futurity; future. [*Rar. us.*]

FŪZE, } *n.* A short tube made of well-
FŪSE, } seasoned wood, filled with combustible matter, and fixed in the bore of a shell, &c., for discharging it.

FUZ'ZY, *a.* Light and spongy; rough and shaggy. [*Craven dialect.*]

FY, *exclam.* [add.] Also used to express surprise. [*Shak.*]

FYKE, } *n.* Bustle; trouble; restless-
FIKE, } ness. [*Scotch.*]

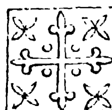
FYKE, *v. i.* [Suio-Goth, *fika.*] To be restless; to be constantly in a state of trivial motion.—As a *verb transitive*, to give trouble; to vex; to perplex. [*Scotch.*]

FȲLDE,† *pp.* Feeled; felt. [*Spenser.*]

FȲLE,† *v. t.* To file; to smooth; to give polish to. [*Spenser.*]

FȲLED,† *pp.* Kept and filed as papers. [*Spenser.*]

FYL'FOT, *n.* A peculiarly-formed cross supposed to have been introduced into Europe, about the 6th century, from India or China, where it was employed as a mystic symbol among religious devotees; it is often used in decoration and embroidery in the middle ages.



FȲNE,† *a.* Fine; thin; taper, as fingers. [*Spenser.*]

G.

GAB, *n* In a *steam-engine*, the name given to a notch in the eccentric which moves the steam-valves. This notch is made to fit a pin in a lever called the *gab-lever*, which lever is fixed on the rocking-shaft, and communicates the motion of the eccentric to it.

GAB'ART, *n.* *See* GABBARD.

GABBE,† *v. i.* To gab; to talk idly; to lie. [*Chaucer.*]

GABELLE', *n.* [Fr.] In *France*, a tax, particularly on salt.

GABERLUN'ZIE, *n.* A mendicant; a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment. [*Scotch.*]

GAB'-LEVER, *n.* *See* GAB in this *Supp.*

GAD, *n.* [add.] A club; a sceptre; an iron bar.—A sharp-pointed rod or pricking instrument; a goad. Hence, the point of a spear or arrow-head. [*Shak.*]—*Upon the gad*, upon the spur or impulse of the moment. [*Shak.*]

GAD DISH, *a.* Disposed to gad or wander about idly.

GAD-FLY, *n.* [add.] The species of the family Tabanidæ are also called gad-flies. They are very blood-thirsty creatures, and have, in their lancet-furnished mouths, an apparatus admirably fitted to aid them in getting blood. The species of Œstrus are more generally called *bots* or *botflies*.

GAD'LING,† *n.* An idle vagabond. [*Chaucer.*]

GAD'LINGS,† *n.* [From Sax. *gad*, a goad.] In *ancient armour*, spikes of steel on the knuckles of the gloves of mail.



GA'DOID, *a.* [L. *gadus*, a cod.] Relating to the cod-fishes.

GA'DOIDS, *n.* Same as GADIDÆ,—*which see.*

GAD'RED,† *pp.* Gathered. [*Chaucer.*]

GA'DUS, *n.* Cod-fish, a Linnæan genus of malacopterygian fishes, the type of the family Gadidæ. It includes the common cod, the haddock, whiting, hake, ling, &c.

GAE, *v. i.* To go.—*Gae wa'*, go away; have done.—*Gae-down*, a drinking bout. [*Scotch.*]

GAED, *pp.* Went. [*Scotch.*]

GA'EN, } *ppr.* Going. [*Scotch.*]
GA'IN, }

GAGE, *n.* [add.] The depth of water of a vessel; also, a vessel's position as to another vessel: when to the windward, she is said to have the *weather-gage*; when to the leeward, the *lee-gage*.

GA'IACINE, *n.* *See* GUAIACINE.

GĀIL'ER,† *n.* A gaoler. [*Chaucer.*]

GAIL'LARD,† *a.* [Fr.] Brisk; gay. [*See* GALLIARD.] [*Chaucer.*]

GAILLIARDE', *n.* (gāl'yārd.) [It.] A lively Italian dance.

GĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Obtaining by industry or activity; reaching; winning.

GĀIN'INGS, *n. plur.* Acquisitions made by labour, industry, or successful enterprise.

GAIN'-PAIN, *n.* [Fr. *gaigne-paine*, bread-earner.] A name applied in the middle ages to the sword of a hired soldier.

GĀIR'-FOWL, *n.* A large fowl; the auk or penguin.

GAIS'LING, *n.* A gosling. [*Scotch.*]

GAIT, *n* A goat. [*Scotch.*]

GĀIT'ER, *n.* [add.] A kind of shoe, consisting chiefly of cloth, and covering the ankles.

GĀIT'RE-BERIES,† *n. plur.* [Sax.] The berries of the dog-wood tree (*Cornus fœmina*).

GAITT, } *n.* A child; a brat. [*Scotch.*]
GETT, }

GALAC'TIA, *n.* [From Gr. γαλα, milk.] A morbid flow or deficiency of milk.

GALAC'TIC ACID, *n.* Same as LACTIC ACID,—*which see.*

GALAC'TINE, *n.* Same as LACTINE,—*which see.*

GALAC'TOGOGUES, *n.* [Gr. γαλα, γαλακτος, milk, and αγω, to induce.] Medicines which promote the secretion of milk in the breast.

GALACTOM'ETER. Misplaced: *see* after GALACTITE.

GALACTOPH'AGIST, *n.* instead of GALACTOPH'OGIST.

GALACTOPH'AGOUS, *a.* Feeding on milk.

GALACTOPOIET'IC, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. γαλα, and ποιεω, to produce.] A term applied to substances which increase the flow of milk.

GALA'GO, *n.* A genus of quadrumanous mammalia, found in Africa. The species, which are nocturnal in their habits, have long hindlegs and large eyes. They live in trees, and are sought after as food in Africa. [*See* GUM-ANIMAL in this *Supp.*]

GA'LANE BUTTER, *n.* A solid oil or fat obtained from a plant of the genus Bassia, the *B. butyracea.*

GALANTINE', *n.* [Fr.] A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold.

GAL'BULA, *n.* The jacamars, a genus of South American birds, allied to the king-fishers. The species are clothed with brilliant green feathers.

GAL'BULUS, *n.* In *bot.*, a kind of cone, as the fruit of the juniper.

GĀLE, *n.* [Sax. *gavel*, a rent, or duty.] A periodical payment of rent, duty, or custom; an instalment of money.

GALE,† *v. i.* [Sax.] To sing; to cry; to croak. [*Chaucer.*]

GALILE'AN TELESCOPE, *n.* The refracting telescope, invented by Galileo. The eye-glass is concave instead of convex. [*See* TELESCOPE.]

GALIONGEE, *n.* A Turkish sailor. [*Byron.*]

GALL, *v. t.* [add.] In *dyeing*, to impregnate with a decoction of gall-nuts.

GALLANT', *a.* Inclined to courtship;

attentive to females; possessed of gallantry.

GALLANT'LY, *adv.* With the attention of a gentleman devoted to a lady; like a suitor, or wooer.

GALL'-DUCTS, *n.* In *anat.*, ducts which serve to convey the bile; as, the *cystic duct*, the *hepatic duct*, and the *ductus communis choledochus.*

GAL'LIASS, *n.* A heavy low-built vessel with two masts, and having both sails and oars. [*Shak.*]

GAL'LICISE, *v. t.* To conform to the French language or idiom; to Frenchify.

GALLINA'CEÆ, *n.* An order of birds in the arrangement of Cuvier, answering to the Gallinæ of Linn. [*See* GALLINÆ.]

GALLINA'CEAN, *n.* One of the family of birds which includes the common hen.

GALLINA'ZO, *n.* Vultures of the genus Cathartes are so called in South America. They have a dark plumage, and are encouraged and protected by the magistrates of cities on account of their services as scavengers. [*See* TURKEY-BUZZARD.]

GALL'-INSECTS, *n.* Coccidæ, a family of homopterous insects. [*See* GALLINSECTA.]

GALLIN'ULA, *n.* A subgenus of birds belonging to the family Rallidæ. [*See* GALLINULE.]

GAL'LINULE, *n.* [add.] The gallinules now form a subgenus (Gallinula) of water-rails, being separated from the Fulica of Linn., which latter term is restricted to the coots proper. The common gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*) is well known by the names of water-hen and moor-hen.—[In *Dict.* for "Fullica," read Fulica; and for "grallic," read grallatorial.

GALLIP'OLI OIL, *n.* An inferior kind of olive-oil, brought from Gallipoli, in the kingdom of Naples.

GAL'LIVAT, *n.* [add.] In *India*, a large galley.

GAL'LIWASP, *n.* A reptile of the saurian order, the *Celestus occiduus.* It is about two feet in length, and its whole appearance is remarkably stout and plump. It is a native of the West Indies, and seems to be particularly common in Jamaica, where it is much dreaded and abhorred by the inhabitants, though without reason.

GALL'-NUTS, } *n.* Excrescences found
GALLS, } upon the leaves and leaf-stalks of the *Quercus infectoria*, and other species of oak. [*See* GALL.]

GALL'-OAK, *n.* The oak which produces galls, the *Quercus infectoria.*

GALLOPADE', *v. i.* To gallop; to move about briskly; to perform the dance called a *gallopade.*

GAL'LOWSES, *n. plur.* Suspenders to keep up pantaloons or breeches.

GAL'LOWS-STANCHIONS, *n.* Gallows-bits,—*which see.*

GAL'LOWS-TOP, *n.* In *ships*, a cross-piece of timber tenoned on to the top of the gallows-bits.

GALLS, *n. plur.* Wounds or excoriations produced in horses by the friction of harness.

GALLY-GAS'COYNES, *n.* *See* GALLIGASKINS.

GALPE,† *v. i.* [Sax.] To gape; to yawn. [*Chaucer.*]

GALP'ING,† *ppr.* Gaping; yawning. [*Chaucer.*]

GAL'VANIZED IRON, *n.* A name given to sheets of iron which are first dipped into melted zinc, and then into melted tin, and are thus prepared by the supposed galvanic action of these metals, to resist oxidation from moisture.

GALVA'NO-MAGNE'TIC, *a.* Same as ELECTRO-MAGNETIC.

GALVA'NOSCOPE, *n.* [*Galvanism*, and Gr. σκοπεω, to examine.] An instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current. A magnetic needle is a galvanoscope.

GAL'WES,† *n.* [Sax.] The gallows. [*Chaucer.*]

GA'MA-GRASS, *n.* The *Tripsacum dactyloides* of botanists, which is a tall, stout, and exceedingly productive grass of Mexico, said to admit of being cut six times in a season.

GAMASH'ES,† *n.* High boots, buskins, or startups.



Quilted Gambeson of the 15th century.

GAMB'ESON, *n.* [Said to be from Sax. *wambe*, the abdomen.] A quilted tunic, said to be of German origin, stuffed with wool, fitting the body, and worn under the habergeon. Being strong enough to resist ordinary cuts, it was frequently worn without other armour.

GAM'BET. *See* TOTANUS.

GAM'BIR, *n.* *See* GAMBEER, and UNCARIA.

GAM'BIR PLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus Uncaria, the *U. gambir*, which is one of the most powerful of pure astringents, and yields the gambir or gambeer of commerce.

GAM'BISON, *n.* *See* GAMBESON in this *Supp.*

GAM'BIT, *n.* [add.] This term is applied to a game in chess, which is begun by moving the king's or queen's pawn two squares, with the intention of moving the adjoining bishop's pawn two squares also, thus leaving the first moved, or *gambit* pawn, undefended.

GAMBO'GIAN, *a.* Pertaining to gamboge.

GAMBO'GIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from the pure gum resin gamboge.

GAM'BOLLING, *ppr.* instead of GAMBOLING.

GAM'BREL, *n.* [add.] A stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers.

GAME, *n.* [add.] Birds and beasts obtained by fowling and hunting. As the law stands at present, *game* includes hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game, and bustards.

GAME-LAWS, *n.* A system of positive regulations introduced and confirmed by statute, for the preservation of those animals which constitute game. [*See* GAME in this *Supp.*] These laws determine what birds and beasts are to be considered game, and impose penalties on those who unlawfully kill or destroy them. Any person who purchases a certificate or license may kill game upon his own land, or on the land of any other person with his permission. By a recent act, farmers may kill hares on their own farms by obtaining leave from the proprietor.

GAM'ING-HOUSE, *n.* [add.] All gaming-houses are regarded as nuisances at common-law, and those who keep them are liable at common-law (independently of statutory provisions) to be indicted and punished by fine and imprisonment at discretion.

GAMMARI'DÆ, *n.* The sand-hoppers, a family of amphipodous crustaceans, of which the genus Gammarus is the type.

GAM'MON, *n.* [add.] An imposition or hoax.

GAM'MONING, *n.* [add.] *Screw-gammoning*, a chain or plate fastened by means of a screw, used in some vessels for convenience in tracing up the bowsprit when required.

GAM'MON-SHACKLES, *n.* In *ships*, a ring to which the gammoning is made fast; it is formed on the end of an iron plate bolted to the stern, called the *gammon-plate.*

GANE, *pp.* Gone. [*Scotch.*]

GAN'GA, *n.* A genus of gallinaceous birds allied to the ptarmigan, and found in the sandy parts of South Europe, Asia, and Africa. They have a pointed tail, and long pointed wings. They form the genus Pterocles of naturalists.

GANG'-BOARD, *n.* [add.] A term applied to planks placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist, for the sentinel to walk or stand on.

GANG'-CASKS, *n.* Small casks used for bringing water aboard ships in boats.

GANGE, *n.* In *Egypt*, the kind of boat used for conveying passengers up the Nile. It is usually tracked by men.

GAN'GLION, *n.* [add.] In *anat.*, a healthy and natural enlargement occurring somewhere in the course of a nerve. There are two systems of nerves which have ganglions upon them. First, those of common sensation, whose ganglions are near to the origin of the nerve in the spinal cord. Secondly, the great sympathetic nerve, which has various ganglions on various parts of it.—In *surg.*, an encysted tumour, situated somewhere on a tendon, formed by the elevation of the sheath of the tendon, and the effusion of a viscid fluid into it.

GANGRÆ'NA, *n.* [L.] A gangrene.—*Gangræna oris*, canker of the mouth, a disease that affects or destroys the cheeks or gums in infants.

GANG'REL, *n.* A child beginning to walk; a vagrant. [*Scotch.*]

GAN'GRENE, *n.* [add.] The first stage of mortification. It is divided into *hot, cold, humid*, and *dry gangrene.*—In *bot.*, a disease ending in putrid decay.

GAN'NET, *n.* [add.] For "Peleeanus," read of the family Pelecanidæ, and genus Sula. [*See* SOLAN-GOOSE.]

GAN'TRY, *n.* A frame of wood on which barrels are placed.

GAOL'-DELIVERY, *n.* [add.] A commission to the judges, &c., of assizes, empowering them to try and deliver every prisoner who may be in gaol when they arrive at the circuit town, whenever, or before whomsoever indicted, or for whatever crime committed.

GAOL'ER, instead of GAOLER.

GAPE, *n.* [add.] In *zool.*, the width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, &c.—*The gapes*, a disease of young poultry attended with much gaping.

GAR'ANCINE, *n.* An extract of madder by means of sulphuric acid, prepared in France.

GAR'AVANCES, } *n.* A kind of foreign
CAL'AVANCES, } pulse resembling dried pease.

GAR'BLE, *v. t.* [add.] In *present usage*, to pick out or separate such parts from

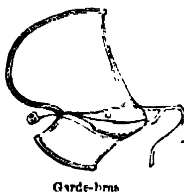
a whole as may serve a purpose; as, to *garble* a quotation.

GÄR'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Culled out to serve a purpose, as in making quotations.

GÄR'BLER, *n.* [add.] The *garbler of spices*, in London, in former times, might enter into any shop, warehouse, &c., to view and search drugs and spices, and garble and make clean the same, or see that it was done.—2. One who culls out or selects to serve a purpose, as in making quotations.

GÄRDE'BRACE,† *n.* [Fr.] Armour for the arm. [*Chaucer.*]

GÄRDE'-BRAS, *n.* [Fr. arm-guard.] An additional piece of armour, fastened to the elbow-plates, and covering the elbow and upper part of the arm; used in the 15th century.



Garde-bras

GÄR'DEN, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced in a garden; as, *garden* implements, &c.

GÄR'DEN-FLOWER, *n.* A cultivated flower, particularly if showy.

GÄR'DEN-PUMP, } *n.* A machine
GÄR'DEN-ENGINE, } for artificially irrigating gardens, &c.

GÄR'DON, *n.* Guerdon. [*Shak.*]

GÄRDYLOO'. [Fr. *gardez l'eau.*] Save yourselves from the water. [*Scotch.*]

GAR'GANEY, *n.* A species of duck, the *Anas querquedula*. It is often found in this country in the winter.

GÄR'GATE,† } *n.* [Fr.] The throat.
GÄR'GET,† } [*Chaucer.*]

GÄR'GET, *n.* [add.] A disease in the udders of cows arising from inflammation of the lymphatic glands; also, a distemper in hogs.

GÄR'ISON,† *n.* Healing; recovery. [*Chaucer.*]

GÄR'ISOUN,† *v. t.* To heal. [*Chaucer.*]

GÄR'LAND, *n.* [add.] A large rope, strap, or gromet lashed to a spar when hoisting it on board of a vessel.

GÄR'LICKY, *a.* Like or containing garlic.

GÄR'MENTED, *a.* Covered with a garment.

GÄR'NEMENT,† *n.* [Fr.] A garment. [*Chaucer.*]

GÄR'NET-BLENDE, *n.* Zinc-blende, a sulphuret of zinc. [*See* ZINC.]

GÄR'NISH, *v. t.* [add.] In *cookery*, to embellish with something round a dish.

GÄR'NISH, *n.* [add.] Money paid by a prisoner on his going to prison, now illegal. — Warning an heir, now repealed.—In *cookery*, something round a dish as an embellishment.

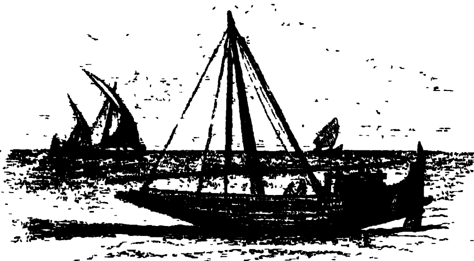
GÄRNISHEE', *n.* [add.] In *law*, a person warned not to pay money which he owes to another person, which person is indebted to the person warning or giving notice.

GÄR'NISHMENT, *n.* [add.] In *law*, warning not to pay money, &c., to a defendant, but to appear and answer to a plaintiff creditor's suit.

GÄR'NISON,† } *n.* [Fr.] A guard or
GÄR'NESON,† } garrison.

For thus sayth Tullius, that ther is a maner *garneson*, that no man may vanquish ne discomfite, and that is a Lord to be beloved of his citizeins and of his peple.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus

GAROO'KUH, *n.* A vessel met with in the Persian Gulf, and trading often as far as the Malabar coast. In length it varies from 50 to 100 feet, and is remarkable for the keel being only one-third the length of the boat. Though well formed it does not equal the baggala; it sails well, but carries only a small cargo, and is more suitable for fishing than for trading purposes.



Garookuh of the Persian Gulf.

GAR'-PIKE, *n.* A British sea-fish with a long snout, belonging to the family Esocidæ. It is the *Belone vulgaris* of naturalists. The bones of this fish, when boiled, turn green.

GAR'RD, *pp.* Made; compelled; caused. [*Scotch.*]

GÄRRE,† *v. t.* *See* GAR. [*Spenser.*]

GAR'RONS,† *n. plur.* [*See* GARRAN.] Hackney-horses. [*Spenser.*]

GAR'ROT, *n.* Clangula, a genus of the duck family, widely distributed over the temperate regions of Europe and America. The golden-eyed garrot (*C. chrysophthalmus*) is a common species in Britain.

GARROTE', *v. t.* To strangle.

GARROTE', *n.* [Sp.] A mode of punishment in Spain by strangulation, the victim being placed on a stool with a post or stake (Sp. *garrote*) behind, to which is affixed an iron collar with a screw; this collar is made to clasp the neck of the criminal, and drawn tighter by means of the screw, till life becomes extinct.

GAR'RULOUSNESS, *n.* Talkativeness.

GAR'RULUS, *n.* A genus of birds of the crow family, containing the jays. Various species are found in North America, and the mountainous parts of Asia. Our common jay is the *Garrulus glandarius*.

GAR'RYA, *n.* A genus of plants, being the only genus of the nat. order Garryaceæ. The species are shrubs, natives of California, Mexico, and Jamaica. Only two species have been introduced into this country, very ornamental plants, viz., *G. elliptica*, which during the season of blossoming presents a striking and beautiful appearance, with its delicate pendulous catkins; and *G. laurifolia*, which is an evergreen shrub or low tree, growing on the mountains of Mexico. Some other species have been recognized by various botanists.

GARRYA'CEÆ, *n.* [add.] [*See* GARRYA in this *Supp.*]

GAR'VIE, } *n.* The name
GAR'VIE-HERRING, } in Scotland for the *Clupea sprattus*.

GAS, *n.* [add.] *Portable gas*, coal-gas, which, after its manufacture, is compressed by a condensing apparatus into strong vessels, prepared to receive it. These vessels being portable, the gas may thus be used where required, at any distance from the gas-manufactory. —*Liquefaction of gases*, the conversion of gaseous substances into liquids. This has been effected by Mr. Faraday in several gases, by combining the condensing powers of mechanical compression with that of very considerable depression of temperature.

GAS'-APPARA'TUS, *n.* The whole apparatus necessary for the manufacture of gas as used for illumination.

GASCONAD'ER, instead of GAS'CONADER.

GAS'CROMB, *n.* [Gael. *cas crom.*] A long narrow spade, with a projecting foot-piece, used in the Highlands for digging in stony ground, when no other instrument can be introduced. [*Sir W. Scott.*]

GASEFICA'TION. *See* GASIFICATION.

GAS'EFY. *See* GASIFY.

GASE'ITY, *n.* The state of being gaseous; nature of gas.

GAS'-GOVERNOR, *n.* A kind of gas-meter adopted in gas-works, for equalizing the pressure of gas previous to its issuing from the gasometer, for the supply of light, and for preventing inequalities of pressure arising from putting out lights at different periods of the night.

GASH, *n.* Prattle; chatter; gossip. [*Scotch.*]

GASH, *a.* Sharp; shrewd; sagacious; having the appearance of sagacity joined with that of self-importance; trim; well-dressed. [*Scotch.*]

GASIFICA'TION, instead of GASIFICATION.

GAS'-ILLUMINA'TION, *n.* The lighting of cities, houses, &c., with gas.

GAS'-JARS, *n.* Glass jars for holding the gases during the progress of chemical experiments.

GAS'KET, *n.* [add.] The platted hemp used for packing the piston of the steam-engine and its pumps.

GAS'-LIQUOR, *n.* The liquid remaining in the various parts of the apparatus of gas-works, after the manufacture of gas.

GAS'-MAINS, *n.* The principal pipes which convey the gas from the gas-works to the places where it is to be consumed.

GASP, *v. t.* [add.] To utter with the mouth wide open, and with vehemence; as, to *gasp* out eloquence. [*Shak.*]

GASP'ING, *n.* The opening of the mouth to catch breath.—*Figuratively*, strong aspiration or desire.

GAS'-PURIFIER, *n.* A vessel into which the coal-gas enters from the retorts, after passing through the vessel of cold water into which it first enters.

GAS'-REGISTER, *n.* A simple instrument for indicating and registering the impurities of coal-gas, and also the times when they occur.

GAS'-RETORT, *n.* A vessel used for holding the coal or other material of which gas of any kind is to be made.

GAS'SY, *a.* Relating to, or containing gas; gaseous; inflated; exhilarated.

GAS'TER, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ.] The Greek term for the belly or stomach, used as a prefix in various terms.

GASTEROP'ODA, } *n.* A class of
GAS'TEROPODS, } molluscous animals. [*See* GASTROPODS.]

GASTEROP'ODOUS, *a.* instead of GASTERO'PODA.

GASTEROS'TEUS, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ, and

ωτιον, a bone.] Stickle-back, a Linnæan genus of acanthopterygious fishes, the species of which are remarkable among fish for forming a kind of nest. [*See* STICKLE-BACK.]

GASTRIL'OQUOUS, *a.* Ventriloquous. [*Rar. us.*]

GAS'TRO-BRAN'CHUS, *n.* [Gr. γαστης, and βραγχια, gills.] The hag, a subgenus of cartilaginous fishes, belonging to the lamprey family. It is also called Myxine.

GAS'TRO-CHÆ'NA, *n.* [Gr. γαστης, and χαινω, to gape.] A genus of molluscs found on the coasts of Great Britain and America. They inhabit an equivalve, inequilateral shell, united by a ligament, and having in the interior a small spoon-shaped curvature.

GAS'TRO-CNE'MIUS, *n.* [Gr. γαστης, and κνημη, the leg.] In *anat.*, a muscle which principally forms the calf or *belly* of the leg.

GASTRODYN'IA, *n.* [Gr. γαστης, and οδυνη, pain.] Pain in the stomach.

GAS'TRO-ENTERI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. γαστης, and εντερον, an intestine.] Inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

GAS'TRO-MALA'CIA, *n.* [Gr. γαστης, and μαλακος, soft.] Softening of the stomach, a disease occurring in infants.

GAS'TROMANCY, *n.* [add.] A species of divination by means of glasses, or other round transparent vessels, in the centre of which figures appear by magic art.

GAS'TRONOME, } *n.* One who loves
GASTRON'OMER, } good living; an epicure.

GASTRONOM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining
GASTRONOM'ICAL, } to gastronomy.

GASTRON'OMIST, *n.* [add.] A judge of the art of cookery.

GASTRON'OMY, *n.* [add.] The art or science of good living; the pleasures of the table; epicurism.

GASTROP'ODA, *n.* *See* GASTROPODS.

GAS'TRO-RAPHE, *n.* [Gr. γαστης, and ῥαφη, a suture.] A suture uniting a wound of the belly or of some of its contents.

GASTROS'COPY, *n.* [Gr. γαστης, and σκοπεω, to view.] An examination of the abdomen, in order to detect disease.

GAS'-WATER, *n.* Water through which the common gas made at the gas-works passes. It is impregnated with hydro-sulphuret and hydro-bisulphuret of lime.

GAS'-WORKS, *n.* The manufactory at which coal-gas is made for public purposes, including the buildings, whole machinery, and apparatus.

GATE,† *n.* for GOAT. [*Spenser.*]

GATE,† } *pret.* of *Get.* Got, begot,
GATTE,† } or begat. [*Chaucer.*]

GATE,† *n.* A way; a road; a street; manner; a mode of procedure; a plan of operation. [*Scotch.*]

GATH'ER, *v. i.* [add.] To ripen; to become fit to produce the intended effect; as, the project *gathers* to a head. [*Shak.*]

GATH'ER, *v. t.* [add.] *To gather aft a sheet*, in *marine lan.*, to haul in the slack of it.

GATH'ERING-PEAT, *n.* A fiery peat, which was sent round by the Borderers to alarm the country in time of danger, as the fiery cross was by the Highlanders.—*Gathering peat* or *coal* is also a peat or large piece of coal put into the kitchen-fire at night, with the hot embers *gathered* round about it, to preserve ignition for the morning. [*Scotch.*]

GAUDE,† *n.* [Fr.] Jest; a trick; a bauble. [*Chaucer.*]

GAUDES,† *n. plur.* Ridiculous tricks. [*Chaucer.*]

GAU'DICHET,† *n.* [*See* GAUD, *n.*] A body-covering like the hacqueton.

GAUF'FER, *v. t.* To crimp; to curl; to corrugate.

GAUF'FERING, *n.* A mode of plaiting or fluting frills, &c., in which the plaits are wider than usual.

GAUGE, *n.* [add.] *Sea-gauge*, an instrument for measuring the depth of the sea.—*Weather-gauge, wind-gauge, tide-gauge, steam-gauge*, &c. [*See* GAGE.] *Gauge of way*, the width between the top flanges of the rails on a railway. [*See* RAILWAY.]—*Gauge-point of a solid*, in *gauging*, a term used to denote the diameter of that circle, or the diagonal of that square, whose area is expressed by the same number as is equal to the number of cubic inches in the solid.—*Shot-gauge*, a ring of iron with a handle attached to it, for measuring the size of shot.

GAUGE'ABLE, *a.* That may be gauged or measured.

GAUG'ER, *n.* [add.] Gaugers are now the surveying officers under the board of excise.

GAU'LIN, *n.* Different species of snow-white herons, of the egret kind, are so called in Jamaica by the negroes.

GAUN, *ppr.* Going. [*Scotch.*]

GAUNT,† *n.* Ghent.—*Cloth of Gaunt*, cloth of Ghent.

GAUNT, *v. i.* To yawn. [*Scotch.*]

GAUN'TREES, or GAN'TREES, *n.* Trams, or wooden frames on which casks in a cellar are placed. [*Scotch.*]

GAURE,† *v. t.* or *i.* [Scot. *goif*, *goave*, or *goup.*] To stare; to look vacantly. [*Chaucer.*]

GAV'ELKIND, *n.* [add.] The chief distinguishing properties of this tenure are, that upon the death of the owner without a will, the land descends to all the sons in equal shares, and the issue of a deceased son, whether male or female, inherit his part; in default of sons, the land descends in equal shares to the daughters; in default of lineal heirs, the land goes to the brothers of the last holder; and in default of brothers, to their respective issue. The tenant, also, can convey the lands at fifteen years of age, and a wife is dowable, out of one-half of the land.

GAV'ELMAN, *n.* A tenant liable to tribute.

GAV'ELOCK, *n.* [add.] A javelin or spear.

GAV'ERICK, *n.* The name of the red gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*), a common fish on the Cornwall coast.

GAW'-FURROW, *n.* An oblique furrow. [*Local.*]

GAW'SIE, *a.* Plump; jolly; stately; portly; big and lusty. [*Scotch.*]

GAY, *adv.* Pretty; moderately; as, *gay* gude, pretty good. [*Scotch.*]

GAY, *a.* [add.] Glaring; shining.—*Gay beseene*, of a gay appearance. [*Spenser.*]

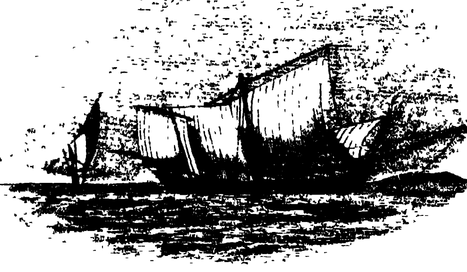
GAY'-DIANG, *n.* A vessel of Anam, generally with two, but in fine weather with three masts, 50 to 65 feet long, with lofty triangular sails. It has a curved deck, in construction somewhat resembling a Chinese junk, and carrying heavy cargoes from Cambodia to the Gulf of Tonquin.



Gay-diangs of Anam.

GAY'LER,† *n.* A gaoler. [*Chaucer.*]

GAY'-YOU, *n.* A narrow, flat-bottomed fishing-boat, having an out-rigger, much used in Anam. It has two and sometimes three masts, and is usually covered in the middle by a movable roof; the helm is peculiar, resembling that used in China.



Gay-you of Anam.

GAZZA'TUM, *n.* A fine species of silk or linen stuff of the gauze kind, which is thought to have received its name from the city of Gaza, in Palestine, where it was manufactured. It is mentioned by writers in the 13th century.

GE'ANT,† *n.* A giant. [*Chaucer.*]

GEAR, *n.* [add.] Among *seamen*, the ropes, blocks, &c., belonging to any particular sail or spar; as, the *mainsail-gear*, the *fore-topmast-gear*.—*Running-gear*, the running rigging.—*Pump-gear*,

windlass-gear, &c., all the articles belonging to the pumps, windlass, &c. In *machin.*, the same as *gearing*,—*which see.*

ĠEARE,† *v. i.* or *t.* To jeer. [*Spenser.*]

GEAR'ING, } *n.* [add.] *To throw machinery into*, or *out of gear*, to connect or disconnect wheel-work or couplings.
GEAR, }

ĠECK, *v. i.* or *t.* To sport; to be playful; to mock; to deride; to toss the head with disdain. [*Scotch.*]

ĠED, } *n.* The name of the pike in Scotland.
GEDD, }

ĠEER, *n.* *See* GEAR.

ĠE'INE, } *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth.] Another name for HUMUS,—*which see.*
ĠE'IC ACID, }

GEIZ'EN, } *v. i.* To become leaky for want of moisture, as a tub or barrel; to wither; to fade. [*Scotch.*]
GIZ'ZEN, }

ĠELATIĠ'ENOUS, *a.* [*Gelatine*, and Gr γινναω, to produce.] Producing or yielding gelatine.—*Gelatigenous tissues*, animal tissues which yield to boiling water gelatine. They are chiefly found in the cellular membrane, the skin, the tendons, ligaments, bones, cartilages, &c.

ĠEL'ATINES, *n.* The name given by Kirby to the Acalephæ of Cuvier, from the gelatinous consistency of their bodies.

ĠELAT'INOUS, *a.* *See* GELATINE, *a.*

GELD'ABLE, *a.* That may be gelded. —In *law*, liable to pay taxes.

GELT, *n.* A brat. [*Scotch.*]

ĠEM'-ENGRĀVING, } *n.* *See* GEM-SCULPTURE.
ĠEM'-SCULP'TURE, }

ĠEMITO'RES, *n.* [From L. *gemo*, to coo.] By some naturalists the pigeons are arranged in an order by themselves, with this name.

ĠEM'MA, *n.* [L.] The general name for any precious stone; and in *bot.*, a leaf-bud or the rudiment of a young branch.—In *zool.*, as applied to zoophites, a young animal not inclosed in an envelope or egg.

ĠEMMA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to gems, or leaf-buds; of the nature of gems; resembling gems.

ĠEM'MATED, *a.* Adorned with gems or jewels.

ĠEMMA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *bot.*, the process of reproduction by buds.

ĠEMMIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *fero*, to bear.] Multiplying by buds, as vegetables.

ĠEM'MING, *ppr.* Adorning with jewels or buds.

ĠEMMIP'AROUS, *a.* [add.] Reproducing by buds on the body, which mature and fall off, becoming independent animals, as in many of the infusoria.

ĠEM'MULE, *n.* [add.] In *bot.*, a term used synonymously with *plumule*, or the growing point of the embryo in plants.

ĠEMMULIF'EROUS, *a.* Bearing gemmules.

ĠENDE, for GENT. [*Chaucer.*]

ĠENEALOĠ'ICALLY, *adv.* In a genealogical manner.

ĠENEALOĠ'ICAL TREE, *n.* The genealogy or lineage of a family, drawn out under the form of a tree, with its roots, stem, and branches.

ĠEN'EARCH, *n.* [Gr. γενος, race, and αρχος, a chief.] The chief of a family or tribe.

ĠEN'ERAL, *n.* [add.] A title conferred on military men above the rank of field-officers; the commander in-chief of the forces of the nation; the commander of an army or grand division.

ĠEN'ERAL, *a.* [add.] *General agent*, in *law*, a person who is authorized by his principal to execute all deeds, sign all contracts, or purchase all goods required in a particular trade, business, or employment.—*General demurrer*, a pleading at common-law, which excepts to sufficiency in general terms, without showing specifically the nature of the objection.—*General issue.* [add.] The general issues in civil actions are now greatly modified and restricted, and the general issue in debt is taken away.—*General lien*, a right to detain a chattel, &c., until payment be made, not only for the particular article, but of any balance that may be due on general account in the same line of business.

ĠENERA'LE, *n.* [L.] The usual commons in a religious house.

ĠENERALIS'SIMO, *n.* [add.] The commander-in-chief of an army which consists of two or more grand divisions under separate commanders. It has never been adopted in this country.

ĠEN'ERANT, *a.* Generative; begetting; producing.

ĠEN'ERATING FUNCTION, *n.* A term applied by Laplace, in solving equations of differences, &c., to denote any function of x, considered with reference to the coefficients of its expansion in powers of x.

ĠENER'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being generical.

ĠEN'ESIS, *n.* [add.] Generation; the act of producing.

ĠEN'ET, *n.* [add.] The *Viverra genetta*, an animal belonging to the weasel tribe. It is about the size of a very small cat, but is of a longer form, with a sharp-pointed snout, upright ears, and a very long tail. It has a very beautiful soft fur, and, like the civet, produces an agreeable perfume. It is a native of the western parts of Asia. It is of a mild disposition, and easily tamed.

ĠENET', } *n.* A name given to cat-skins when made into muffs and tippets, as if they were skins of the genet.
ĠENETTE', }

ĠENETH'LIAC, *n.* A birthday-poem. —Also, one who is versed in genethliacs.

ĠENETHLIAL'OĠY, *n.* A species of divination by astrological observation; as to the future destinies of one newly born.

ĠENET'IC, *a.* [Gr. γενεσις.] Relating to generation; pertaining to the origin of a thing, or its mode of production; as, *genetic* development.

Man considers as accidental, whatever he is unable to explain in the planetary formation on purely *genetic* principles. *Cosmos.*

ĠENETTE', *n.* *See* GENET in this *Supp.*

ĠENEVĒSE', *n. sing.* and *plur.* A native or natives of Geneva.

ĠENEVĒSE', *a.* Relating to Geneva.

ĠENI'AL, *a.* [Gr. γενειον, the chin.] Pertaining to the chin; as, the *genial* processes.

ĠE'NIAL, *a.* [add.] Presiding over marriage; as, a *genial* **angel**. [*Milton.*]

ĠE'NIALNESS, *n.* The quality of being genial.

ĠE'NIE,† (je'ne.) [Old Fr.] Disposition; inclination; turn of mind; genius.

ĠENI'O. [Gr. γενειον, the chin.] Anatomical terms compounded of this word relate to muscles attached to the chin; as, *genio-glossus*, a muscle situated between the tongue and the lower jaw. —*Genio-hyoideus*, a muscle attached to the mental process of the lower jaw, and to the os-hyoïdes, and serving to pull the throat upwards.

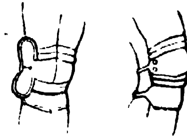
ĠEN'ITIVE, *n.* In *Latin grammar*, the second case of nouns, adjectives, &c.

ĠE'NIUS, *n.* [add.] This word, when it is applied to spirits or demons, takes the Latin plural *Genii*, but when it refers to the mind, or to men of superior intellect, &c., it takes the English plural *Geniuses*.

ĠE'NIUS LO'CI. [L.] The presiding divinity of a place; and hence, the pervading spirit of a place or institution, as of a college, &c.

ĠENOESE', *a.* Relating to Genoa.

ĠENOUILLIÈRES, *n.* [Fr.] Steel coverings for the knees, which, with the elbow-caps, may be considered as the commencement of the coverings of plate with which knights ultimately encased themselves. They first appear in the 13th century.


Genouillieres

ĠENTEEL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat genteel.

ĠENT'ERIE,† *n.* [Fr.] Gentility. [*Chaucer.*]

ĠENTIANEL'LA, *n.* A kind of blue colour.

ĠEN'TIAN-SPIRIT, *n.* An alcoholic liquor produced by the vinous fermentation of the infusion of gentian. It is much admired by the Swiss.

ĠEN'TIL, or ĠEN'TLE, *n.*

ĠEN'TIL,† *a.* [Fr.] Well-born; of a noble family. [*Chaucer.*]

ĠEN'TILE, *a.* [add.] In *grammar*, denoting one's race or country; as, a *gentile* noun.

ĠENTILI''TIAL, *a* Same as GENTILITIOUS.

ĠEN'TISINE, } *n.* A crystalline, tasteless substance produced from gentian.
ĠENTIS'IC ACID, }

ĠEN'TLE, *n.* [add.] A trained hawk. [*See* GENTIL.]

ĠEN'TLE, *a.* [add.] *Gentle thewes*, genteel accomplishments. [*See* THEW.] [*Spenser.*]

ĠEN'TLE-HEARTED, *a.* Of mild disposition; kind. [*Shak.*]

ĠEN'TLEMAN, *n.* [add.] *Gentleman commoners*, a title of distinction at the university of Oxford; the highest class of commoners.

ĠEN'TLEMAN-FĀRMER, *n.* A man of property, who occupies his own farm, and has it cultivated under his direction.

ĠEN'TLEMANSHIP, *n.* Quality of a gentleman.

ĠEN'TLEMAN-USHER, *n.* One who holds a post at court, to usher others to the presence, &c. [*See* USHER.]

ĠEN'TLEMEN-AT-ARMS, *n.* A band of officers in the royal household. [*See* GENTLEMEN-PENSIONERS in this *Supp.*]

ĠEN'TLEMEN-PEN'SIONERS, *n.* A band of forty gentlemen, entitled esquires, whose office it is to attend the sovereign's person to and from the chapel-royal, and on other occasions of solemnity. They are now called gentlemen-at-arms.

ĠENT'LES, *n.* Gentle-folks. [*Scotch.*]

ĠEN'TLESSE,† *n.* The behaviour of a gentleman. [*Spenser.*]

ĠEN'TRICE, *n.* Gentility; good descent. [*Scotch.*]

ĠEN'TY, *a.* Neat; trim; elegantly formed. [*Scotch.*]
ĠE'NUS, *n.* [add.] In *logic*, a predicable which is considered as the material part of the *species* of which it is affirmed.—*Subaltern genus*, that which is capable of being a species in respect of a higher genus.—*Summum genus*, the highest genus; a genus which is not considered a species of anything.
ĠEOȻEN'TRIȻAL, *a.* Same as GEOCENTRIC.
ĠEOȻEN'TRIȻALLY, *adv.* In a geocentric manner.
ĠEOȻOR'ISA, *n.* The land-bugs, a section of heteropterous insects.
ĠEODET'IȻALLY, *adv.* In a geodetical manner.
ĠEOĠEN'IȻ, *a.* Same as GEOGONIC.
ĠEOGNOS'TIȻAL, *a.* Same as GEOGNOSTIC.
ĠEOĠON'IȻAL, *a.* Same as GEOGONIC.
ĠEOL'OĠER, *n.* A geologist.
ĠEOLO'ĠIAN, *n.* A geologist.
ĠEOLOĠ'IȻALLY, *adv.* In a geological manner.
ĠEOMAN'TIȻAL, *a.* Geomantic.
ĠEOMET'RIȻ, ĠEOMET'RIȻAL, } *a.* [add.] *Geometrical construction*, the representation of a proposition by geometrical lines.—*Geometrical curves*, or *geometrical lines*, those in which the relation between the abscissa and ordinates is expressed by a finite algebraical equation.—*Geometrical locus.* [*See* LOCUS.]
ĠEOM'ETRY, *n.* [add.] *By geometry*, with nice or curious contrivance.
ĠEOPH'ILA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cinchonaceæ. The species are creeping, herbaceous plants. *G. reniformis* is a native of the hotter parts of America. Its root is emetic, and may be used with advantage as a substitute for ipecacuanha.
ĠEOPH'ILUS, *n.* A genus of myriopoda, including the *G. electricus*, or electric centipede, a species not uncommon in this country, which has the power of emitting light when excited.
ĠEOPON'IȻAL, *a.* Same as GEOPONIC.
ĠEORÄ'MA, instead of ĠE'ORAMA.
ĠEOR'ĠIAN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Georgia, in Western Russia; a native or inhabitant of Georgia, one of the United States of America.
ĠEOR'ĠIAN, *a.* Belonging or relating to Georgia.—2. Belonging or relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain; as, the *Georgian* era.
ĠEOR'ĠIȻAL, *a.* Same as GEORGIC.
ĠEOR'ĠIUM SI'DUS, *n.* [L.] A name of the planet Uranus. [*See* URANUS.]
ĠEOR'GOS,† *n.* [Gr.] A husbandman. [*Spenser.*]
ĠEOTHERMOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. γῆ, the earth, and *thermometer.*] An instrument for measuring the degree of terrestrial heat at different places, especially in mines and artesian wells.
GE'RAH, *n.* [Heb.] Among the *Jews*, the twentieth part of a shekel, or nearly three halfpennies.
ĠER'BIL, *n.* The name of small rodent mammalia, of the genus Gerbillus. They have a long tail, which is tufted at the end. There are several species found in the sandy parts of Africa and Asia.
ĠERE,† *n.* *See* GEAR. [*Chaucer.*]
ĠE'RIE,† ĠERE'FUL,† } *a.* [Fr. *girer.*] Changeable; giddy. [*Chaucer.*]
GER'LOND,† *n.* [Fr.] A garland. [*Chaucer.*]
ĠER'MAN,† *n.* A brother. [*Spenser.*]
ĠER'MAN-MILLET, *n.* A plant, the *Setaria germanica*, producing a nutritious grain.
ĠER'MAN-SARSAPARIL'LA, *n.* A plant, the *Carex arenaria*, a substitute for sarsaparilla.
ĠER'MAN-SILVER, *n.* Packfong; the white alloy of nickel, formed by fusing together 100 parts of copper, 60 of zinc, and 40 of nickel.
ĠER'MAN-TINDER, *n.* Amadou,—*which see.*
ĠERM'ENS, ĠERM'INS, } *n. plur.* Seeds of matter. [*Shak.*]
ĠERM'INAL, *a.* [add.] *Germinal vesicle*, a cell which floats in the yolk of an egg, upon the walls of which is a spot or nucleus, called the *germinal* spot. These perform important functions in the reception of the germ, and in aiding its early development.—*Germinal membrane*, a series of layers of cells united together, which are formed round the yolk of an egg, during a certain stage in the development of the ovum.
ĠERM'INANT, *a.* [add.] Developing fresh particulars from time to time; as, the *germinant* accomplishment of prophecies. [*Bacon.*]
GERN,† GERNE,† } *v. i.* To grin; to snarl; to yawn. [*Spenser.*]
ĠERUND'IAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling a gerund.
ĠESSE,† *v. t.* To guess. [*Chaucer.*]
ĠEST,† *n.* A guest. [*Chaucer.*]
ĠEST,† *n.* Gesture.
ĠESTA'TION, *n.* [add.] *Extra-uterine gestation*, a case of pregnancy in which the fetus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus, as when it is lodged in the abdomen, the ovarium, or in the fallopian tubes.
ĠESTIC'ULATING, *ppr.* Making gestures, as in speaking.
ĠEST'OUR,† *n.* A relater of gests or adventures. [*Chaucer.*]
ĠES'TURAL, *a.* Pertaining to gesture.
ĠET,† *n.* [Fr. *gette.*] Fashion; behaviour. [*Chaucer.*]
ĠETHE,† for GOETH. [*Chaucer.*]
ĠEY, *adv.* Pretty; moderately. [*See* GAY in this *Supp.*] [*Scotch.*]
ĠHAIST, *n.* A ghost. [*Scotch.*]
ĠHEE, *n.* In the *East Indies*, the butter made from the milk of the buffalo, clarified by boiling, and thus converted into a kind of oil.
ĠHEESE,† *v. i.* To guess; to think; to imagine. [*Spenser.*]
ĠHIB'ELLINE, *n.* *See* GIBELLINE.
ĠHOHO'NA-GRÄSS, *n.* An Indian grass, supposed to be the same as the Hureek-grass,—*which see* in this *Supp.*
ĠHŌLE, ĠHOUL, } *n.* An imaginary demon among eastern nations, who was supposed to prey on human bodies.
ĠHŌST'LY, *a.* [add.] Solemn; gloomy; such as may be fancied a fit haunt for ghosts; as, *ghostly* halls. [*Thomson.*]
ĠHŌST'-MOTH, *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous insect (*Hepialus humuli*), so called from the male being of a white colour, and from its habit of hovering with a pendulum-like motion in the twilight over one spot (often in churchyards), where the female is concealed.
ĠI'ANT PUFF-BALL, *n.* A plant, the *Lycoperdon giganteum*, which, when dry, stanches slight wounds.
ĠIB'BET, *n.* [add.] A gibbet, properly so called, consists of one perpendicular post, with a horizontal arm projecting from the top on one side; except it be a double gibbet, which has the form of the letter T. Hence a gibbet differs from a common gallows, which is a beam placed on the top of one or two perpendicular posts.
ĠIB'BLE-GAB'BLE, *n.* Foolish talk; prate; nonsense; fustian language.
ĠIB'BON, *n.* The long-armed ape (*Hylobates lar.*), which inhabits the islands of the Indian Archipelago. It is distinguished from other quadrumanous animals by the slenderness of its form, but more particularly by the extraordinary length of its arms. All the species of Hylobates are called gibbons. [*See* APE.]
ĠIB-BOOM, *n.* *See* JIB-BOOM.
ĠIBE, ĠȲBE, } *v. t.* *See* JIBE in this *Supp.*
ĠIB'LET, *a.* Made of giblets; as, a *giblet* pie.
ĠIBS, *n.* Pieces of iron employed to clasp together the pieces of wood or iron of a framing which is to be keyed, previous to inserting the keys.
GID', *n.* [Contracted from *Giddiness.*] A disease in sheep.
GIE, *v. t.* [*pret. Gied; pp. Gien.*] To give. [*Scotch.*]
GIFF'-GAFF, *n.* Mutual giving and taking; mutual obligation; tit for tat. [*Scotch.*]
GIFT, *n.* [add.] In *common-law*, a voluntary conveyance, not founded on the consideration of money or of blood; applied to things movable and immovable; yet, as to things immovable, when strictly taken, it is applicable only to lands and tenements given in tail.
GIG, *n.* [add.] A long narrow rowing-boat, very lightly built, adapted for racing.—Also, a ship's boat suited for rowing expeditiously, and generally furnished with sails.—*Gigs* or *gig-machines*, rotatory cylinders covered with wire teeth for teazling woollen cloth.
ĠIĠAN'TIȻ, instead of ĠIGAN'TIC.
ĠIĠAN'TIȻALLY, *adv.* In a gigantic manner.
ĠIĠAN'TIȻNESS, *n.* The quality of being gigantic. [*Rar. us.*]
GIGGES,† *n. plur.* [Fr. *gigue.*] Irregular sounds produced by the wind, &c. [*Chaucer.*]
GIG'GLING, *n.* The act of laughing with short catches; the act of tittering.
GIG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Laughing with short catches; tittering.
GIG'-MAĊHINES, *n.* *See* GIG in this *Supp.*
ĠIG'OT, *n.* [add.] In *cookery*, a leg of mutton.
GILD, *n.* [add.] A tax, tribute, or contribution; a society or fraternity constituted for mutual protection and benefit. [*See* GUILD.]
GILD, *v. t.* [add.] To enrich; as, to *gild* one's self with ducats. [*Shak.*]
GILD'-ĀLE, *n.* A drinking bout in which each one pays an equal share.
GILD'A MERCATO'RIA. [L.] A mercantile meeting or assembly.
GIL'-HOOTER, *n.* A name applied to the screech-owl.
GILLAROO', *n.* A variety of the common trout, found in Galway and other parts of Ireland. In this variety the coats of the stomach become thick, like the gizzards of birds, from feeding on shell-fish.
GILLE'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Rosaceæ. There are two species, *G. trifoliata*, a native of North America, of which the root is emetic, possessing properties similar to those of ipecacuanha; and *G. stipulacea*, also a native

of North America, and possessing properties similar to those of the former.

ĠIL'LET, *n.* A woman in *ludicrous* style.

ĠILL'-FLIRT, *n.* A sportive or wanton girl; also written *Jill-flirt.*

ĠIL'LIAN,† *n.* A girl.

GIL'LIE, *n.* In the *Highlands*, a manservant; a serf; a boy.—*Gillie white-foot*, or *gillie wet-foot*, a running footman who had to carry his master over brooks and watery places in travelling. [*Scotch.*]

GILLS, *n.* In *bot.*, the lamellæ or plates growing perpendicularly from the cap or pileus of an agaric.

GILLS, *n.* Gullies. [*Scotch.*]

ĠIL'LY'VORS, *n.* Gillyflowers. [*Shak.*]

GIL'OUR,† *n.* [*See* GUILER.] A deceiver. [*Chaucer.*]

GILP'Y, *n.* A young frolicsome fellow; a roguish boy; a lively young girl. [*Scotch.*]

GILRAV'AĠE, *n.* A tumult; a noisy frolic, particularly among young people; depredation; great disorder. [*Scotch.*]

GILRAV'AĠING, *n.* Riotous and wasteful conduct at a merry-meeting; depredation; a plundering. [*Scotch.*]

GILT,† *n.* Guilt. [*Chaucer.*]

GILT'-HEAD, *n.* [add.] The fish so called in the British Islands is the *Chrysophrys aurata.* The golden-wrasse (*Crenilabrus melops*) is also sometimes so called.

GILT'IF,† *a.* Guilty. [*Chaucer.*]

GIM'MAL, *n.* [add.] Joined work whose parts move within each other, as a bridle-bit or interlocked rings; a quaint piece of machinery.

ĠIM'MAL-BIT, *n.* The double bit of a bridle. [*Shak.*]

ĠIMP,† *a.* Neat; spruce; trim.

GIMP, *v. t.* To jag; to indent; to denticulate.

ĠIN, *n.* [add.] A machine employed instead of a crane, chiefly for raising guns, howitzers, &c., on their carriages. It consists of three poles from twelve to fifteen feet in length, and tapering from the lower extremity to the top. These are furnished with block and tackle, and united together at their upper extremities, the lower extremities being planted in the ground about eight or nine feet asunder.

GIN, *conj.* If; suppose. [*Scotch.*]

GING, *n.* A gang, a body of persons acting together. [*Shak.*]

ĠIN'ĠERBREAD-WORK, *n.* Work cut or carved in various fanciful shapes, as an ornament to buildings, &c.

ĠIN'ĠER-GRASS, } *n.* The *Andropogon nardus*, an
KOSII'EL, } aromatic Indian grass.

ĠIN'ĠER-POP, *n.* Same as GINGER-BEER.

ĠIN'ĠER-WINE, *n.* A sort of wine impregnated with ginger.

ĠIN'ĠIBER,† *n.* Zinziber or ginger. [*Chaucer.*]

ĠIN'-HORSE, *n.* An engine-horse; a mill-horse.

ĠIN'-HOUSE, *n.* A building where cotton is ginned.

GINNE,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To begin. [*Chaucer.*]

GIN'NED, *pp.* [add.] Cleared of its seeds, as cotton.

ĠIN'NING, *n.* The act or process of separating cotton from its seeds by means of an apparatus called a cotton-gin.

ĠIN'NING, *ppr.* [add.] Clearing cotton of its seeds.

ĠIN'-PALACE, } *n.* A shop or house
ĠIN'-SHOP, } where gin is retailed; a dram-shop.

ĠIP'CIERE,† *n.* [Fr.] A pouch or purse. [*Chaucer.*]

ĠIPE,† *n.* [Fr.] An upper frock or cassock. [*Chaucer.*]

ĠIP'ON,† *n.* [Fr. *juppon*, or *gippon.*] A tight-fitting vest; a short cassock. [*Chaucer.*]

ĠIP'SIRE, *n.* A kind of pouch or purse formerly worn at the girdle.

ĠIP'SY, *a.* Pertaining to the gipsies.

ĠIP'SY-MOTH, *n.* The *Hypogymna dispar* of naturalists, a moth, the sexes of which differ much in appearance.

ĠIRAFFE', *n.* [add.] The derivation of this word more commonly given is the name of the giraffe in Arabic (*serapha*, an angel, or seraph).

GIRD, *n.* [add.] A sneer; a gibe.

GIRDE,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To strike; to smite. [*Chaucer.*]

GIRD'ELSTEDE,† *n* [Sax.] The waist; the place of the girdle. [*Chaucer.*]

GIR'LONDS,† *n. plur.* Guardians. [*Spenser.*]

GIRN, } *v. i.* To grin; to snarl; to be
GERN, } crabbed or peevish.

> His face was ugly and his countenance sterne,
> That could haue fraid one with the very sight,
> And gaped like a gulfe when he did *gerne*,
> That whether man or monster one could scarce discerne.
> *Spenser, Faerie Queene*

GIRN'EL, } *n.* A granary; a meal-chest
GIRN'AL, } [*Scotch.*]

GIRN'ING, *ppr.* Grinning. [*Scotch.*]

ĠIRON'DISTS, } *n.* A celebrated po-
ĠIRON'DINS, } litical party during the first French revolution. They formed a section of the second national assembly, and their leaders represented the department of La Gironde (Bourdeaux), hence the name.

GIRT, } *n.* [add.] *To slip the girths*, to
GIRTH, } tumble down like a pack-horse's burden when the girths give way. [*Scotch.*]

GIRT,† *pp.* of *Girde.* Smitten.—*Thurgh-girt*, smitten through. [*Chaucer.*]

GIRT, *pp.* In *marine lan.*, the situation of a vessel when her cables are too taut; or, when riding with two anchors out, a change of wind or tide causes her to swing round.

GIS'ARM,† *n.* [Fr. *guisarme.*] A battle-axe; a hand-axe. [*Chaucer.*]

GISE,† *n.* Guise; fashion. [*Chaucer.*]

ĠITE, *n.* (jet.) [Fr.] A place where one sleeps, lodges, or reposes.

ĠITE,† *n.* [Fr.] A gown. [*Chaucer.*]

ĠIUSTS,† *n. plur.* Jousts or tournaments. [*Spenser.*]

GIVE, *v. t.* [add.] *To give chase*, to pursue.—*To give one the bag*, to discard or dismiss him. [*Colloq.*]—*To give it to one*, to rate, scold, or beat him severely. [*Provincial.*]

GLA'CIAL, *a.* [add.] *Glacial acid*, the strongest acetic acid which can be procured. It exists in a crystallized state under 50° Fahrenheit.—*Glacial phenomena*, the phenomena which accompany glaciers.—*Glacial theories*, theories formed respecting the movements of glaciers, and the possible geological effects of such movements. The hypothesis by which the descent of the vast masses of frozen snow down the valleys of the Alps, and other mountainous regions, has been explained, or attempted to be explained, are essentially two:—First, that the glacier masses descended the valleys by the *force of gravity*; and, secondly, that the icy masses were *pushed* down by an internal expansion, caused by congelation of water in their internal cavities. The first hypothesis originated with Saussure, and the second with Charpentier, but other philosophers have proposed certain modifications of these hypothesis, as Mr. R. Mallet, Professor J. Forbes, Mr. Hopkins, and M. Agassiz.

GLA'CIALIST, *n.* An investigator of glaciers; one who writes on the phenomena exhibited by glaciers, and endeavours to account for such phenomena.

GLADE, *n.* A local name for the common buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*).

GLADE,† *v. t.* To make glad. [*Chaucer.*]

GLAD'ER,† *n.* One who makes glad. [*Chaucer.*]

GLADIATO'RIAN, *a.* Same as GLADIATORIAL.

GLADIA'TORSHIP, *n.* The conduct or quality of a gladiator.

GLAIK'IT, *a.* Unsteady; light; giddy; frolicsome; foolish. [*Scotch.*]

GLĀIKS, *n.* Deception; delusion, a trick.—*To fling the glaiks in folk's e'en*, metaphorically to throw dust in people's eyes.—*To give the glaiks*, to befool, and then leave in the lurch; to jilt one. [*Scotch.*]

GLĀIRE, *n.* A sword, lance, or horseman's staff; one of the weapons allowed in a trial by combat.

GLĀIR'INE, *n.* A kind of substance which forms on the surface of thermal waters.

GLĀIVES,† *n. plur.* [*See* GLAVE.] Swords. [*Spenser.*]

GLĂNCE, *n.* [add.] A hint; a reflection; an oblique or transient stricture.

GLĂNCE, *v. t.* [add.] To view with envy.

GLAND, *n.* [add.] A contrivance for engaging or disengaging machinery moved by belts or bands.

GLAND'ULA, *n* [L. dimin. of *glans*, an acorn or gland.] A little acorn; a small gland.

GLAND'ULAR, *a.* [add.] In *bot.*, *glandular hairs* are hairs bearing glands on their tips, or fixed upon minute glands in the cuticle, as in the nettle.—*Glandular woody fibre*, a peculiar form of woody fibre found in the stems of resinous woods, especially the pine and fir tribe. This form of fibre consists of a peculiar set of dots seen along the course of the tubes, and situated between them.

GLANS, *n.* [add.] A mast of any tree; a pellet of lead or of any other metal.

GLĀ'RINESS, } *n.* A dazzling lustre
GLĀ'RINGNESS, } or brilliancy.

GLĀ'RY,† *a.* Of a brilliant dazzling lustre.

GLĀSE,† *v. i.* for GLOSE, or GLOZE. [*Chaucer.*]

GLĀSE,† *v. t.* for GLAZE. [*Chaucer.*]

GLĀS'INGE,† *n.* Glass-work. [*Chaucer.*]

GLĂSS, *n.* [add.] Among *seamen*, the common name for a telescope.—*Night-glass*, a telescope used for viewing objects at night.—2. A glass vessel filled with sand for measuring time. *The half-hour glass* is one which runs half an hour; it is frequently termed the watch-glass, as it is often used to measure the time which each watch has to remain on deck. [*See* WATCH.]—*Half-minute* and *quarter-minute glasses* are used along with the log-line to ascertain the rate of a ship's velocity. [*See* LOG.]—3. The time which a half-hour glass runs, or in which it is exhausted of sand, used to

measure the duration of an action, as, we were engaged yard-arm and yard-arm three *glasses*

GLASS, *a* Made of glass; vitreous, as, a *glass* bottle

GLASS, *v t* 1 † To see as in a glass —2 To case in glass [*Lit us*]—3 To cover with glass, to glaze [In the latter sense *glaze* is generally used]

GLASS-BLOWER, *n* One whose business it is to blow and fashion glass

GLASS CRAB, *n* The name given to species of the genus Phyllosoma which are as transparent nearly as glass They are found in the tropical seas, and belong to the class Crustacea, and order Stomapoda

GLASS-CUTTER, *n* One whose occupation it is to cut glass, or to grind it into various ornamental forms

GLASSES, *n plu* Spectacles

GLASS EYE, *n* The common name in Jamaica for a species of thrush (*Turdus jamaicensis*), so called from the bluish white, pellucid, glass like iris of the bird A pulpy berry on which it feeds is called glass eye berry

GLASS FACED, *a* Having a face of or like glass —A *glass faced flatterer* one who gives back in his looks the looks of his patron [*Shak*]

GLASS GALL, *n* Sandiver or sand ever [*See* SANDIVER]

GLASSILY, *adv* So as to resemble glass

GLASS PAINTING, *n* The method of staining glass in such a manner as to represent a variety of objects

GLASS SHELL, *n* Species of Hyalea whose shells look as if they had been blown out of the thinnest glass They belong to the order Pteropoda among the mollusca and are met with in the tropical parts of the ocean

GLASS SNAKE, *n* In *North America* the name given to a species of lizard the *Ophisaurus ventralis* supposed to derive the name from the brittleness of its tail

GLASS SOAP, *n* A name given by glass-blowers to the black oxide of manganese

GLAUCIC ACID, *n* An acid procured from the teasle and scabious plants

GLAU'CINE, *n* Instead of *G luteum* read *Glaucium luteum*

GLAUCIUM, *n* [add] The species of this genus of plants abound in a copper coloured acrid juice, said to be poisonous, and to occasion madness

GLAUCOMA, *n* In *Dict*, instead of the words, "A fault in the eye," &c, to, "An opacity in the vitreous humour, inclusive, read the following — A disease of the eye, characterized by the pupil losing its naturally black colour, and presenting a clear or dull greenish hue —Dele the words, "Dimness or abolition of sight from opacity of the humours "

GLAUCOMATOUS, *a* Having the nature of glaucoma

GLAUCO'PIS, *n* A genus of birds belonging to the family Corvidæ The *G cinerea* is the wattle bird, or wattle crow of New Zealand, so named from the wattles or carbuncles attached to the base of the beak

GLAUCO'SIS, *n* Same as GLAUCOMA

GLAUCOUS, *a* [Gr γλαυκος] Blue, of a sea green colour, azure

GLAUCUS, *n* A genus of nudibranchiate molluscs found in the warmer latitudes floating in the open sea, and remarkable for their beautiful azure blue and silvery tints

GLAUD KIN,† *n* A gown in fashion in the time of Henry VIII

GLAVE,† *n* [add] A cutting weapon fixed to the end of a pole, and differing from the bill in having its edge on the outside curve Glaves were used by foot soldiers —A club [*Spenser*]

GLAZE, *n* The vitreous coating or glazing of potter's ware

GLAZ'ING, *n* [add] The art of crusting with a vitreous substance, as potter's ware, any fictitious shining exterior — In *painting*, transparent or semi transparent colours passed thinly over other colours, to modify the effect

GLE,† *n*. for GLEE [*Chaucer*]

GLEAN, *v t* [add] To separate and purify [*Swift*]

GLEBÆ ADSCRIPTITII, *n* [L] Villein socmen, who could not be removed from the land while they performed the service due

GLEBE LAND *n* The land possessed as a part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice

GLEBELESS, *a* Without a glebe

GLED, *n* A kite the *Falco milvus*, Linn [*See* GLADE in this *Supp*] [*Scotch*]

GLEDE † *n* [*See* GLEED] A burning coal [*Chaucer*]

GLEDES † *n plu* Sparks of fire [*Chaucer*]

GLEDG ING *n* The act of looking slily or archly at one [*Scotch*]

GLEDITSCHIA, *n* A genus of plants, nat order Leguminosæ *G triacanthos* the three horned acacia or honey locust is a large tree, a native of the Carolinas and Virginia The stem



Honey locust *Gleditschia triacanthos*

and branches are covered with hard prickles; the seeds are covered with a sweet pulp, which, when infused and fermented forms an intoxicating liquor used by the American Indians Eight species of Gleditschia have been enumerated, all of which possess the same general characters They are much esteemed as ornamental trees, both on account of their elegant foliage, and the varied and picturesque forms which the trees assume

GLEE, *n* [add] In *music*, a composition for voices in three or more parts *Anciently*, music or minstrelsy generally

GLEED, *a* *See* GLEYED

GLEED, *n* Flame, a burning coal, a strong and bright fire [*Scotch*]

GLEEMAN,† *n* [add] Among the *Saxons*, an itinerant minstrel or musician

GLEG, *a* Quick of perception by means of any one of the senses, sharp, keen, on the alert, acute, clever, quick of apprehension [*Scotch*]

GLEICHENIACEÆ, *n* A group of ferns in which the thecæ are furnished with a transverse, occasionally oblique annulus, nearly sessile, and bursting lengthwise internally The typical genus is Gleichenia, one species of which, *G dichotoma*, is occasionally employed for food in different countries

GLEIRE † *n* Glair; the white of an egg [*Chaucer*]

GLE'NE, *n* for GLENE

GLENT, *v i* *See* GLINT in this *Supp*

GLENT,† *pret* of *Glent*, or *Glint* Glanced [*Chaucer*]

GLENT, *n* *See* GLINT in this *Supp*

GLEVE,† *n* A glaive alance [*Chaucer*]

GLEY, *n* A squint or oblique look [*Scotch*]

GLEY, *v i* To squint, to look obliquely [*Scotch*]

GLEY, } *adv* On one side, a squint
A-GLEY, } [*Scotch*]

GLEYED, } *pp* Squint-eyed, one-
GLEYIT, } eyed, squinting, oblique
GLEY'ED, } awry — *To gang a gley'd*, to go all wrong [*Scotch*]

GLEYING, *ppr* Squinting [*Scotch*]

GLIB *n* [add] A mustachio [*Spenser*]

GLIBBES, *n plur* Thick curled bushes of hair hanging over the eyes, for merly worn by the Irish [*Spenser*]

GLIDINGLY *adv* In a smooth, flowing, rapid manner

GLIFF, *n* A glimpse, a transient view, a short time, a fright [*Scotch*]

GLIKE, *n* [Sax *glig*] A sneer, a scoff, a flout [*Shak*]

GLIM,† *n* [*Glimmer*] A light or candle [Still used among *sailors*, as, *douse the glims*, that is, *put out the lights*]

GLIMMER, *v i* To blink, to wink, to look unsteadily [*Scotch*]

GLIMSING,† *pp* Glimmering [*Chaucer*]

GLINT, *v i* [Teut *glantz*] To glance, to gleam, to pass suddenly, as a gleam of light a flash of lightning, or any thing that resembles it, to peep out, as a flower from the bud [*Scotch*]

GLINT *n* A glance, a glimpse, a transient view a flash, as of lightning, a moment [*Scotch*]

GLISK *n* A glimpse a transient view. [*Scotch*]

GLISSA, instead of GLASSA, *n*

GLISSON'S CAPSULE, *n* In *anat*, the fibrous envelope of the liver, named after the discoverer, Francis Glisson

GLISTER, *n* Lustre, glitter

GLITTEREN,† *pres tense plur* of *Glitter* [*Chaucer*]

GLOAT, *v i* [add] To stare with admiration, eagerness, or desire, to warm or kindle with or while gazing, to gaze with any warm or burning passion or sensation, with anger or ill-will, with eagerness or desire [*In these senses, not obsolete*]

GLOATING, *ppr* or *a* Gazing with earnestness, looking steadfastly

GLOBE-AMARANTH, *n* A plant, the *Gomphrena amaranthoides*, well known for its round heads of purple and white flowers

GLOBE-LIKE, *a* Resembling a globe, globular

GLOBE'-RANUN'CULUS, *n* A plant, the *Trollius ranunculinus*

GLOBULARLY, *adv* In a spherical form, spherically

GLOBULAR MASSES, *n* In *geol*, a term for rocks of irregular form, varying from a foot to a mile or more, and

imbedded either in a stratified or massive rock.

GLOB'ULARNESS, *n.* The quality of being globular; sphericity.

GLOB'ULAR PROJECTION, *n.* That projection of the sphere in which the eye is supposed to be distant from the globe, represented in whole or in part by one-half of the chord of an arc of 90 degrees. This projection gives but a small distortion. [*See* PROJECTION.]

GLOB'ULOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being globulous.

GLOB'ULUS, *n.* [L.] A little globe.—In *bot.*, a round deciduous shield, formed of the thallus of lichens, and leaving a cavity when it falls off, as in Isidium. [*See* GLOBULE.]

GLO'CHIDATE, *a.* In *bot.*, hooked back at the point, like a fish-hook.

GLO'CHIS, *n.* [Gr. γλωχις, a projecting point.] In *bot*, a form of hair occurring in plants, and commonly called a *barb*. It is forked at the apex, both divisions of the fork being hooked; as in the nuts of *Myosotis lapula.*

GLOMBE,† *v. i.* [Sax.] To look gloomy. [*Chaucer.*]

GLOM'ERELLS † *n.* In *law*, commissaries appointed to hear and determine differences between the scholars in a school or university, and the townsmen of the place.

GLOM'ERULE, *n.* [L. *glomerulus.*] In *bot*, a short dense tuft of flowers, mostly in the axilla of a petiole, restricted by some to a cluster of capitula, inclosed in a common involucre, as in Echinops.—*Glomerules* are also the heaps of powdery bodies which lie upon the surface of the thallus of lichens; these are also called soredia.

GLOOM, *n.* A frown. [*Scotch.*]

GLOOM, *v. i.* To frown; to look sour; to knit the brows; to be morose and sullen. [*Scotch.*]

GLO'RIA, *n.* [L.] Glory.—*Gloria in excelsis*, glory in the highest.—*Gloria patri*, in the *church of England service*, praise to God the Father.

GLO'RIOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being glorious.

GLOSE,† *See* GLOSS. [*Chaucer.*]

GLOSE † *See* GLOZE. [*Chaucer.*]

GLOSSA'GRA, *n.* [Gr. γλωσσα, the tongue, and αγρα, seizure.] Inflammation of the tongue; swelled tongue.

GLOSSI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the tongue.

GLOS'SO, *n.* [Gr. γλωσσα, or γλωττα, the tongue.] In *anat.*, terms compounded of this word designate nerves or muscles of the tongue; as, *glosso-staphylinus, glosso-pharyngeus, glosso pharyngeal nerves.*

GLOS'SO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. γλωσσα, and κηλη, a tumour.] Swelled tongue.

GLOSSOGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to glossography.

GLOT'ON,† *n.* [Fr.] A glutton. [*Chaucer.*]

GLOT'TAL, *a.* Relating to the glottis.

GLOVE, *n.* [add.] *White gloves.* It is an ancient custom on a maiden assize, that is, when there is no offender to be tried, for the sheriff to present the judge with a pair of *white gloves.*

GLOVE'-SILVER, *n.* Money customarily given to servants to buy them gloves, as an encouragement for their labours.—Also, extraordinary rewards given to officers of courts, &c.; and money given by a sheriff of a county in which no offenders are left for execution, to the clerk of assize and the judges' officers.

GLOW,† *v. t.* instead of **GLOW**,† *v. i.*

GLOW'EDEN,† *pret. plur.* of *Glow.* [Sax.] [*Chaucer.*]

GLOWR, } *v. i.* To look intensely
GLOUR, } or watchfully; to stare. [*Scotch.*]

GLOWR, } *n.* A broad stare. [*Scotch.*]
GLOUR, }

GLOZE, *v. i.* [add.] To explain; to expound; to gloss. [*Shak.*]

GLUCI'NA, instead of **GLU'CINA**. *See* GLUCINE.

GLUCI'NUM, instead of **GLUCINIUM.**

GLU'COSE, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς, sweet.] Starch-sugar, diabetic sugar, grape-sugar, or the sugar of fruits.

GLUE, *n.* [add.] *Marine-glue*, an adhesive composition invented by Mr. Alfred Jeffrey, of Limehouse, said to possess the peculiar qualities required in a substance to be used for joining a vessel's timbers together. It is insoluble in water, and impervious thereto; elastic, so as to contract and expand according to the strain on the timber; sufficiently solid to fill up the joint and give strength; and it has great power of adhesion. It is also used for coating, to prevent the admission of water and damp, and to prevent leakage in cisterns, tanks, packing-cases, &c. A finer kind is used when melted to cement glass.

GLUME, *n.* [add.] More correctly, the outer valves of the spikelet of grasses, called a *calyx* by Linnaeus, but rather corresponding to an involucre; usually two are present, sometimes only one, and rarely both are absent.

GLUMEL'LA, *n.* [Dimin. of *Glume.*] A term employed by De Candolle to designate the bracts of grasses situated immediately within the glumes, and called a *corolla* by Linnæus; the minute hypogynous scales situated within the glumellas, at the base of the fruit, being by the same author termed *glumellules.*

GLUNCH, *v. i.* To frown; to look sour; to be in a dogged humour. [*Scotch.*]

GLUT, *n.* [add.] The supply of any article in the market beyond the demand; a superabundance of any commodity in the market.—Among *seamen*, a piece of wood employed as a fulcrum in order to obtain a better lever power in raising any body; or a piece of wood inserted beneath the thing to be raised in order to prevent its recoil when freshening the nip of the lever.—Also, a piece of canvas sewed into the centre of a sail, near the head; it has an eyelet-hole in its middle for the bunt-jigger, or becket, to go through.

GLUTÆ'US, *n.* [L., from Gr. γλουτος, the buttock.] The name of the three muscles of the hip which form part of the buttocks. The *glutæus maximus* is that upon which a person sits, and which serves to extend the thigh; the *glutæus medius* acts in standing; and the *glutæus minimus* assists the others.

GLU'TEN-BREAD, *n.* A kind of bread in which there is a large proportion of gluten. It is used in diabetes.

GLU'TINE, *n.* A principle resembling gluten, but differing from it in not being soluble in alcohol.

GLUTS, *n.* The broad-nosed eel (*Anguilla latirostris*) is so named about Oxford.

GLUT'TONISH, *a.* Gluttonous.

GLUT'TON-LIKE, *a.* Like a glutton; greedy.

GLYCYR'RHIZINE, *n.* A peculiar saccharine matter obtained from the root of the *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or common liquorice.

GLYNNES,† *n. plur.* Glens [*Spenser.*]

GLYPH'OGRAPH, *v. t.* [Gr. γλυφω, an engraving, and γραφω, to describe.] To form plates by the process of glyphography.

GLYPH'OGRAPH, *n.* A plate formed by the glyphographic process, or an impression taken from the plate.

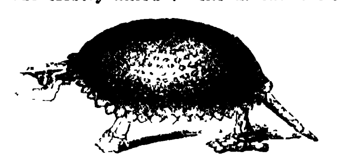
GLYPHOG'RAPHER, *n.* One versed in, or one who practises glyphography.

GLYPHOGRAPH'IC, *a.* Of or pertaining to glyphography.

GLYPHOG'RAPHY, *n.* An electrotype process, wherein, by depositing a coating of copper upon an engraved plate previously prepared in a peculiar manner, a copy in metal is obtained with a raised surface, suitable for being printed after the manner of ordinary letter-press.

GLYP'TIC, *a.* [add.] Pertaining to the art of engraving on precious stones.

GLYP'TODON, *n.* [add.] This animal belonged to the order Edentata, and was closely allied to the armadilloes.



Glyptodon, *Glyptodon clavipes*

It was covered with a coat of mail formed of polygonal osseous plates united by sutures. It was found in South America, in the United Provinces of Rio-de-la-Plata.

GLYPTOTHE'CA, *n.* [Gr. γλυφω, and θηκη, a repository.] A building or room for the preservation of works of sculpture.

GMEL'INITE, *n.* Hydrolite, a mineral of a white, passing into a flesh-red colour. It occurs in secondary flat six-sided prisms, terminated at both extremities by truncated six-sided prisms.

GNARLY, *a.* Having knots; knotty.

GNARRE,† *v. i.* (när.) To snarl, to quarrel. [*See* GNAR.] [*Spenser.*]

GNARRE,† *n.* (när.) A hard knot in a tree. [*Chaucer.*]

GNATH'ODON, *n.* [Gr. γναθος, jawbone, and οδους, a tooth.] A genus of molluscs, of which there is one species (Gocuneatus) from New Orleans. The hinge has in one valve a cardinal tooth and two lateral ones, the anterior of which is shaped like a jaw-bone.—2. A genus of birds, allied to the pigeons, found in the South Sea Islands. It is also called Didunculus, from being in some particulars a miniature resemblance of the dodo.

GNAT'LING, *n.* A little gnat.

GNAT'-STRAINER, *n.* One who strains out gnats; one who attaches too much importance to little things.

GNEIS'SOID, *a.* (nice'-oid.) [*Gneiss*, and Gr. ειδος, resemblance.] Having some of the characteristics of gneiss; applied to rocks of an intermediate character between granite and gneiss, or between mica-slate and gneiss.

GNEIS'SOSE, *a.* Having the general structure of gneiss.

GNIDE,† *v. t.* (need.) [Sax.] To rub.

GNID'ING,† *ppr.* (need'ing.) Rubbing. [*Chaucer.*]

GNOM'IC, *a.* (nom'ik.) Sententious.—*Gnomic poets*, a set of Greek poets

whose works consist of short precepts and reflections.

GNOMON'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the principles of the gnomonic projection.

GNO'MONIST, *n.* One versed in gnomonics.

GNOMONOL'OGY, *n.* A treatise on dialling.

GNOWE,† *pret.* of *Gnaw.* (now.) Gnawed. [*Chaucer.*]

GO, *v. i.* [add.] To die or sink. [*See* GONE.] To be usually in any state with respect to one's person; as, to *go* naked; to *go* in a doublet.—*To go a-head,* to proceed: to go forward; to go in advance. [A *seaman's* phrase, which has got into very common use in the United States, and has also found its way into this country.]—*To go for a person* or *thing,* to be in favour of a person or thing. [*American vulgarism.*]—*To go it strong,* to perform an act with vigour or without scruple. [A vulgarism used in America, and also in this country.] —*To go the whole figure,* to go to the fullest extent in the attainment of an object. [*American.*]—*To go the whole hog,* to be out-and-out in favour of a thing, to go to the utmost extent in gaining a point or attaining an object. [This American vulgarism has been introduced into this country.]

GO, *v. t.* To do; to endure; as, to *go* it. [*Vulgar.*]

GO, *n.* The fashion or mode; as, quite the *go*; a spree or noisy merriment, as, a high *go.* [*Colloquial* or *vulgar.*]

GO, for GONE. [*Chaucer.*]

GOAT'-FIG, *n.* The wild fig, or the fig-tree in its wild state.

GOAT'ISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of a goat; lustfully.

GOAT'ISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being goatish; lustfulness.

GOAT'-MOTH, *n.* [add.] The caterpillar lives on the wood of the willow, and forms the subject of a masterly work by Lyonet.

GOAT'-ROOT, *n.* A plant, the *Ononis natrix.*

GOATS'-BANE, *n.* A plant, the *Aconitum tragoctonum.*

GOATS'-FOOT, *n.* A plant, the *Oxalis caprina.*

GOATS'-MILK, *n.* The milk of the goat.

GOAT'-SUCKER, *n.* [add.] This name is common to the different species of the genus Caprimulgus. The European goat-sucker or night-jar, is the *C. europæus.* It feeds upon nocturnal insects, as moths, gnats, beetles, &c., which it catches on the wing, flying with its mouth open. Its mouth is comparatively large, and lined on the inside with a glutinous substance, to prevent the escape of those insects which fly into it. The whip-poor-will is an American species. [*See* CAPRIMULGIDÆ in this *Supp.*]

GOATS'-WHEAT, *n.* A plant of the genus Tragopyrum.

GOAT'-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Capraria, the *C. biflora.*

GOAV'IN, *ppr.* from *Goave.* Going about staring in a stupid manner. [*Scotch.*]

GOB'ELIN, *a.* A term applied to a species of rich tapestry in France. The term is derived from Gilles Gobelin, a celebrated dyer in the reign of Francis I.

GO'BIUS, } *n.* The goby, a genus of
GO'BIO, } fishes belonging to the section Malacopterygii Abdominales, and family Cyprinidæ. It includes the gudgeons. *G. fluvialilis* is the common gudgeon. [*See* GOBIOIDÆ.]

GOB'-LINES, *n.* Among *seamen,* a name for the martingale back-ropes.

GO'BY, *n.* A genus of fishes. [*See* GOBIUS in this *Supp.*]

GOD'BERT,† *n.* A hauberk.

GOD'-BOTE,† *n.* An ecclesiastical or church fine paid for crimes and offences committed against God.

GODE,† } *n.* [Sax.] Wealth; goods.
GOOD,† } [*Chaucer.*]

GODE'-LES,† *a.* [Sax.] Without money or goods. [*Chaucer.*]

GODE'LEYHEDE,† *n.* [Sax.] Goodness. [*Chaucer.*]

GODEND'A,† *n.* A pole-axe having a spike at its end, used in the 13th century

GODE'NESS,† *n.* Goodness.—*At godenes,* at advantage. [*Chaucer.*]

GOD'-FÄTHER, *n.* [add.] One who gives a name to any person or thing.

GOD'-GILD,† *n.* That which is offered to God or his service.

GOD'LESSLY, *adv.* Irreverently; atheistically.

GODOWN', *n.* [Malay, *godong.*] In the *East Indies,* a warehouse or storeroom.

GOD'SIB,† *n.* [Sax.] A gossip; a godfather. [*Chaucer.*]

GOD'-SPEED, *n.* Good speed; that is, success. [2 *John* 10.]

GOD'WIT, *n.* [add.] The godwits have been referred to the genus Limosa, family Scolopacidæ. There are several species, as the common godwit (*Limosa ægocephala*), the red godwit (*L. rufa*), the great American godwit, the cinereous godwit, &c.

GOFF'ERING, *n.* An ornamental plaiting, used for the frills and borders of women's caps, &c.

GO'ING, *n.* [add.] *Goings on,* behaviour; actions; conduct; used mostly in a bad sense.

GOLD,† *n.* The plant turnsol. [*Chaucer.*]

GOLD'-BEATING, *n.* The art or process of reducing gold to extremely thin leaves, by beating with a hammer, so as to prepare it for use in various kinds of gilding.

GOLD'-DUST, *n.* Gold in very fine particles.

GOLD'EN-BUG, *n.* An insect, the *Coccinella septempunctata,* called also lady-bird, lady-cow, &c.

GOLD'EN-CLUB, *n.* An aquatic plant bearing yellow flowers.

GOLD'EN-FLEECE, *n.* In *myth.*, the fleece of gold taken from the ram that bore Phryxus through the air to Colchis, and in quest of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition.

GOLD'EN-FLOWER, *n.* A plant, the Chrysanthemum.

GOLD'EN-HAIR, *n.* A plant, the *Chrysocoma comaurea.*

GOLD'EN-HAIRED, *a.* Having yellow hair.

GOLD'EN-LOOKING, *a.* Appearing like gold.

GOLD'EN-SULPHURET, *n.* A sulphuret of antimony, prepared by precipitating antimonic acid by sulphuretted hydrogen.

GOLD'EN-WASPS, or GOLD'EN-TAILED FLIES, *n.* Chrysididæ, a tribe of hymenopterous insects, which, in the richness of their colours, vie with the humming-birds. The most common, and also the most beautiful British species, is the *Chrysis ignita,* about the size of a common window-fly. It is of a rich deep blue-green colour on the head and thorax, with the abdomen of a burnished golden-copper hue.

GOLD'-HAMMER, *n.* [add.] The yellow-hammer,—*which see.*

GOLD'-HEWEN,† *a.* Of a gold hue or colour. [*Chaucer.*]

GOLD'IE, } *n.* Local names of the
GOLD'SPINK, } gold-finch.

GOLD'-LATTEN, *n.* Plates of gold, or of other metal covered with gold.

GOLD'-LEAF ELECTROM'ETER, *n.* An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity, by the divergence of two slips of gold-leaf inclosed in a glass case. It is the most delicate of all electrometers. [*See* ELECTROMETER.]

GOLD'-SEED, *n.* A sort of grass; dog's-tail grass.

GOLD'-SINNY, *n.* The name given in Cornwall to the common wrasse (*Crenilabrus melops*), a fish of the family Labridæ.

GOLD'SMITHRIE,† *n.* [Sax.] Goldsmith's work. [*Chaucer.*]

GOLD'WIT, } *n.* [Sax.] A golden
GOLD'WICH, } mulct.

GOL'ET,† *n.* [Fr.] The throat or gullet. [*Chaucer.*]

GOLI'ATHUS, *n.* Goliath-beetles, a group of lamellicorn coleopterous insects, chiefly found in Africa; so named from the large size of some of the species.

GO'LIONE,† *n.* A kind of gown.

GOL'LACH, *n.* A popular name of the earwig.

GOLO'SHES, *n. plur.* *See* GOLOE-SHOE.

GOLT'SHUT, *n.* A small ingot of gold; in *Japan,* of silver, serving for money.

GO MARITE, *n.* A follower of Francis Gomar, a Dutch Calvinistic divine in the 17th century.

GOME, *n.* The black grease of a cart-wheel; probably a corruption of *Coom,* —*which see.*

GOM'ERIL, *n.* A stupid or senseless fellow; a blockhead. [*Scotch.*]

GOM LAH, *n.* In the *East Indies,* a water-jug or ewer.

GOMME,† *n.* [Fr.] Gum. [*Chaucer.*]

GOMPHI'ASIS, instead of AGOMPHIASIS. [*See* AGOMPHIASIS in this *Supp.*]

GOM'PHOLITE, *n.* [Gr. γομφος, a club or nail, and λιθος, a stone.] A name given by Brongniart to conglomerate rocks of the tertiary series

GOMPHONE'MA, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of Diatomaceæ having several frustules attached to a branched stalk.

GON,† *v. i. infin.* [Sax.] To go. [*Chaucer.*]

GON,† *pres. tense plur.* of *Go.* [*Chaucer.*]

GON, for GONE. [*Chaucer.*]

GON AGRA, *n.* [Gr. γονυ, the knee, and αγρα seizure.] Gout in the knee.

GONEP'TERYX, *n.* The brimstone or sulphur butterfly, a genus of lepidopterous insects, remarkable for their rapidity of flight and migratory habits. The *G. rhamni* is one of the earliest among the Papilionidæ that makes its appearance, sometimes in favourable weather, even as early as the middle of February. The male is of a pure sulphur-yellow above.

GON'GYLUS, *n.* [Gr. γογγυλος, round.] In *bot.*, a term applied to a round hard body which falls off from the mother plant in some of the algæ, producing a new individual. *Gongyli* in the *plural* is applied to the granules contained in the shields of lichens.

GON'JO,† *n.* A part of the military habit worn in the 14th century, supposed to be the gorget

GONNE,† *n.* A gun. [*Chaucer.*]

GON'NEN,† } *pret. plur.* of *Ginne,* to
GONNE,† } begin. [*Chaucer.*]

GONORRHŒ'A, *n.* *See* GONORRHEA.

GOOD CONSIDERATION, *n.* In *law,* a consideration founded on motives of generosity, prudence, and natural duty, such as natural love and affection. [*See* CONSIDERATION.]

GOOD'-DEED, for INDEED. [*Shak.*]

GOOD'ENOW,† Good enough; passable.

GOOD'-FOR-NOTH'ING, *a.* Worthless. [*Colloq.*]

GOOD' HOURE,† *n.* Good fortune; happiness. [*Spenser.*]

GOOD'ING, *n.* An asking of alms; a custom in some parts of England with poor women before Christmas, who in return wish all that is good.

GOOD' LIFE, *n* Alacrity: energy; spirit. [*Shak.*]

GOOD NAT'UREDNESS, *n* Good humour; good temper.

GOOD'-NOW, *v. used only in the imperative.* Do now; pray now; as, *good-now,* sit down. [*Local* or *colloq.*]

GOOD'-NOW, *exclam.* [add.] Well-now. [*Obs.*]

GOODS AND CHAT'TELS, *n.* In *law,* the generic denomination of things personal, as distinguished from things real, or lands, tenements, and hereditaments.

GOO'LE,† *n.* [Fr. *goule,* goulet; It. *gola; D. golle.*] A breach in a sea wall or bank; a passage worn by the flux and reflux of the tide.

GOON, *n.* A species of East Indian grain.

GOOSE, *n.* [add.] The common wild goose, or gray-lag, is the *Anser ferus,* the original of the domestic goose; the snow-goose is the *Anser hyperboreus,* inhabiting the arctic regions; the Canada goose is the *Anser canadensis;* the swan-goose, the *Anser cygnoides;* and the bean-goose, the *Anser segetum.* The goose tribe constitute a subfamily (Anserinæ) of the Anatidæ.—*A green goose,* in *cooking,* is one under four months old.—The term goose is often applied *colloquially* to a silly stupid person.

GOOSE'BERRY, *a* Relating to, or made of gooseberries; as, *gooseberry* wine.

GOOSE'NECK, *n.* pronounced goos'-nek.

GOOSE'-PIE, *n.* A pie made of a goose and pastry.

GOO'TOO, *n.* Two fishes found around Jamaica are so called by the negroes One, the eatable gootoo, is a species of scarus; the other, the sand-gootoo, a species of tetraodon.

GORCE,† *n.* A pool of water to keep fish in a wear.

GOR'DIUS, *n.* A long worm found in stagnant and slow running waters, at one time believed to have originated from horse-hairs which had fallen into the water. The name is in allusion to the complex knots into which they twist their bodies.

GŌRE, *v. t.* [add.] To cut in a triangular way; to piece with a gore.

GORE'-BILL, *n.* The name of a fish, the *Belone vulgaris,* from its long beak or nose.

GŌRED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Cut in the form of a gore; pieced with a gore.

GOR'-FLY, *n.* A species of fly.

GORGE, *n.* [add.] A narrow passage between hills or mountains.

GOR'MAND, *a.* Voracious; greedy; gluttonous.

GŌ'RY DEW, *n.* One of the simplest forms of vegetation, which appears on the damp parts of some hard surfaces in the form of a reddish slime. It consists of a number of minute cells.

GOSE,† for GOES, or GOETH. [*Chaucer.*]

GOS'HAWK, *n* [add.] The *Falco palumbarius.* It was formerly used in Europe in common with the falcon, jer-falcon, &c., in the celebrated royal pastime of falconry.

GOS'PEL, *a* Accordant with the gospel; relating to the gospel; evangelical.

GOS'SIBS,† *n plur.* Gossips; compeers; friends. [*Spenser.*]

GOS SIPER,† *n* One who gossips; a gossip.

GOS'SIPRIE, } *n* Intimacy; familiar-
GOSS'IPRED, } ity; sponsor-ship. [*Scotch.*]

GOS'SIPY, *a* Full of gossip; trifling.

GOS SOMER,† *n.* for GOSSAMER. [*Chaucer.*]

GŌST,† *n.* [Sax.] A ghost; spirit; mind. [*Chaucer.*]

GŌTE,† *n* A sluice, ditch, or gutter.

GOTH,† *v. i. imper.* of *Go.* Go ye. [*Chaucer.*]

GO'THAMITE, *n.* A term sportively applied to the inhabitants of New York.

GOTH'ICAL, *a* Same as GOTHIC.

GŌ TO. A phrase of exhortation; come, come on! [*See* under GO.]

GOUG'ING, *n* The act of scooping out with a gouge; the act of scooping out the eye with the thumb or finger, a barbarous and cruel practice which existed at one time among the lower class of people in the interior of some of the southern states of North America.

GOULARD'S' CERATE, *n* The *cerctum plumbi compositum,* or compound cerate of lead.

GOULÄRDS EXTRACT, instead of **GOULARD'S EXTRACT.**—Instead of "trisacetate," read subacetate.

GOUNE'-CLOTH,† *n.* Cloth sufficient to make a gown. [*Chaucer.*]

GOU'RA, *n.* A name of large pigeons with crests on their head, forming the genus Lophyrus. A species has been lately described, named the Victoria pigeon.

GOURD, *n* [Old Fr *gourt.*] A species of false dice. [*Shak.*]

GOURD,† *n.* [Fr.] A vessel to carry liquor, perhaps so called from its shape. [*Chaucer.*]

GOURDE, *n.* The Franco-American name for the colonial dollar. The term is in use in Hayti, Louisiana, Cuba, &c.

GOURD'-WORM, *n.* The fluke-worm, a worm that infests the liver of sheep.

GOUR'MAND, *n.* [Fr.] A glutton; a greedy feeder; an epicure. [*See* GORMAND.]

GOUR'MANDIZE, *v. i.* *See* GORMANDIZE.

GOUR'MANDIZE,† *n.* Gluttony; voraciousness.

GOUS'TY, } *a.* Ghostly; waste; deso-
GOUS'TIE, } late; dreary; preternatural. [*Scotch.*]

GOUT, *n.* [L. *gutta,* a drop.] [add.] A clot or coagulation; as, on the blade of the dudgeon *gouts* of blood. [*Shak.*]

GOUTH, *n.* A drop. [*Scotch.*]

GOUT'ILY, *adv.* In a gouty manner.

GOUTY CONCRETIONS, *n.* Calculi formed in the joints of some gouty persons, consisting of urate of soda.

GŎV'ERNABLENESS, *n.* State or quality of being governable.

GŎVERNAILLE',† *n.* [Fr.] Government; steerage. [*Chaucer.*]

GŎVERNMENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to government; made by government. [*Recent.*]

GŎV'ERNOR-GENERAL, *n.* A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors; as, the *governor-general* of India.

GOW'AN, *n.* [add.] The generic name for the daisy. [*Scotch.*]

GOWD'NOOK (contracted sometimes to GOFNICK), *n.* The local name of a coast-fish, the skipper or saury (*Scomberesox saurus*).

GOWK, *n.* The cuckoo; a stupid person; a fool; a simpleton. [*See* GAWK.] [*Scotch.*]

GOWK'IT, *a* Foolish; stupid; giddy. [*Scotch.*]

GOWL'ING, } *ppr.* or *a* Howling;
GOUL'ING, } noisy: scolding [*Scotch.*]

GOWN'S-MAN, *n.* A student wearing a gown, especially at Oxford.

GOWP'EN, } *n.* [Icel. *gaupn.*] The hol-
GOWP'IN, } low formed by the hand, when contracted so as to hold anything.—Also, a handful; but it is likewise used to signify the fill of both hands held together, side by side, in form of a round vessel. The hands, when so placed, are termed *gowpens.* [*See* LOCK.] [*Scotch.*]

GOWP'ENFU, *n* The fill of the *gowpen;* as much as can be contained in the hand held in a concave form. [*Scotch.*]

GOWP'ENS, *n plur.* Both hands held together with the palms upwards, in form of a round vessel. [*Scotch.*]

GOWT, *n.* [Corruption of *go out.*] A sluice in embankments against the sea, for letting out the land-waters when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of salt-water [*Local.*]

GRĀCE, *n.* [add.] Acceptableness; power of gaining favour.—In *law,* a faculty, license, or dispensation; a general and free pardon by act of Parliament; called also an *act of grace*

GRĀCE'CUP, *n.* [add.] *Figuratively,* an appendage or adjection

GRĀ'CES, *n. plur.* [add.] A game for girls with hoop and rods, designed to promote *grace* of motion.—In *music,* ornamental notes attached to principal ones.

GRA'CIOUS, *a.* [add.] Beautiful. [*Shak.*]

GRAD'DAN, *n.* Parched corn; grain burned out of the ear. Also, meal ground on the quern or hand-mill. [*Scotch.*]

GRĀDE, *n.* [add.] A degree of ascent or descent in a railway or road. [*American.*]

GRĀDE, *v. t.* [add.] To reduce the line of a canal, road, or railway to such levels or degrees of inclination as may prepare it for being used.

GRA'DIENT, *a.* [add.] Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination; as, the *gradient* line of a railway.

GRADINES', *n. plur.* [Fr. *gradin,* a step.] Seats raised over each other; as, "the *gradines* of the amphitheatre." [*Layard's Nineveh.*]

GRAD'UATE, *v. t.* [add.] To divide any space into small regular intervals. Thus the limb of a circular instrument is *graduated* into degrees and minutes;

the scale of a barometer is *graduated* into inches and parts of an inch.

GRAD'UATOR, *n.* [add.] One who graduates.

GRA'DUS, *n.* [L. a step or degree.] The title of a prosodial dictionary, useful in the composition of Latin verses; generally called *Gradus ad Parnassum.*

GRAFF, *n.* A grave. [*Scotch.*]

GRĀILE,† *n.* [*See* GRAIL.] Small particles; gravel. [*Spenser.*]

GRĀIN, *n.* *Scarlet-grain*, a species of Coccus (*C. polonicus*), at one time employed in Poland as a dye-stuff. Cochineal has now superseded it.

GRĀIN, *v. t.* [add.] To form into grains, as powder.

GRĀIN'AĠE,† *n.* An ancient duty in London, consisting of a twentieth part of the salt imported by aliens.

GRĀINED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Formed into grains.

GRĀIN'ER, *n.* [add.] One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood.

GRĀIN'ING, *n.* [add.] This fish is confined to fresh-water rivers in Lancashire: it is the *Leuciscus lancastriensis* of naturalists.

GRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Painting in imitation of the grain of wood; forming into grains.

GRĀIN'-MOTH, *n* An insect whose larvæ or grubs devour grain in granaries.

GRĀINS, *n.* An iron instrument with four or more barbed points, and a line attached to it, used at sea for striking dolphins and other fish.

GRAIP, *v t.* To grope; to feel [*Scotch.*]

GRAIP, *n* A dung-fork. [*Scotch.*]

GRALLATO'RIÆ, *n.* Same as GRALLATORES.

GRALLATO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the grallatores; wading in water.

GRAM, *n.* A kind of East Indian beans, used as fodder for horses and cattle.

GRAM,† *v. t.* To make angry.

GRAM'ARYE,† *n.* The art of necromancy. [*Sir W. Scott.*]

GRAMASH'ES, *n.* [Fr. *gamashes.*] Gaiters reaching to the knees. [*Scotch.*]

GRAME,† *n.* [Sax.] Grief; anger. [*Chaucer.*]

GRAMINA'CEÆ, *n.* Same as GRAMINEÆ.

GRAMMA'RIANISM, *n.* The principles or use of grammar. [*Rar. us.*]

GRAMMAT'IC, *a.* Grammatical.

GRAMMAT'ICALNESS, *n.* Quality of being grammatical, or according to the rules of grammar.

GRAMME, *n.* [Fr.] *See* GRAM.

GRAN, *a.* Grand. [*Scotch.*]

GRA'NA, *n. plur.* [From L. *granum*, a grain.] Grains; seeds.—*Grana Paradisi*, grains of Paradise.

GRANADIL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] A plant; the fruit of the *Passiflora quadrangularis*, which is sometimes as large as a child's head, and is much esteemed in tropical countries as a pleasant dessert-fruit.

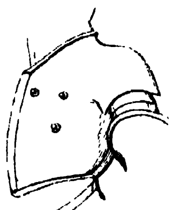
GRAN'AM, *n.* *See* GRANDAM.

GRAND'-DAYS, *n.* In *law*, those days in the terms which are solemnly kept in the inns of court and chancery, viz., Candlemas-day, Ascension-day, St. John Baptist's day, and All-Saints'-day; called *Dies non juridici.*

GRAND'-DISTRESS, *n.* In *law*, a writ of distress issued in the real action of *quare impedit*, when no appearance has been entered after the attachment. It commands the sheriff to distrain the defendant's lands and chattels, in order to compel appearance.

GRAND'-DUKE, *n.* The great horned owl (*Bubo maximus*), a species but rarely met with in the British Islands.

GRAND'-GÄRDE, *n.* [Fr.] A piece of plate armour used in the 15th and 16th centuries in the tournament. It covered the breast and left shoulder, forming an additional protection for that part of the body; and it was affixed to the breastplate by screws, and hooked on the helmet.


Grand-garde.

GRAND'-GUÄRD, *n.* Armour for equestrians. [*Shak.*] [*See* GRAND-GARDE in this *Supp.*]

GRANDIL'OQUENT, *a.* [L. *grandiloquens.*] Pompous; bombastic; using lofty or great words.

GRAND'-JU'RY, *n.* [add.] [*See* JURY.]

GRAND'-LAR'CENY, *n.* In *law*, stealing to above the value of twelve-pence, now abolished.

GRAND'-MAMMÄ', *n.* A grandmother.

GRAND'-MERCIE,† *n.* [Fr.] Great thanks. [*See* GRAMERCY.] [*Chaucer.*]

GRAND'-NEPHEW, *n* The grandson of a brother or sister.

GRAND'-NIĒCE, *n.* The granddaughter of a brother or sister.

GRAND'-SĒIGN'IOR, *n.* The sovereign or sultan of Turkey.

GRAND'-SER'JEANTY, *n.* An ancient tenure by military service. [*See* SERJEANTY.]

GRAND'-VIZ'IER, *n* The chief minister of the Turkish Empire. [*See* VIZIER.]

GRĀNE,† *n* [Fr.] A grain; a single seed. [*Chaucer.*]

GRANE, *v. i* To groan. [*Scotch.*]

GRANE, *n.* A groan [*Scotch.*]

GRĀNĠE, *n.* [add.] A dwelling-place. [*Spenser.*]—A granary.—In *Lincolnshire*, a house or farm at a distance from other houses or villages.

GRANIL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] The dust or small grains of the cochineal insect.

GRĀN'ING, *ppr.* Groaning. [*Scotch.*]

GRANIT'ICAL, *a.* Same as GRANITIC.

GRAN'ITOID, instead of GRANI'TOID.

GRANI'VORÆ, *n.* An order of birds, including the insessores, which feed on grains or seeds.

GRĀNT, *v i.* To consent; to give permission; as, I would not have *granted* to that act. [*Shak.*]

GRANTORT'O, *n.* [It. *gran torto.*] Great injury and wrong.

GRAN'ULA, *n. plur.* [Dimin. of L. *granum*, a grain.] In *bot.*, little grains; applied to the large sporules contained in the centre of many algæ.

GRAN'ULARLY, *adv.* In a granular form.

GRAN'ULARY, *a.* [add.] Same as GRANULAR,—*which see.*

GRĀPE'-HY'ACINTH, *n.* A plant, the *Muscari moschatum*, which bears a rich-scented blue flower.

GRĀPE'-VINE, *n.* The vine that bears grapes.

GRĀPE'-WŎRT, *n.* A poisonous plant; baneberry.

GRAPH'IC-ORE, } *n.* An ore of tel-
GRAPH'IC-GOLD, } lurium, found in Transylvania in veins in porphyry. It consists of tellurium, gold, and silver.

GRAPHIOL'OĠY, *n.* [Gr. γραφω, to write, and λογος, discourse.] The art of writing or delineation, or a treatise on that art.

GRAPH'IS, *n.* A genus of lichens. The species are found chiefly on the bark of trees.

GRAP'INEL,† *n.* A grapnel. [*Chaucer.*]

GRAP'TOLITES, *n.* [Gr. γραπτος, written, inscribed, and λιθος, stone.] A genus of fossil zoophytes which present the appearance of writing or sculpture, found in the silurian shales.


Graptolite, *Graptolithus Murchisoni*

GRĀSP'INGLY, *adv.* In an eager, grasping manner.

GRÄSS, *v. t.* [add.] To furnish with grass; to bleach flax on the grass or ground.

GRÄSS'-FINCH, } *n.* Poëphila and
GRÄSS'-QUIT, } Spermophila, exotic passerine birds belonging to the finch family, so called from feeding chiefly on the seeds of grasses.

GRÄSS'-HEARTH, *n.* [Sax. *grass-hurth.*] In *law*, the *grazing* or turning up the earth with a plough, an ancient customary service of tenants bringing their ploughs, and doing one day's work for their lord.

GRĀSTE,† *pp.* Graced; favoured. [*Spenser.*]

GRAT, *pret.* of *Greet.* Cried; wept. [*Scotch.*]

GRATCHE,† *n.* for GRAITH.

GRATICULA'TION, *n.* The division of a design or draught into squares, for the purpose of reducing it to smaller dimensions, or enlarging it; so called from its resembling lattice-grating.

GRATI'OLA, *n.* Hedge-hyssop, a genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. *G. officinalis* grows in meadows in Europe; it has been held in great repute as a remedy in visceral obstructions, liver affections, dropsy, scurvy, &c. It is extremely bitter, and acts violently both as a purgative and emetic, and in over-doses it is a violent poison.

GRA'TIOUS,† *a.* Gracious; graceful; handsome. [*Spenser.*]

GRATU'ITOUS DEEDS, *n.* In *law*, deeds which are made without good and legal consideration.

GRATU'ITOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being gratuitous.

GRAT'ULATE, *a.* Felicitous: to be rejoiced at; joyous [*Shak.*]

GRAT'ULATORY, *n.* A congratulation; an address or expression of joy to a person on account of some good received by him.

GRAVA'MEN, *n.* [L.] In *law*, the grievance complained of; the substantial cause of the action.—2. Complaint; burden.

GRĀVE'-DIGGER, *n.* The common name in Jamaica for a hymenopterous insect of the genus Sphex, which digs holes in the clay, in which it deposits its egg, with a store of disabled caterpillars and spiders, which serve as food to the grub when hatched.

GRAV'EL-PIT, *n.* A bed of gravel.

GRĀV'EN, *pp.* from *Grave.* Graved; engraved.

GRĀV'ING, *n.* [add.] The act of cutting figures in hard substances; the act of cleaning a ship's bottom.

GRAV'ITATIVE, *a.* Causing to gravitate, or tend to a centre. [*Coleridge.*]

GRĀY, *n.* [add.] An animal of a gray colour; as a horse, a badger, and a kind of salmon.

GRĀYLE,† *n.* [Fr. *grêle.*] Gravel. [*Spenser.*]

GRĀY'-MALKIN, *n.* A gray cat. [*Shak.*]

GRĀY'-MARE, *n.* *The gray mare is the better horse,* a *cant* phrase applied to a wife who rules her husband.

GRĀY'-STŌNE, *n.* In *geol.*, a grayish or greenish compact, volcanic rock, composed of feldspar and augite, or hornblende, and allied to basalt.

GRĀZ'ING, *n.* [add.] The act of feeding on grass; the raising or feeding of cattle on grass.

GRE,† *n.* [Fr.] Pleasure; satisfaction. —*The gre,* the prize. [*Chaucer.*]

GRE,† *n.* [L. *gradus.*] A step; a degree; superiority. [*Chaucer.*]

GREAT, *a.* [add.] Distinguished; excellent; admirable; as, she is *great* on the piano. [*Colloquial.*]

GREAT'-CIR'CLE SAILING, *n.* The manner of conducting a ship, so that her track may be along or nearly along an arc of a great circle that passes through the zenith of the place left, and that of the place to which she is bound, the arc of a great circle being the curve of shortest distance between the two places. This mode of sailing is preferable to any other, as by means of it, a great saving of distance is obtained, especially in high latitudes and long voyages. [See *Raper's Practice of Navigation.*]

GREAT'-HUNT,† *n.* The execution of law and justice. [*Spenser.*]

GREAT'-MERCY,† *n.* [Fr. *grand-merci.*] Great favour. [*Spenser.*]

GREAT'-SEAL, *n.* The principal seal of a sovereign, or of the chief executive office of a government, for the sealing of charters, commissions, &c. [*See* SEAL.]

GREAT SYMPATHETIC NERVE, *n.* In *anat.*, a nerve formed by a collection of filaments from all the nerves which join each other at the adjacent ganglia.

GREAT' TITHES, *n.* The tithes of corn, hay, and wood. [*See* TITHES.]

GREAVE,† GRIĒVE,† } *n* [Sax. *gerefa.*] A steward; a peace-officer; a reeve. [*See* REEVE.]—In *Scotland,* an overseer; a manager of a farm; an overseer of any work.

GREAVES, *n. plur.* The insoluble parts of tallow gathered from the melting-pots, and made up into cakes for dog's meat. In *Scotland* such cakes are called *cracklings.*

GRĒDE,† *n.* [Sax.] A greedy person [*Chaucer.*]

GRĒDE,† *v. i.* [Sax. *grædan;* Goth. *greitan:* Scot. *greet.*] To cry; to weep. [*Chaucer.*]

GREE, *n.* [Fr. *gre,* pleasure; satisfaction.] Favour; liking or satisfaction; estimation. [*Spenser.*]—In *law,* satisfaction for an offence committed, or an injury done.

GREE, *n.* A step, a degree; pre-eminence; superiority; fame.—*To bear the gree,* to have the victory; to carry off the prize. [*Scotch.*]

GREE, *v. i.* To agree; to live in amity [*Scotch.*]

GREE, *v. t.* To reconcile parties at variance. [*Scotch.*]

GREEK' CHURCH, *n.* The eastern church; that part of Christendom which separated from the Roman or western church in the ninth century. It comprises the great bulk of the Christian population of Russia, Greece, Moldavia, and Wallachia, and is governed by patriarchs.

GREEK'ISM, *n.* Same as GRECISM.

GREEN, *a.* [add.] Uncouth; raw; inexperienced; easily imposed upon. [*Vulgarism.*]

GREEN'-BONE, *n.* A local name for the gar-pike (*Belone vulgaris*), from the colour of its bones when boiled. The viviparous blenny (Zoarces) is also so called from a similar reason.

GREEN'-HAND, *n.* One raw and inexperienced.

GREEN'-HEART TREE, *n.* The *Nectandra rodiæi,* a native of Guiana, the bark of which yields *beeberine,* an alkaloid of great value in intermittents.

GREEN'-HORN, *n.* [add.] A youth easily imposed upon; unacquainted with the world.

GREEN'-MINERAL, *n.* A carbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

GREEN'OCKITE, *n.* [From Lord *Greenock,* now Earl Cathcart.] A native sulphuret of cadmium, presenting a honey-yellow or orange-yellow colour. Occurs in Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire.

GREEN'-ROOM, *n.* In *theatres,* a room near the stage, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play. It is so called from being painted or decorated in green.

GREENS, *n. plur.* The leaves of various plants, as spinach, cabbage, &c., boiled in their green state for food.

GREESHOCH, GRIE'SOCH, } *n.* Hot embers; properly those of peats or moss-fuel.—Also, a peat-fire [*Scotch.*]

GREET, *v. i.* To weep; to cry. [*Scotch.*]

GREETE,† *n.* [*See* GREET.] Weeping and complaint [*Spenser.*]

GREET'ING, *ppr.* Weeping; crying. [*Scotch.*]

GREGO'RIAN, *a.* [add.] *Gregorian epoch,* the time from which the Gregorian calendar or computation dates, that is, from the year 1582.

GRENA'DO, *n.* *See* GRENADE.

GRENE'HEDE,† *n.* [Sax.] Childishness. [*Chaucer.*]

GRESE,† *n.* [Fr.] Grease. [*Chaucer.*]

GRĒTE,† *v. i.* *See* GREDE in this *Supp* [*Chaucer.*]

GRETTE,† *pret.* of *Greet.* Greeted; saluted. [*Chaucer.*]

GREVES,† *n. plur.* [Sax.] Groves. [*Chaucer.*]

GREW, GRUE, } *v. i.* To shudder; to shiver; to be filled with terror; to feel horror. [*Scotch.*]

GREW'SOME, GRUE'SOME, } *a.* Frightful; horrible, ugly. [*Scotch.*]

GREY, *n.* The bull-trout (*Salmo eriox*).

GREY'-FALCON, *n.* The common or peregrine falcon.

GREY'-FLY, *n.* The trumpet-fly.

GREY'-OWL, *n.* The ivy-owl, *Strix stridula* of Linn.

GREYS, SCOTCH-GREYS, } *n.* A Scottish regiment of cavalry in the British service, so named from the horses being all of a grey colour.

GRI'AS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Myrtaceæ. There is but one species, *G. cauliflora,* the anchovy-pear, a native of Jamaica. The fruit is an ovate berry, about the size of an alligator's egg, and is pickled and eaten in the same way as the mango.

GRIDE,† *pp.* Grided; pierced. [*Spenser.*]

GRID'IRON, *n.* [add.] The frame upon which a ship rests for inspection or repair at low-water. It is formed of cross-beams of wood.

GRIĒF, *n.* [add.] Bodily pain. [*Shak.*] —*Griefs,* grievances. [*Shak.*]

GRIEVE, GREEVE, } *n.* [Sax. *gerefa,* or Gael. *graf.*] In *Scotland,* a manager of a farm, or overseer of any work; a reeve; a manorial bailiff. [*See* GREAVE in this *Supp.*]

GRIF'FIN, *n.* A name of the bearded-vulture, *Gypætus barbatus,* known also by the name of lammergeyer.

GRIF'FON-LIKE, or **GRIF'FIN-LIKE.**

GRILL, *v. t.* [add.] To torment as if by broiling.

GRILLE,† *a.* [Qu. from *grisly.*] Horrible. [*Chaucer.*]

GRILL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Broiled; tormented.

GRILL'ING, *ppr.* Broiling; tormenting.

GRILSE, *n.* [add.] The name of the young of the common salmon on its first return from sea.

GRIMM, *n.* A species of antelope (*A. grimmia*).

GRIN, for GRIND. [*Spenser.*]

GRIND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] Oppressing; harassing.

GRINT,† for GRINDETH. [*Chaucer.*]

GRINTE,† *pret.* of *Grind.* Ground. [*Chaucer.*]

GRINT'ING,† *ppr.* Grinding; gnashing. [*Chaucer.*]

GRIP,† *v. t.* [add.] To cut into ditches or furrows; to grasp by the hand; to gripe; to seize forcibly; to hold fast. [*Scotch.*]

GRIPE, *n.* [add.] The cutwater and lower ends of a ship's stem, connected with the keel. They are not unfrequently called the *fore-gripe.*—Also, the compass of a ship's stern under water.

GRĪPED, *pp.* Grasped; held fast; squeezed; oppressed, secured by gripes, as a ship's boat.

GRIP'LE,† *a.* [*See* GRIPPLE.] Griping; tenacious. [*Spenser.*]

GRIPPE, *n.* A French term applied to various epidemic forms of catarrh.

GRIP'PIE, GRIP'PY, } *a.* Avaricious; disposed to defraud.—*Grippie for grippie,* gripe for gripe; fair play in wrestling. [*Scotch.*]

GRIP'PIT, *pp.* Laid hold of; seized forcibly. [*Scotch.*]

GRIS'LINESS, *n.* Quality of being grisly, or horrible.

GRI'SON, *n.* A South American animal of the glutton kind, a little larger than a weasel.

GRIT, *n.* [add.] Courage; spirit. [*American vulgarism.*]

GRIT, *a.* Great. [*Scotch.*]

GRIT'-ROCK, *n.* *See* GRIT, No. 4.

GRIZE, *n.* Step; degree. [*Shak.*] [*See* GRISE.]

GRIZ'ZLY-BEAR, GRIS'LY-BEAR, } *n.* A large and ferocious bear of Western North America, the *Ursus ferox.* [*See* BEAR.]

GRŌAN'ER, *n.* One who groans.

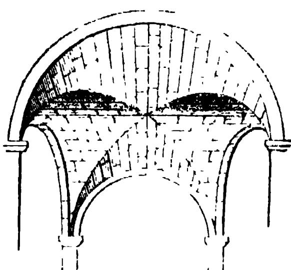
GRO'CER'S ITCH, *n.* A disease, a variety of *eczema impetiginoides,* produced in grocers by the irritation of sugar.

GRO'CERY, *n.* [add.] *Grocery,* for a grocer's shop, is an American use of the word.

GROCHE,† *v. t.* (grotch.) [Sax.] To grudge; to murmur. [*Chaucer.*]

GROFF,† *a.* Grovelling; flat on the ground; low; prostrate. [*Chaucer.*]

GROG'GERY, *n.* A place where grog and other liquors are sold and drunk; a grog-shop. [*American.*]
GROG'-SHOP, *n.* A place where grog, or rum, gin, &c., is sold by retail.
GROIN, *n.* [add.] In *engineering*, a wooden breakwater to retain sand or mud thrown up by the tide.
GROINE,† *n.* [Fr.] The snout of a swine; a hanging lip. [*Chaucer.*]
GROINE,† *v. i.* To groan or grunt; to hang the lip in discontent. [*Chaucer.*]
GROIN'ED ARCH, *n.* An arch formed



Groined Arch.

by the intersection of two semicylinders or arches.
GRŌNE,† *v. i* [Fr.] To groan; to grunt. [*Chaucer.*]
GRONT,† *pret.* of *Groan.* Groaned. [*Chaucer.*]
GROOM'ING, *n* The care and feeding of horses.
GROOM'-PORTER, *n.* An officer in the household of the sovereign of England who succeeded the master of revels, and superintended the royal gaming-tables, and other sports. The appellation is still retained.
GROOV'ING AND TONGUE'ING, *n.* In *joinery*, a mode of joining boards, which consists in forming a groove or channel along the edge of one board,



Grooved and Tongued.

and a projection or tongue on the edge of another board. When a series of boards is to be joined, each board has a tongue on its one edge and a groove on the other.
GROS, *a.* (grō.) [Fr.] Thick; strong. [*See* Gross, *a.*]
GROS'BEAK, *n.* *See* Grossbeak.
GROSS, *n.* [add.] *In gross*, in *feudal law*, absolute; entire; not depending on another, as, a villain *in gross.*
GROS'SART, } *n.* A gooseberry.
GROS'ERT, } [*Scotch.*]
GRŌSS'BEAK, *n.* [add.] The grossbeaks, properly so called, belong to the family of finches (Fringillidæ). They are arranged by Brisson under the genus Coccothraustes; but several birds known by the name of *grossbeak* belong to different genera; as the grenadier-grossbeak (*Pyromelana orix*); the cardinal grossbeak (*Cardinalis virginianus*).
GRŌSS'-FED, *a.* Fed or supported grossly, or by gross food.
GROSSIFICA'TION, *n.* A thickening or making thick. In *bot.*, a term applied to the swelling of the ovary of plants after fertilization.
GRŌSS'ULINE, *n.* [Fr. *groseille*, a gooseberry.] The name given to a peculiar principle obtained from gooseberries, and other acid fruits, forming the basis of jelly.
GROSS'-WEIGHT, *n.* *See* Gross, *n.*
GROT,† *n.* A groat; a coin worth fourpence. [*Chaucer.*]
GROTESQUE', *n.* [add.] Artificial grotto-work.
GROUND, *n.* [add.] *To stand one's ground*, to stand firm; not to recede or yield.
GROUND'-ANNUAL, *n.* In *Scots law*, a ground-rent payable out of the ground before the tenement in a burgh is built. It is contra-distinguished from *feu-annual.*
GROUND'-BĀSE, *n.* In *music*, a base consisting of a very few bars, which are continually repeated during the whole movement.
GROUND'-CHERRY, *n.* An American weed (*Physalis viscosa*), having an inflated calyx or seed-pod.
GROUND'EN,† *pp.* of *Grind.* Ground. [*Chaucer.*]
GROUND'-FORM, *n.* In *grammar*, a name given to the basis of a word to which the other parts are added in declension or conjugation It is sometimes, but not always, the same as the root.
GROUND'-HOG, *n.* [add.] Also a name applied to the *Orycteropus capensis*, a large South African edentate quadruped, which burrows in the ground.
GROUND'-JOISTS, *n.* In *arch.*, joists which rest upon sleepers laid on the ground, or on bricks, prop-stones, or dwarf-walls. They are only used in basement or ground floors.
GROUND'-LINE, *n.* In *perspective*, the intersection of the picture with the ground-plane.
GROUND'LING, *n.* [add.] The fish so called is the spined loach (*Botia tænia*), and also the black goby (*Gobius niger*), the former common in fresh-water, the latter on the coast.
GROUND'LING, *n.* *Anciently*, one who stood in the pit of the theatre, which was literally on the ground, having neither floor nor benches.
GROUND'-LIZARD, *n.* A species of lizard (*Ameiva dorsalis*), very common in Jamaica, which frequents the road-sides and open pastures.
GROUND'-NICHE, *n* In *arch.*, a niche whose base or seat is on a level with the ground-floor.
GROUND'-NUT, *n.* [add.] [*See* Earth-Nut.]—2. The American name of a leguminous twining plant, *Apios tuberosa*, producing clusters of dark purple flowers, and having a root tuberous and pleasant to the taste
GROUND'-PIG, *n.* The name of a South African rodent animal (*Aulacodus swinderianus*), so named from its burrowing habits.
GROUND'-TACKLE, *n.* [add.] A general term for the anchors, cables, warps, springs, &c., used for securing a vessel at anchor.
GROUND'-WĀYS, *n.* In *ship-building*, a substantial foundation of wood or stone for the blocks whereon a vessel is built.
GROUPED' COLUMNS or PILAS'TERS, *n.* In *arch*, a term used to denote three, four, or more columns placed upon the same pedestals. When two only are placed together, they are said to be *coupled.*
GROUSE, *n.* [add.] Wood-grouse, or cock-of-the-wood, *Tetrao urogallus;* black grouse, or heath-cock, *T. tetrix;* ruffed grouse, *Bonasia umbellus*, an American species; red grouse, or moorcock, *Tetrao scoticus;* white grouse, the ptarmigan; long-tailed grouse, *T. phasianellus;* Canada grouse, *T. canadensis;* pinnated grouse, *T. cupido.*
GROUT, *n.* [add.] Lees; that which purges off; wort of the last running.
GROUT, *v. t.* To fill up, as the joints or spaces between stones.
GROUT'ING, *n.* In *arch.*, the process of filling in or finishing with grout; the grout thus filled in.
GROUT'NOL, *n.* *See* Growthead.
GRŌW'ER, *n* [add.] A cultivator; one who causes to grow.
GRŌW'ING-POINT, *n.* In *bot.*, the soft centre of a bud, over which the nascent leaves are formed, and all modifications of it.
GROYN'ED,† *pret.* of *Groine* or *Groan.* Groaned; grunted. [*Spenser.*]
GROYN'ING,† *n.* [*See* Groine.] Discontent. [*Chaucer.*]
GRUB, *n* [add.] Food; victuals. [*Vulgar.*]
GRUB'-AXE, *n.* A tool used in digging up trees, shrubs, &c.
GRUB'BING, *n.* Operation of digging up trees, shrubs, &c., by the roots.
GRUB'BING, *ppr.* Digging up by the roots.
GRUB'-STREET, *a.* Mean; low; vile.
GRUDGE, *v. t.* [add.] To cherish or entertain from motives of malevolence or sullen discontent.

> Perish they
> That *grudge* one thought against your majesty. *Shak.*

GRUE, *v. i.* *See* Grew.
GRU'-GRU, *n.* The grub of the large coleopterous insect *Calandra palmarum;* it lives in the stems of palm-trees, and also in the sugar-cane, and forms a tit-bit to the natives of South America.
GRU'IDÆ, *n.* A family of wading birds, of which the crane (Grus) is the type.
GRU'MACH, *a.* Ill-favoured. [*Scotch.*]
GRU'MŌSE, *a.* Same as Grumous.
GRUMPH, *v. i.* To grunt, to make a noise like a sow. [*Scotch.*]
GRUMPH, *n.* A grunt. [*Scotch.*]
GRUMPH'IE, *n* A sow. [*Scotch.*]
GRUM'PILY, *adv.* In a surly or gruff manner. [*Local.*]
GRUM'PY, *a.* Surly; angry; gruff. [*Local.*]
GRUND, *n.* Ground. [*Scotch.*]
GRUN'DEL, *n.* The fish called *groundling.*
GRUNT, *n.* [add.] Loud lament; as, to *grunt* and sweat under a weary life. [*Shak.*]—Different species of fishes of the genus Hæmulon are popularly called *grunts* in the West Indies. They are highly esteemed as food, and are generally beautifully marked and coloured.
GRUNT'ER, *n.* [add.] A hog. [*Craven dialect.*]
GRUN'TLE, *n.* The snout; a grunting sound. [*Scotch.*]
GRUNT'LING, *n.* A young hog. [*Craven dialect.*]
GRȲDE,† *v. t.* [*See* Gride.] To cut or pierce. [*Spenser.*]
GRȲDE,† *pp.* Pierced. [*Spenser.*]
GUĂCH'ARO BIRD, *n.* [add.] The *Steatornis caripensis*, belonging to the family of goatsuckers. It is a native of South America, where it was discovered by Humboldt and Bonpland, and is about the size of a common fowl. This is the only frugivorous nocturnal bird yet known. It is valued for its oil.
GUA'IAC, *n.* Guaiacum.
GUA'IAC, *a.* Relating to guaiacum.

GUA'IACIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from the resin of guaiacum.
GUA'IACUM, instead of **GUAIA'-CUM.**
GU'AN, *n.* Penelope, a genus of South American gallinaceous birds, allied to the curassows.
GUANIF'EROUS, *a.* Yielding guano.
GUARANTEE', *v.t.* instead of **GUAR'-ANTEE.**
GUARANTEE', *n.* instead of **GUAR'-ANTEE.**
GUARANTEED', *pp.* instead of **GUAR'ANTEED.**
GUAR'ANTY, *n.* *See* GUARANTEE.
GUÄRD, *n.* [add.] *Guards of a steamboat,* a widening of the deck by a framework of strong timbers, which curve out on each side to the paddle-wheels, and protect them and the shaft against collisions with wharfs and other boats.
GUÄRD'AGE,† *n.* In *law*, state of wardship.
GUÄRD'ANT, *n.* A guardian. [*Shak.*]
GUÄRD'ED, *pp.* [add.] Faced; bordered; trimmed. [*Shak.*] - Edged with lace, &c.; a term frequently applied to various parts of dress.
GUÄRD'IAN, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a person who has the charge or custody of legitimate infants or wards, no others being the subjects of tutelage at common-law. The different kinds of guardians recognized in the law of England are the following: (1.) Guardians by the common-law. (2.) Guardians by custom. (3.) Guardians by statute. Guardians by the common-law were of four kinds: guardians in chivalry, in socage, by nature, and for nurture. Guardianship in chivalry is now abolished.— *Guardian in socage.* This species of guardianship is a consequence of tenure, and takes place only where lands of socage tenure descend upon an infant under the age of fourteen; the guardianship of the minor devolving upon his next of blood, to whom the inheritance cannot possibly descend.—*Guardianship by nature,* that which belongs to the ancestor in respect of his heir-apparent, male or female. - *Guardians for nurture,* the father and mother of the infant till the age of fourteen.— *Guardianship by custom.* This obtains in copyholds and certain cities and boroughs. Guardians by statute are appointed by virtue of the statute 12, Car. II., c. 24. Under this statute, fathers, whether under age or of full age, may by deed or will attested by two witnesses, appoint any person or persons (except Popish recusants) guardians of their unmarried children until they attain twenty-one, or for any less period.
GUÄRD'IANIZE, *v. i.* To act the part of a guardian. [*Rare.*]
GUÄRD'-SHIP, *n.* [add.] The war-vessel whence all orders from the commander-in-chief of the port are dated.
GUAREA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Meliaceæ. The species are tall trees.
GUAR'ISH,† *v. t.* [add.] To garnish; to dress out gorgeously. [*Spenser.*]
GUBERNATO'RIAL, *a.* [add.] [*An American term.*]
GUD'DLE, *v.* To operate in an imperfect or indifferent manner. *Technically,* (1.) To proceed differently to the ordinary practice, more operosely, more clumsily, and less efficiently; work done thus botchingly is *guddled*, and the workman is a *guddler*. (2.) To accomplish an intended purpose tentatively, and not according to any precise rule, *e. g.*, in wood-carving, cabinet-work, &c., double curves are generally combined harmoniously merely by *guddling* them into each other, till the effect is satisfactory to the eye. [*Scotch.*]
GUDE, } *a.* Good. — *Gude-dame,* grand-
GUID, } mother.— *Gude-man,* goodman; husband. - *Gude-sire,* - grandfather. — *Gude-sister,* sister-in-law. [*Scotch.*]
GUD'GEON, *n.* [add.] *Gudgeons* are the rudder-braces or bands of a ship. —Also, the notches in the carrick-bits for receiving the metal bushes, wherein the spindle of a windlass traverses.
GUE'BERS, } *n.* [*Giaour,* infidel.] The
GUE'BRES, } name given by the Mahometans to the Persian fire-worshippers, called in India *Parsees*. They live chiefly in the deserts of Caramania, towards the Persian Gulf, and in the province of Yerd Keram. They worship fire as a symbol of the Supreme Being. Their sacred books are termed *Zend-avesta.*
GUELPHIC ORDER, *n.* A Hanoverian order of knighthood founded in 1815 by Geo. IV., then Prince Regent, and entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. It consists of grand crosses, commanders, and knights, both civil and military.
GUER'DONLESS,† *a.* instead of **GUERDONLESS.**
GUERIL'LA, *n.* or *a.* [Sp. little war.] A term applied to an irregular mode of carrying on war against an enemy by the constant attacks of independent bands. It was adopted in the north of Spain during the Peninsular war. The term is for the most part used adjectively; as, *guerilla* bands, *guerilla* chief, *guerilla* soldier, &c.
GUESS, *v. i.* [add.] This verb is much used *colloquially* in the United States, in the sense of *to believe, to suppose, to think, to imagine, to fancy.*
GUESS'-WARP, *n.* In *marine lan.*, a rope having one end fastened to a distant object, in order to warp a vessel towards the object. It is also called a *guest-rope* or *guess-rope.*
GUESS'-WARP-BOOM, *n.* A spar run out from the side of a vessel, with a rope attached near its outer extremity, for boats to ride by when the vessel is at her moorings.
GUESS'-WORK, *n.* Work performed at hazard or by mere conjecture.
GUEST'EN, *v. i.* To lodge as a guest [*Scotch.*]
GUEST'-TAKER,† *n.* An agistor; one who took cattle to feed in the royal forests.
GUFFAW', } *n.* A loud burst of laugh-
GAFFAW', } ter. [*Scotch.*]
GUF'FER, *n.* A local name for a fish, the viviparous blenny (*Zoarces viviparus*).
GUID'AGE, *n.* [add.] An old legal term signifying that which is given for safe-conduct through a strange land or unknown country.
GUID'ED, *pp.* Used; treated; managed; taken care of. [*Scotch.*]
GUIDE'-TUBE, *n.* In *mech.*, any contrivance by which a boring-bit or drill is guided, but which consists commonly of a fixed tube to prevent swerving.
GUILD, *n.* [add.] A tribute or tax; an amercement.
GUILDA MERCATO'RIA, *n.* [Law L.] Merchant's guild, a liberty or privilege granted to merchants, whereby they are enabled to hold certain pleas of land, &c., within their own precincts.
GUILD'-RENTS, *n.* Rents payable to the crown by any guild or fraternity.
GUILED, *a.* Deceiving; as, the *guiled* shore. [*Shak.*]
GUIL'LEMOT, *n.* [add.] The guillemots constitute the genus Uria of Brisson. The foolish guillemot is the *U. troile;* the black guillemot, the *U. grylle.*
GUILLOCHE', *n.* instead of **GUIL'-LOCHE.**
GUIL'LOTINE, *v. t.* To behead or decapitate by the guillotine.
GUILT'-STAINED, *a.* Polluted with crimes.
GUIN'EA-CORN, *n.* A plant, *Sorghum vulgare.* [*See* SORGHUM.]
GUIN'EA-FOWL. *See* GUINEA-HEN.
GUIN'EA-GRASS, *n.* A species of grass cultivated in the West Indies, and used as fodder for horses.
GUIN'EA-PEACH, *n.* A plant, the *Sarcocephalus esculentus.*
GUIN'EA-PLUM, *n.* A plant, the *Parinarium excelsum.*
GUIN'EA-WORM, *n.* The *Filaria medinensis,* which is very common in hot countries, and often insinuates itself under the skin, causing intense pain. When it shows itself externally, it is extracted very slowly for fear of breaking it.
GU'ISARDS, } *n.* [From *disguise.*]
GU'IZARDS, } Maskers; disguised
GY'SARTS, } persons; mummers, who volunteered vocal music for money about the time of Christmas and the New-year. [*Scotch.*]
GU'LA, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, the esophagus, or gullet.
GU'LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the gullet.
GUL'DINUS' PROPERTIES. *See* PROPERTIES OF GULDINUS in this *Supp.*
GULL, *n.* [add.] The common gull is the *Larus canus,* which frequents our coasts in winter.
GULL'IBLE, *a.* Easily gulled or cheated. [*Low.*]
GUL'LIES, *n. plur.* A term sometimes applied to iron tram-plates or rails.
GUL'LY, *v. t.* To form a channel by the action or force of running water. [*American.*]
GUL'LY, *n.* [add.] An iron tram-plate or rail.
GUM, *v. i.* To exude or form gum.
GUM'-ANIMAL, *n.* The *Galago senegalensis,* a quadrumanous animal of Western Africa, is so called, from feeding much on gum.
GUM'-ANIME. *See* ANIME.
GUM-CIST'US, *n.* A plant, a species of rock-rose.
GUM'-ELEMI. *See* ELEMI.
GUM'-JUNIPER, *n.* A concrete resin which exudes in white tears from the *Juniperus communis.* [*See* JUNIPER.]
GUM'MA, *n.* [L.] A soft tumour.
GUMMIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing gum.
GUM'-RASH, *n.* A disease; red gum.
GUM'-SANDARACH, *n.* *See* SANDARACH.
GUM'-WATER, *n.* A distillation from gum.
GUM'-WOOD, *n.* A name given to the wood of some species of Eucalyptus.
GUN'-COT'TON, *n.* A highly explosive substance produced by soaking cotton or any vegetable fibre, in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry. It is used as a substitute for gunpowder.
GUN'-FIRE, *n.* In *military affairs,* the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired.
GUN'GE, *n.* In *Bengal,* a public granary or store; a mart.

GUN'JAH, *n.* In the *East Indies*, the dried plant of the *Cannabis indica* after it has flowered; used in Calcutta for smoking.

GUN'-LOCK, *n.* The lock of a gun.

GUN'-METAL, *n.* An alloy of copper and tin.

GUN'NAĠE, *n.* The number of guns in a ship-of-war.

GUN'NER, *n.* [add.] In a *ship of-war*, a warrant-officer appointed to take charge of all the ordnance, ordnance-stores, and ammunition on board ship, and to superintend the practice of gunnery.

GUN'NEY, or **GUN'NY**, *n.*

GUN'-PORT, *n.* A hole in a ship for a cannon. [*See* PORT.]

GUN'POWDER-TEA, *n.* A fine species of green tea, being a carefully picked hyson, the leaves of which are rolled and rounded, so as to have a granular appearance.

GUN'-SHOT, *n.* [add.] Firearms; a gun or pistol. [*Hudibras.*]

GUN'STER, *n.* One who uses a gun; a gunner. [*Rare.*]

GUR'GLE, *n.* A gush or flow of liquid.

GURG'LET, *n.* An earthen vessel made very porous.

GUR'NARD, *n.* [add.] The gray gurnard is the *Trigla gurnardus*, common on our coasts; the red gurnard is the *T. cuculus*, common on the English coasts; the flying gurnard is the *T. volitans*, which inhabits the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Indian seas.

GUSE, *n.* A goose. [*Scotch.*]

GUS'ING-IRON, *n.* A laundress's smoothing-iron. [*Scotch.*]

GUS'SETS, *n.* Small pieces of chain-mail placed at the juncture of the armour beneath the arms, as a protection when the necessity for free motion would otherwise render it uncovered.

GUST'ATORY, *a.* [add.] *Gustatory nerves*, a name of the lingual nerves.

GUSTO'SO. [It.] In *music*, with taste.

GUT, *n.* [add.] A substance made by pulling a silk-worm, when ready to spin its cocoon, in two, extending the silk as far as it will go, and hanging it up to dry.

GUT'TA PERCHA, *n.* [add.] (erroneously pronounced *perka*.) This important gum-resin was originally called Gutta Pulo Percha, or gum of the island Percha, but for the same reason that Pulo-Penang is now usually abbreviated into Penang, so this substance is called gutta percha, or the gum of Percha. It is contained in the sap of a large tree



Gutta Percha, *Isonandra gutta.*

of the genus Isonandra, the *I. gutta* of Hooker, nat order Sapotaceæ. The tree abounds in the island of Singapore, and in some dense forests at the extremity of the Malayan peninsula. Gutta percha comes to us in two forms; the one is in thin films or scraps, something similar to clippings of white leather; the other is in rolls formed by rolling the thin layers together in a soft state. When pure the slips are transparent, and somewhat elastic, verging in colour from a whitish yellow to a pink. Below the temperature of 50° gutta percha is as hard as wood, excessively tough, and only flexible in the form of thin slips. By an increase of heat it becomes more flexible, until, at a temperature considerably below the boiling-point of water, it becomes as soft as bees'-wax. It is now easily cut and divided by a knife, and may be moulded into all varieties of forms with the greatest ease, or it may be cut and united again so perfectly as scarcely to exhibit even the appearance of a joint, and possessing all the strength of an undivided mass. Whatever be the shape into which it is formed in the soft state, it will retain precisely the same form as it cools, hardening again to its previous state of rigidity, and the process of softening and hardening may be repeated any number of times without injury to the material. Gutta percha is, in a great measure, devoid of elasticity, in which respect it offers a striking contrast to caoutchouc; but it possesses an astonishing degree of tenacity, and offers great resistance to an extending force. When once drawn out, however, it remains, without contracting, in the same position. It is soluble with difficulty in ether, and other caoutchouc solvents, but very readily in oil of turpentine. The solution appears to be as well adapted as that of india rubber for the manufacture of waterproof-cloth, and for the other purposes to which liquid-caoutchouc is now applied. Gutta percha has been applied to a variety of purposes;—as a substitute for leather; as an ingredient in mastics and cements; for the manufacture of flexible hose, tubes, bottles, &c. When it is united with caoutchouc, and another substance called *jintawan*, an elastic material is produced, which is impervious to water and insoluble in it. This substance may be formed into springs for clocks, clasps, belts, garters, and strings; picture-frames, walking-sticks, sword and knife handles, &c., &c., &c.—SUPP.

GUT'TA ROSA'CEA, *n.* Rosy drop, or carbuncled face.

GUT'TED, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels; eviscerated; deprived of contents.

GUT'TER, *v. i.* [add.] To fall in drops, as blood or sweat.

GUT'TER-BLOODS, *n.* The canaille; persons meanly born. [*Scotch.*]

GUT'TERING, *n.* A forming into hollows; canals to the roofs of houses to receive and carry off rain-water. [*See* GUTTER.]

GUT'TERING, *ppr.* Forming into small hollows; running in hollows; falling in drops, as, *guttering* blood.

GUT'TERS, *n.* Mire; dirt. [*Scotch.*]

GUT'TUR, *n.* [L.] The throat; the windpipe.

GWIN'IAD. *See* GUINIAD.

GY, *n.* A rope. [*See* GUY.] [*Scotch.*]

GY'AL, *n.* The East Indian jungle-bull or ox (*Bos frontalis*), by some naturalists thought to be the parent of the humped breeds of Indian cattle.

GYELD,† *n.* [*See* GUILD.] A hall; a guild-hall. [*Spenser.*]

ĠYMNA'SIUM, *n.* [add.] A school or seminary for the higher branches of literature and science. [This word has been recently introduced into this country.]

ĠYMNOCARP'OUS, *a.* [Gr. γυμνος, naked, and καρπος, fruit.] In *bot.*, a term applied to a class of fruits, in which the fruit is not disguised by the adherence of any other organ than the calyx.

ĠYMNO'CLADUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. There is but one species, the *G. canadensis*, the Kentucky coffee-tree. In America the wood, which is hard, compact, and of a fine rose-colour, is used in cabinet-making and carpentry; and the seeds were at one time used as a substitute for coffee.

ĠYMNODON'TES, *n.* [Gr. γυμνος, naked, and οδους, a tooth.] A family of the plectognathous fishes, including the spinous globe-fishes, in which the jaws are covered with a substance resembling ivory, arranged in small plates representing teeth.

ĠYM'NOĠENS, *n.* In *bot.*, the plants comprehended in this class have nearly an equal relation to flowering and flowerless plants. Gymnogens are known from most other vasculares by the vessels of their wood having large apparent perforations or discs. They are, at the same time, essentially the same in growth as other exogens, having only a kind of tissue peculiar to themselves. Although exogens in all that appertains to their organs of vegetation, there is a plain transition at this point from the highest to the lowest form of organization, their ova being fertilized in a manner analogous to those of reptiles in the animal kingdom.

ĠYNÆ'CEUM, *n.* [Gr. γυναικειον.] Among the *ancients*, the females' apartment or division of a house of consideration, which was usually the remotest part of a building, lying beyond an interior court.—2. In *imperial Rome*, a kind of manufactory, the managers of which were females, for making clothes and furniture for the emperor's household.—3. In *Germany*, a factory where many females are employed. [*Rather trivial.*]—4. In *bot.*, the pistilla taken in a collective sense, precisely as the stamens form the androceum, the petals the corolla, and the sepals the calyx.

ĠYNÆ'CIAN, *a.* [Gr. γυναικειος, gen. of γυνη, a woman.] Relating to women.

ĠYNECOC'RACY, *n.* [Gr. γυναικοκρατια.] Petticoat government; female power.

ĠYNOC'RACY, *n.* *See* GYNEOCRACY.

GYP, *n.* [Said to be a sportive application of Gr. γυψ, a vulture.] A *cant* term for a servant at Cambridge, as *scout* is used at Oxford.

ĠYPÆ'TUS, *n.* [Gr. γυψ, a vulture, and αιετος, an eagle.] A genus of vulturine birds, so called from its participating in the characters of both the eagle and vulture families. [*See* LAMMERGEIR.]

ĠYPOGER'ANUS, *n.* The secretary, a genus of birds of the family Falconidæ. [*See* SECRETARY-BIRD.]

ĠYP'SINE, *a.* Same as GYPSEOUS.

ĠY'RATE, *v. i.* To turn round; to revolve round a central point, as a tornado.

ĠYRE, *v. t.* To turn round; to revolve.

ĠYRE'-CARLING, *n.* A hag; a weird-sister; an ogress. [*Scotch.*]

ĠY'RI, *n.* [Plur. of L. *gyrus*, a circuit.] In *anat.*, the spiral cavities of the in-

ternal ear; also, the convolutions of the brain.

GYROCAR'P'US, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Illigeraceæ. The wood of one Asiatic species is employed for making catamarans for the Madras coast.

GYRO'MA, *n.* [add.] In *bot.*, the shield of lichens.

GYTE, *a.* Crazy; ecstatic; senselessly extravagant; delirious; distracted.—As a *noun*, the word *gyte* is sometimes used for goat. [*Scotch.*]

H.

HA', *n.* Hall; the manor-house; the principal apartment in a house. [*Scotch.*]

HA'AR, *n.* A fog; a chill easterly wind —*Sea-haar*, a chilly, piercing fog, or mist arising from the sea. [*Scotch.*]

HABENA'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Orchidaceæ. The British plants known by the name of frog-orchis, lesser butterfly orchis, and great butterfly-orchis, have been referred to this genus. [*See* ORCHIS.]

HABEN'DUM, *n.* [L.] In *law*, the second part of a deed or conveyance (from its commencing with this word), the first part being the premises.

HABE'RE FA'CIAS POSSESSIO'-NEM. [L. you may cause to have possession.] In *law*, a judicial writ which lies where one has recovered a term of years in action of ejectment, to put him in possession.

HABER'GEON, instead of **HAB'ER GEON**.

HABERIEONS',† *n. plur.* Habergeons [*Spenser.*]

HAB'ITANS, *n. plur.* [Fr.] The name given to the lower class of Canadians of French origin.

HABIT'UALNESS, *n.* Quality of being habitual.

HABUN'DANT,† *a.* Abundant. [*Chaucer.*]

HACIEN'DA, *n.* [Sp.] Landed property; estate or possession; an isolated farm or farm-house.

HACK, *n.* [add.] A drudge or a person overworked; a writer employed in the drudgery and details of book-making.

HACK, *a.* [add.] Much used or worn, like a hired horse.

HACK'ENAIE,† *n.* [Fr.] An ambling horse or pad. [*Chaucer.*]

HACK'ERY, *n.* A rude cart used by the natives of India for the transport of goods, &c., across the rough and ill-made roads of the country. It is drawn by oxen.

HACK'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Coughing in a broken manner.—2. *a.* Short and interrupted; as, a *hacking* cough.

HACK'NEY, *n.* [add.] By the Act 1 and 2 William IV., c. 22, every carriage with two or more wheels, used for plying for hire in any public street, at any place within five miles from the general post-office in London, of whatever form or construction, or whatever be the number of persons which it is calculated to convey, or the number of horses by which it shall be drawn, shall be deemed a *hackney-carriage*.

HAD, *v. t.* To hold. [*Scotch.*]

HAD'DEN, *pp.* Holden. [*Scotch.*]

HAD'DEN,† *pret. plur.* of *Have* [*Chaucer.*]

HAD'DIES, HAD'DOWS, *n.* Haddocks. [*Scotch.*]

HAD'DIN, HAUD'ING, *n.* A possession; a place of residence; means of support. [*Scotch.*]

HAD'JEE, HAD'JI, *n.* [Arab.] A Mussulman who has performed his pilgrimage (*hadj*) to Mecca.

HAE, *n.* Possession; property. [*Scotch.*]

HA'E, *v. t.* To have. [*Scotch.*]

HÆCCE'ITY,† *n.* [From L. *hæc*, this.] A word used by the schoolmen to denote the essence of individuality; literally, *thisness*.

HÆ'MA, *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος.] Blood.

HÆM'AGOGUES, *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, and ἄγω, to expel.] Medicines which promote the catamenial and hæmorrhoidal discharges.

HÆ'MAL, *a.* [Gr. αἷμα, blood.] In *anat.*, a term applied to the cavity or canal which contains the digestive, respiratory, and genito-urinary organs, and the great centres of circulation in the vertebrata.

HÆMALO'PIA, *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, and ὤψ, the eye.] Bloodshot eye.

HÆMATOCOC'CUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Algæ. The species are found upon moist rocks, upon the walls of caverns, and in damp places.

HÆMATOL'OGY. *See* HEMATOLOGY.

HÆMAT'OPUS, *n.* The oyster-catcher, a genus of wading birds, the best known species of which is the *H. ostralegus*, or common oyster-catcher. The name is derived from the red legs of the typical species.

HÆMATO'SIS, *n.* Sanguification, or the formation of the blood.

HÆMOP'TYSIS, *n.* *See* HEMOPTYSIS.

HÆMORRHOID'AL, *a.* A term applied to a branch of the sciatic nerve, and to arteries of the rectum, because they often bleed. [*See* HEMORRHOIDAL.]

HÆMOSTA'SIA, *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, and ἵστημι, to stand.] Stagnation of blood.

HÆMOSTAT'ICA, *n. plur.* Styptics, or medicines which stop hæmorrhages.

HÆMOT'ROPHY, *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, and τροφή, nourishment.] An excess of sanguineous nutriment.

HÆRED'ITAS, *n.* [L.] Inheritance.

HÆ'RES, *n.* [L.] An heir.

HAF,† *pret.* of *Heve*, or *Heave*. Heaved; raised. [*Chaucer.*]

HAF'ENDEALE,† *adv.* *See* HALFENDEAL. [*Chaucer.*]

HAFF'LIN, HAF'LIN, HALF'LIN, *n.* [*Half-long.*] A stripling; a person who is half-witted.—As an *adjective*, not fully grown; half; half-long. [*Scotch.*]

HAF'LINS, HALF'LINGS, *adv.* Partly; in part. [*Scotch.*]

HAG, HAGG, *n.* A stroke with an axe or other sharp and heavy instrument; a notch; a cutting or felling of a certain quantity of copsewood; brushwood. [*Scotch.*]

HAG, *n.* [*Scotch.*] A quagmire.

HAG'ARD HAUKE,† *n.* [*See* HAGGARD.] A wild hawk. [*Spenser.*]

HAG'BUT, *n.* [Old Fr. *harquebute.*] A kind of firearms anciently used. The Scottish hagbut is supposed to be the same as the arquebuse. It was larger than a musket, and had a *croche*, or hook, by means of which it was fixed to a kind of tripod, or small carriage.

HAG'-FISH, *n.* A fish (*Myxine glutinosa*) resembling a small eel. [*See* HAG.]

HAG'GARD, *n.* [add.] An untrained or refractory hawk which often broke away or flew off; a hag.

HAG'GED, *a.* [add.] *Hagged face*, the face of a witch or hag. [*Gray.*]

HAG'GIES, HAG'GIS, *n.* *See* HAGGESS.

HAGGS, *n.* Pits and sloughs in moss-ground. [*Scotch.*]

HAGIOC'RACY, *n.* [Gr. ἅγιος, holy, and κρατέω, to govern.] The government of the priesthood; a sacred government; a hierarchy.

HAGIOG'RAPHY, *n.* [add.] In the *Roman Catholic church*, the lives of the saints.

HAGIOL'OGY, *n.* [add.] That branch of literature which has to do with the history of the lives and legends of the saints; as, the *hagiology* of the church of Rome.

HAG'IOSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ἅγιος, sacred, and σκοπή, view.] In *medieval arch.*, the same as SQUINT,—*which see*.

HAG'SEED, *n.* The descendant of a hag. [*Shak.*]

HAG'-TAPER, *n.* A plant, the great woolly mullein, *Verbascum thapsus*.

HAG'UEBUT, *n.* pron. hag'ebut.

HAIDIN'GERITE, *n.* An ore of antimony, which consists of sulphuret of antimony and proto-sulphuret of iron. The colour is white and transparent, with a vitreous lustre and white streak.

HAIE,† *n.* [Fr.] A hedge. [*See* HAY.] [*Chaucer.*]

HAIK, *n.* A large piece of woollen or cotton cloth worn by the Arabs over the tunic, but under the burnoose. Also written *Hyke*. [*Th. Campbell.*]

HAIL, *v. i.* [add.] *To hail from*, to have or assign as one's residence or place of abode, to come from; to belong to. A ship is said to *hail* from the port where she is registered.

HAILL, HALE, *a.* Whole; entire; sound; in good health.—As a *noun*, the whole. [*Scotch.*]

HAIL'-MIXED, *a.* Mingled with hail.

> ——the drifted turbulence
> Of *hail-mixed* snows. *Mallet*

HAIL'SOME, HALE'SOME, *a.* Contributing to health; wholesome. [*Scotch.*]

HAIN, HANE, *v. t.* To spare; not to exhaust by labour; to save; not to expend.—As a *verb neuter*, to be parsimonious or penurious. [*Scotch.*]

HAI'NOUS, *a.* *See* HEINOUS.

HAIR'-BROOM, *n.* A broom made of hair.

HAIR'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for dressing and smoothing the hair.

HAIR'-DRESSER, *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair; a barber.

HAIRE,† *n.* [Fr.] A hair-cloth. [*Chaucer.*]

HAIR'INESS. Misplaced: *see* after HAIRLESS.

HAIR'-LACE, instead of **HAIRLACE**.

HAIR'-LICHEN, *n.* The *Lichen pilaris*,

a variety of lichenous rush, in which the small tubercles are limited to the roots of the hairs of the skin, and desquamate after ten days.

HĀIR'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling hair.

HĀIR'-LINE, *n.* A line made of hair; a very slender line.

HĀIR'-SHIRT, *n.* A shirt made of hair; a coarse shirt.

HĀIR'-TAIL, *n.* The blade-fish, or *Trichiurus lepturus*, a marine fish with a pointed tail, is so called.

HĀKE, *n.* [add.] A hook. [*Local.*]—A frame for holding cheeses; a rack for cattle or horses to feed at. [*Scotch.*]

HAKEEM, } *n.* In the *East*, a comman-
HAK'IM, } der, ruler, or governor; a master; the governing authority in a province; a physician.

HAK'EMITE, *a.* Relating to the caliph Hakem, or to astronomical tables published under the caliph Hakem.

HAK'ENEY,† *n.* [*See* HACKNEY.] An ambling horse or pad. [*Chaucer.*]

HAKES'DAME, *n.* The forked hake (*Physis bifurcus*), a fish of the cod family, is so named in Cornwall.

HAK'ETON,† *n.* A military coat of defence.—A short coat, cassock, or jacket without sleeves. [*Chaucer.*] [*See* HAQUETON.]

HALCYON'IDÆ, *n.* The king-fishers, a family of insessorial birds, remarkable for the great length of their bill, and the extreme shortness of their feet.

HALD'EN, for HOLDEN, *pp.* of *Hold.* [*Chaucer.*]

HALE,† for HOLE. [*Spenser.*]

HĀLE, *n.* A violent pull; a haul; act of dragging forcibly.

HALE'SIA, *n.* Snow-drop tree, a genus of North American plants, nat. order Styraceæ. All the species are most beautiful and valuable shrubs, on account of their flowering so early in the season.

HĀLF, *adv.* [add.] Equally; by half.

HĀLF, *a.* Consisting of a moiety or half.

HĀLF'-BREADTH PLAN, *n.* In *ship-building*, the horizontal or floor plan of a ship.

HALF'-BRED, *a.* [add.] Partially or imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding.

HĀLF'-BREED, *n.* or *a.* Half-blood.

HĀLF'-BROTH'ER, *n.* A brother by one parent, but not by both.

HĀLF'-CASTE, *n.* In *India*, one born of a Hindoo parent on the one side, and of a European on the other.

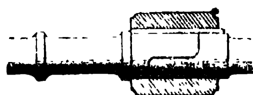
HĀLF'-COCK, *n.* When the cock of a gun is retained by the first notch, the gun is said to be at or on *half-cock.*

HALFE,† *n.* [Sax.] A side; a part.—*A' Goddes halfe*, on God's part; with God's favour.—*A' this halfe God*, on this side of God.—*Four halves*, four sides.

HĀLF'-HEĀRTED, *a.* Illiberal; ungenerous; unkind.

HĀLF'-HOL'IDAY, *n.* A half of a day given to children in schools for recreation.

HĀLF'-LAP COUPLING, *n.* In *mill-work*, a kind of permanent coupling, in



Half lap Coupling

which the boss-ends of the connected shafts are made semi-cylindrical, so as to overlap each other. The coupling-box is a plain cylinder bored to fit, and is kept in its place by a parallel key or feather, as shown in the annexed figure. This is reckoned the best form of all the varieties of permanent coupling.

HĀLF'-MEASURE, *n.* An imperfect plan of operation; a feeble effort.

HĀLF'-PAY, *n.* [add.] Reduced pay; seldom literally half of the full pay; a reduced allowance paid to an officer when not in actual service.

HĀLF'-PENCE, *n.* Small particles, fragments, or divisions; as, she tore the letter into a thousand *half-pence.* [*Shak.*]

HĀLF'-PHYSI''CIAN, *n.* A medical practitioner imperfectly skilled in his profession.

HĀLF'-SISTER, *n.* A sister by the father's side only, or by the mother's side only.

HĀLF'-STUFF, *n.* Any material half-formed in the process of manufacture.

HĀLFT, *n.* Dwelling; custody. [*Sir W. Scott.*]

HĀLFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Domiciled. [*Sir W. Scott.*]

HĀLF'-TIDE, *n.* The period of six hours; half the duration of a single tide.

HĀLF'-TIDE DOCK, *n.* A basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance-basin.

HĀLF'-TINT, *n.* An intermediate colour; middle tint.—In *painting*, such a colour as is intermediate between the extreme lights and strong shades of a picture.

HĀLF'-TONGUE, *n.* In *law*, a term applied to the trial of foreigners, when one half of the jury are English, and the other half of the same country as the defendant.

HĀLF'-YĒARLY, *a.* Two in a year; semi-annual.

HĀLF'-YĒARLY, *adv.* Twice in a year, semi-annually.

HAL'IARD, *n.* *See* HALLIARD.

HAL'IBUT, } *n.* [add.] The *Hippoglos-*
HOL'IBUT, } *sus vulgaris* of Fleming, belonging to the family Pleuronectidæ.

HAL'IDAM,† *n.* *By halidam*, by the holy dame or virgin.

HAL'IDOM, *n.* Holiness. [*Shak.*]

HALIO'TIDÆ, *n.* The ear-shells, a family of phytophagous gasteropods, named from the genus Haliotis, which see.

HALKE,† *n.* [Sax. *healc.*] A corner. [*Chaucer.*]

HALL, *n.* [add.] A closet or chamber. [*Spenser.*]

HALL'AGE, *n.* Tolls paid for goods or merchandise vended in a hall.

HAL'LAN, *n.* A partition between the door of a cottage and the fireplace, serving to shelter the inner part of the house from the cold air of the door when it is opened. [*Scotch.*]

HAL'LANSHAKER, *n.* A sturdy beggar; a beggarly knave; a low fellow. [*Scotch.*]

HAL'LIARD, } *n.* [add.] *Halliards*, or
HAL'YARD, } *halyards*, are ropes for tackles to hoist and lower sails, yards, and gaffs.

HAL'LIONS, *n.* Clowns; rogues; worthless idle fellows. [*Scotch.*]

HALMATU'RUS, *n.* A genus of marsupials belonging to the kangaroo family. These animals are natives of Australia.

HA'LOED, *a.* Surrounded by a halo.

HALOG'ENOUS, *a.* Having the nature of halogens; generating saline compounds.

HA'LOID, *a.* instead of HALOID'.

HA'LOID, *n.* A haloid salt.

HA'LOIDE, *n.* A sort of mineral, the salt of an oxide.

HA'LOSEL, *n.* A haloid salt.

HALPE,† *pret.* of *Help.* Helped. [*Chaucer.*]

HALS,† for HALSE. [*Chaucer.*]

HALT, *pret.* of *Hold.* Held or kept. [*Chaucer.*]

HALT,† for HOLT, or HOLDETH. [*Chaucer.*]

HALTE,† *v. i.* To halt; to go lamely. [*Chaucer.*]

HALTI'CA, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, popularly known as flea-beetles. The turnip-flea (*H. nemorum*), sometimes so destructive to the turnip-crops, furnishes an example. They have thickened femora to their hind legs, and jump, hence their scientific and popular names.

HA'LY, *a.* Holy. [*Scotch.*]

HAL'YARD, *n.* *See* HALLIARD.

HĀME,† *n.* [Sax.] Home. [*Chaucer.*]

HAM'EL,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To hamstring; to cut off. [*Chaucer.*]

HAM'ELED,† *a.* Abated.

HĀME'LY, *adv.* Homely; familiar. [*Scotch.*]

HAM'ERS,† for HAMMERS. [*Chaucer.*]

HĀMES, *n. plur.* Two crooked pieces of wood or iron which encompass a horse's collar. [*See* HAME.]

HAM'MER, *n.* [add.] A piece of steel covering the pan of a musket-lock.

HAM'MER-FISH, *n.* A rapacious fish of the family Squalidæ, the balance-fish, *Zygæna vulgaris;* called also hammer-headed shark, from the shape of its head, which resembles a double-headed hammer. [*See* SHARK.]

HAM'MER-HEADED, *a.* Having a head like a hammer. [*See* HAMMER-FISH in this *Supp.*]

HAM'MOCK-RACKS, } *n.* Cleats
HAM'MOCK-BATTENS, } or battens from which the hammocks are suspended.

HAM'SHACKLE, *v. t.* To fasten the head of a horse or cow to one of its forelegs. [*Scotch.*]

HAN,† *infin.* of *Have.* [*Chaucer.*]

HAN'APER, *n.* [add.] The clerkship of the hanaper is at present a sinecure.

HAND, *n.* [add.] State as to health; as, to be on the mending *hand.*—*To lend a hand*, to give assistance.—*To bear in hand*, to keep in a state of expectation or dependence. [*Shak.*]

HAND,† *v. i.* To go hand in hand; to co-operate.

HAND, *a.* Belonging to, or used by the hand; much used in composition for that which is manageable or wrought by the hand; as, *hand-barrow, hand-bell, hand-loom, hand-saw*, &c.

HAND'-BIBLE, *n.* In *seaman's lan*, a small hatchet used by seamen in cutting away anything, where a knife would be of no use.

HAND'-BILL, *n.* An instrument for pruning trees.—2. A loose printed paper or sheet, to be circulated for the purpose of making some public announcement.

HAND'-BOOK, *n.* A manual; a small book for common or convenient use; applied frequently to a guide-book for travellers.

HAND'-CRAFT, *n.* Work performed by the hand. [*See* HANDICRAFT.]

HAND'-CRAFTSMAN, *n.* A workman. [*See* HANDICRAFTSMAN.]

HAND'-FĀST, *v. t.* [add.] To betroth by joining hands, in order to cohabitation before the celebration of marriage. [*An ancient custom in Scotland.*]

HAND'-FĂSTING, *n.* A kind of betrothing by joining hands. In *Scotland*, in *ancient times*, a kind of betrothment or conditional marriage, according to which the parties lived together for a year and a day, at the end of which time they were at liberty to separate or renew the engagement for life.

HAND'-GEAR, *n.* That arrangement of levers, tappets, or other contrivances, used for opening or shutting the valves of a steam-engine by hand.

HAND'ICAP, *n.* In *horse-racing*, a stake for horses of all ages.

HAND'ING-UP, *n.* Among *japanners*, the operation of polishing by hand-rubbing; an artifice resorted to for clearing the surfaces of varnished articles when dull, and unsatisfactory in appearance.

HAND KERCHER, *n.* Handkerchief. [*Shak.*]

HAND'-LEAD, *n.* Among *seamen*, the lead which is used for sounding in rivers, harbours, or shoal-water, and which is much smaller than the *deep-sea lead*. [*See* LEAD.]

HAND'LER, *n.* One who handles.

HAND'LOOM, *n.* A weaver's loom worked by the hand, as distinguished from a *power-loom*.

HAND'-PLANT, *n.* The *Cheirostemon platanoides*, a singular Mexican plant that produces a flower, the stamens of which are so arranged as to present an appearance somewhat like that of the human hand. [*See* CHEIROSTEMON.]

HAND'RUFF, *n.* The original term for the ruffle.

HAND'-SĂLE, *n.* Act of selling by mutually shaking of hands; a custom among the Northern nations of shaking hands to bind a bargain or contract.

HAND'-SAW, *n.* [add.] In the proverb, "not to know a hawk from a *handsaw*," denoting great ignorance, *hand-saw* is a corruption of *hernshaw* or *heronshaw*, the heron,—*which see*.

HAND'-SEAX, *n.* The Anglo-Saxon dagger.

HAND'SEL, *n.* [add.] *Handsel*, or *hansel*, is a colloquial or familiar term much used both in England and Scotland to signify a gift, a New-year's gift; an earnest, or earnest-penny; any gift or purchase at a particular time or season, as also the first use of anything. It also denotes the first money received in the morning for the sale of goods; the first money that a merchant receives in a shop newly opened; the first present sent to a young woman on her wedding-day, &c.

HAND'SEL, HAN'SEL, } *v. t.* [add.] To bestow any gift, or make any purchase at a particular time or season; to give an earnest or earnest-penny.

HAND'SELLED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Having received handsel.

HAND'SEL-MONDAY, *n.* The first Monday of the New-year, when it is usual for servants, children, and others to ask or receive presents or *handsel*.

HAND'SOMELY, *adv.* [add.] Among *seamen*, gradually and carefully.

HAND'-WALED, *a.* Chosen, picked out with the hand; carefully selected. [*Scotch.*]

HAND'-WHEEL, *n.* A small fly-wheel, having usually a handle inserted in the rim of it, to serve the purpose of a crank in a machine which is worked by hand.

HAND'-WRITING, *n.* [add.] *Proof of hand-writing*, in *law*, a species of evidence applicable to cases in which the attesting witnesses to a deed are dead, or not to be found, or are incompetent. In such cases, if a witness acquainted with the writing of the grantor, and who has seen him write, or who has had a written correspondence with him, shall testify to his belief that the deed in question is in his hand-writing, such testimony is held sufficient to prove the deed.

HAND'Y-DAN'DY, *n.* [add.] A play among children in which something is shaken between two hands, and then a guess is made as to which hand it is retained in.

HANE, *v. t. See* HAIN.

HANG, *n.* A steep declivity; a slope. [*Colloquial.*]

HANG, *v. i.* [add.] *To hang on*, or *upon*, to rest; to reside; to continue, as sleep on the eyelids. [*Shak.*]—*To hang back*, to recede; to go reluctantly forward.

HANG'-BIRD, *n.* In *America*, a name familiarly given to the Baltimore oriole, from the peculiar construction of its nest. [*See* HANG NEST.]

HANG'-DOG, *n.* A term of reproach for a person of a base and degraded character, as if fit only to be the hangman of dogs.

HANG'ER, *n.* [add.] In *mech.*, a gallows attached to a beam overhead, and hanging vertically; called also a *hanging-bracket*.

HANG'ING, *n.* [add.] *Hanging of doors, windows, &c.*, in *arch.*, the act of placing them upon centres, hinges, &c., for the convenience of opening and shutting.

HANG'ING-VALVE, *n.* A species of valve common in rotatory steam-engines and pumps, so named from its position when open.

HANK, *n.* [add.] A withy or rope for fastening a gate. [*Local.*]

HANK, *n.* A coil; anything resembling a wreath; a skein of thread or small cord. [*Scotch.*]

HANK'ERINGLY, *adv.* Longingly.

HANKS, *n. plur.* In *ships*, rings or hoops of rope, wood, or iron, put round a stay, and seized to the luff of a fore-and-aft sail, in order to confine it to the stay.

HAN'SARD, *n.* A merchant of one of the Hanse-towns.

HAN'SEL, *n. See* HANDSEL.

HAN'SELINES, *n.* The loose breeches worn during the 15th century.

HAN'TLE, *n.* A considerable number; a great many; a great deal. [*Scotch.*]

HAP, *v. i.* To hop. [*Scotch.*]

HAP, *v. t.* To cover in order to conceal; to cover in order to defend from cold, or from rain, or snow; to screen. [*Scotch.*]

HAP'LESSLY, *adv.* In a hapless manner.

HAPPE,† *n.* Hap; chance. [*Chaucer.*]

HAPPE,† *v. i.* To happen. [*Chaucer.*]

HAP'PER, *n.* A mill-hopper. [*Scotch.*]

HAP'PIT, *pp.* Covered for warmth or security; also, hopped. [*Scotch.*]

HAP'PY, *v. t.* To make happy. [*Shak.*]

HAP'SHACKLE, *v. t.* Same as HAMSHACKLE,—*which see* in this *Supp.*—It also signifies to tie the forelegs of cattle together to prevent them from straying. [*Scotch.*]

HAQUE'BUT, *n.* (hak'but.) [Fr. *haquebute.*] A hand-gun; an arquebuse.

HAQUE'TON. *See* HACQUETON.

HĀ'RAM, *n.* In the *East*, the women's division of a great or rich man's dwelling. [This term corresponds to the *gynæceum* of the Greeks, and has not the ill meaning usually applied to it in the West.] [*See* HAREM.]

HAR'ASSMENT, *n.* The state of being harassed; vexation.

HAR'BOUR, *n.* [add.] *Bar-harbour*, a harbour with a bar or bank at its entrance, obstructing the passage of large vessels, or only admitting them at high-water.—*Tide-harbour*, or *tidal-harbour*, a harbour affected in its depth by the ebb and flow of the tide.

HAR'BOUR-DUES, *n.* Certain charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in harbours.

HĂR'BROUGH,† *n.* [From *harbour.*] An inn; a lodging. Usually written *Harborough*. [*Spenser.*]

HÄRD, *a.* [add.] Backward; as, they were very *hard* to believe the fact.

HÄRD'-BĀKE, *n.* Treacle-cake. [*Schoolboy's word.*]

HÄRD'-BEAM, *n.* A plant; hornbeam.

HÄRD'-CASH, *n.* Silver or gold coin. [*Colloquial.*]

HÄRDE,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To make hard; to harden. [*Chaucer.*]

HÄRD'ELY,† *adv.* Hardily; boldly; certainly. [*Chaucer.*]

HÄRD'-FĀCED, *a.* Having a hard or stern face.

HÄRD'-FISTED, *a.* [add.] Having hard or strong hands, as a labourer.

HÄRD'-HACK, *n.* The American popular name of a plant, the *Spiræa tomentosa*, common in pastures and low grounds, and celebrated for its astringent properties.

HÄRD'ING,† *n.* Hardening. [*Chaucer.*]

HÄRD'ISH, *a.* Somewhat hard; tending to hardness.

HÄRD'-LABOURED, *a.* Elaborate; studied; wrought with severe labour.

HÄRD'-MONEY, *n.* A common term for silver and gold, in contradistinction from paper-money.

HÄRD'NESS, *n.* [add.] A quality in some kinds of water which unfits them for washing. [*See* HARD-WATERS.]

HÄRD'-PAN. *See* PAN, No. 4.

HÄRD'-PRESSED, *a.* In a strait or difficulty; short of cash.

HÄRD'-PUSHED, *a.* Hard-pressed; urged by difficulties; straitened; hard-pressed for money.

HÄRD'-RUN, *a.* Hard-pressed; in want of money.

HÄRD'-WOOD, *n.* A term applied to woods of a very close and solid texture, as beech, oak, ash, maple, &c.

HARE, *n.* [add.] The common hare is the *Lepus timidus*; the Irish hare, the *L. hibernicus*; the Scotch or varying hare, the *L. variabilis*, which is less than the common hare, and is confined to northern alpine districts, becoming white in winter; the American hare is the *L. americanus*, not much larger than a rabbit.

HĀRE'-BRAINED PASSION, *n.* Wayward passion leading to acts of violence; a species of mania.

HĀRE'S'-EAR, *n.* [add.] Also, a popular name of *Erysimum austriacum*, or Austrian treacle-mustard.

HĀRE'S'-LETTUCE, *n.* A plant, the sow-thistle.

HARE-STANE, *n.* A memorial stone, such as the *hare-stane* on the Borough Moor of Edinburgh, celebrated in the lay of *Marmion*.

> "The massive stone,
> Which still in memory is shown."

[*See* HOAR STONE.]

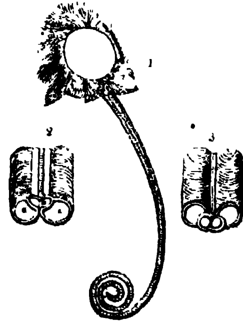
HAR'FANG, *n.* The great snowy owl

(*Surnia nyctea*), so called from its preying on hares.
HAR'IE,† *v. i.* [Fr.] To hurry. [*Chaucer.*]
HAR'IED,† *pp.* Hurried. [*Chaucer.*]
HAR'IFF, *n.* A plant, goose-grass, or cleavers, *Galium aparine.*
HAR'IOT. [*See* HERIOT.]
HARLE, *v. t.* To trail; to drag along the ground; to drag with force. [*See* HAURL.] [*Scotch.*]
HAR'LEQUIN-BEETLE, *n.* A coleopterous insect. [*See* ACROCINUS in this *Supp.*]
HAR'LEQUIN-DUCK, *n.* A species of duck, the *Clangula histrionica*, a native of Hudson's Bay and Northern Europe. It has a beautifully mottled plumage.
HÄR'LOTRIES,† *n. plur.* Ribaldries. [*Chaucer.*]
HARMO'NIA, *n.* [Gr. ἁρμονια, a close joining.] A species of synarthrosis or immovable articulation of bones.
HARMON'ICALLY, *adv.* [add.] Harmoniously; suitably.
HARMON'ICON, *n.* [add.] *Chemical harmonicon*, a contrivance consisting of a tube of glass, or of any other material, in which a small flame of hydrogen gas is made to burn, in consequence of which the column of air contained in the tube gives forth musical sounds.
HARMO'NIUM, *n.* A new wind, keyed, musical instrument, similar in construction to the seraphine, but much superior to it in tone, &c.
HÄR'NEIS,† *n.* Harness; armour; furniture. [*Chaucer.*]
HAR'NEISE,† *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr.] To dress.
HÄR'NESSE,† *n.* [*See* HARNESS.] A suit of armour. [*Spenser.*]
HÄR'NESS-MAKER, *n.* One who makes harness for horses.
HÄR'NESS-TUB, *n.* A cask of a peculiar form fastened on the deck of a vessel, to receive the salted provisions for daily consumption; called also *harness-cask.*
HAR'ÓW,† } *exclam.* [Old Fr. *haro.*]
HAR'RÓW,† } A form of exclamation anciently used in Normandy, to call for help, or to raise the hue-and-cry. — As a *verb*, to cry out upon; to make hue-and-cry after. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]
HÄRP'ING, *a.* Pertaining to the harp; as, *harping* symphonies. [*Milton.*]
HÄRP'OUR,† *n.* A harper. [*Chaucer.*]
HÄRP'-SEAL, *n.* The Greenland seal. [*See* SEAL.]
HÄRP'Y-EAGLE, *n.* The *Harpyia destructor* of Linn., or *Thrasaetus harpyia* of modern zoologists, an accipitrine bird of Mexico and South America, celebrated for the enormous development of its legs and beak, and for the strength and power it evinces in mastering its prey. The marsh-harrier (*Circus æruginosus*), a British species of hawk, is locally termed *harpy.*


Harpy-eagle, *Thrasaetus harpyia.*

HAR'QUEBUSS. *See* ARQUEBUSE.
HÄR'QUEBUSSIER. *See* ARQUEBUSIER.
HARR, *n.* [add.] A tempest; an eagre. — In the Scottish dialect, *harr*, or *haar*, signifies a chill, piercing fog or mist arising from the sea; a chill easterly wind. [*Provincial.*]
HAR'RIED, *a.* Vexed; tormented. [*Shak.*]
HAR'ROW. Same as HAROW, — *which see* in this *Supp.*
HAR'RY SOPH, *n.* [Gr. ἐρισοφος, very learned.] In the *university of Cambridge*, a title given to those students who, having attained sufficient standing to take the degree of B.A., declare themselves candidates for a degree in law or physic.
HARST, } *n.* Harvest. [*Scotch.*]
HAIRST, }
HART'ALL, *n.* The East Indian name of orpiment.
HARUS'PICE, instead of HAR'USPICE.
HARUS'PICY, instead of HAR'USPICY.
HÄR'VEST-BUG, *n.* A species of tick, the *Acarus autumnalis*, which infests the skin in the autumn.
HÄR'VEST-FLY, *n.* [add.] A name applied in America to several large insects of the Cicada group, popularly called *locusts* in the United States.
HÄR'VEST-LOUSE, *n.* Same as HARVEST-BUG, — *which see* in this *Supp.*
HÄR'VEST-MEN, *n.* Long-legged spiders of the genus Phalangium, in which the head and abdomen are united into one piece. They are common in gardens.
HÄR'VEST-MOUSE, *n.* The *Mus messorius*, a very small species of field-mouse which builds its nest amidst the straws of standing corn, and sometimes in thistles.
HÄR'WED,† } *pret.* of [Sax. *harwe.*]
HÄR'ROWED,† } Harried; conquered; subdued. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]
HAS'ARDOUR,† *n.* [Fr.] A player at hazard; a gamester. [*Chaucer.*]
HAS'ARDRIE,† *n.* Gaming in general. [*Chaucer.*]
HASH, *n.* A sloven; a country clown, a stupid fellow. [*Scotch.*]
HASKE,† *n.* A wicker basket in which fish is carried. [*Spenser.*]
HAS'LOCK, } *a.* [*Halse lock.*] A term
HAS'SOCK, } descriptive of the finest wool of the fleece of sheep, being the lock that grows on the *halse* or throat. [*Scotch.*]
HAS'NA. Has not. [*Scotch.*]
HASP, *n.* [add.] An instrument for cutting the surface of grass-land; called also a scarifier.
HASP'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut up into small pieces, as meat.
HÄSTE, *n.* [add.] *In haste*, quickly; readily; willingly.
HÄST'ER, *n.* He or that which hastens; a tin meat-screen to reflect the heat.
HAS'TIF,† *a.* [Fr.] Hasty. [*Chaucer.*]
HAS'TIFLY,† *adv.* Hastily. [*Chaucer.*]
HÄS'TINGS SANDS, *n.* In *geol.*, the middle group of the Wealden formation, constituting the uppermost part of the oolitic system in England, and occurring around Hastings in Sussex. The Hastings sands are composed chiefly of sand, sandstone, clay, and calcareous grit, passing into limestone.

HÄS'TY-FOOTED, *a.* Nimble; swift of foot. [*Shak.*]
HAT, *n.* [add.] *To give one a hat*, to lift the hat to one, or to take it off in his presence. [*Scotch.*]
HAT'-BRUSH, *n.* A soft brush for hats.
HATCH, } *n.* [add.] The *fore-hatch*
HAT'CHES, } is placed near the bow; the *main-hatch* near the middle of the ship, before the main-mast; the *after-hatch*, or *quarter-hatch*, between the main and mizzen masts. [*See* HATCHWAY.]
HATCH'ING, *ppr.* Act of producing young by incubation; act of contriving or plotting.
HATCH'WAY-SCREENS, *n.* Pieces of thick woollen cloth put round the hatchways of a ship-of-war in the time of an engagement. They are also called *fire-screens.*
HÄTE,† *v. i.* [Sax. *hætan.* *See* HIGHT.] To be named. [*Chaucer.*]
HAT'TED-KIT, } *n.* A bowlful of sour
HAT'TIT-KIT, } cream. — Also, a mixture of milk warm from the cow, and butter-milk. [*Scotch.*]
HAU'BERGH,† *n.* A hauberk. [*Spenser.*]
HAUD, *v. t.* To hold. [*Scotch.*]
HAUD'ING, *n.* *See* HADDIN in this *Supp.*
HAUGH'TIE,† *a.* (hau'te.) [*See* HAUGHT.] High. — *A haughtie string*, a high-tuned string. [*Spenser.*]
HAUL, *v. t.* [add.] *To haul off*, to sail closer to the wind in order to get farther off from any object. — *To haul in with the object*, to sail close to the wind in order to approach it more nearly.
HAULDS, *n.* Holds; habitations; places of resort. [*Scotch.*]
HÄULST,† *pp.* [*See* HALSE.] Embraced. [*Spenser.*]
HÄUNCE,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To raise; to enhance. [*Chaucer.*]
HAUNCH'ED, *a.* Having haunches.
HÄUNTE,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To practise. [*Chaucer.*]
HÄUNTE'DEN,† *pret. plur.* of *Haunte.* Practised; frequented. [*Chaucer.*]
HAUSE, *n.* The throat. [*See* HALSE.] [*Scotch.*]
HAUSSE-COL, *n.* [Fr.] A gorget of plate.
HAUSTELLA'TA, *n.* A very extensive division of insects, in which the mouth is furnished with a *haustellum*, or proboscis, adapted for suction. It includes the homopterous, heteropterous, lepidopterous, and dipterous insects.



Opposed to it is the *Mandibulata.* The figures show the form and structure of the *haustellum* in one of the hawk-moths (Sphingidæ). Fig. 1 shows the head of the moth with the tongue extended; figs. 2 and 3 are sections of the tongue,

showing its structure—the one (2) viewed from above, the other (3) from beneath.

HAUSTEL'LUM, *n.* [L.] The suctorial organ of certain insects.

HAUST'EMENT,† *n.* A garment fitting close to the body, worn by soldiers beneath their armour.

HAUS'TUS, *n.* [L.] In *med.*, a draught.

HAUT, *n.* In *Bengal*, a weekly market.

HAUT'BOY, *n.* (ho'-boy.) [add.] A player on the hautboy.

HAU'TEIN,† *a.* (ho'teen) [Fr.] Haughty; loud. [*Chaucer.*]

HAUTEUR', instead of **HAU'TEUR**, pron. ho-türe'.

HAUT-GOUT', instead of **HAUT-GOUT**, pron. hō-goo'.

HAU'YNE, instead of **HAUYNE**, pron. how'in.

HAV'EN,† *infin.* of *Have.* [Sax.] [*Chaucer.*]

HA'VER, } *v. i.* To talk foolishly or
HĀI'VER, } without method. [*Scotch.*]

HA'VERS, } *n.* Foolish or incoherent
HĀI'VERS, } talk. [*Scotch.*]

HAVER'SIAN TUBES or **CANALS**, *n.* In *anat.*, a net-work of minute canals, which traverse bony matter, and proceed from the central cavity, and are filled, like it, with marrow. These canals usually run in the shafts of long bones in the direction of their length, and are connected every here and there by cross branches. They are so called after the name of their discoverer, *Havers.*

HA'VINS, or **HA'VINGS**, *n.* [add.] [*Scotch.*]

HAV'OCK, } *exclam.* [add.] Originally
HAV'OC, } a term of excitement in hunting, but afterwards a war-cry, and the signal for indiscriminate slaughter.

HA'VRELS, }
HA'VERELS, } *n.* Half witted persons.
HĀI'VRELS, } [*Scotch.*]

HAWE,† *n.* [Sax.] A hawthorn-berry; a farm-yard; a church-yard. [*Chaucer.*]

HAWE'BAKE. Qu. *Hauberk.* [*Chaucer.*]

HAW'-FINCH, *n.* [add.] A species of Coccothraustes found occasionally in this country, and feeding in Epping Forest on the seed of the hornbeam. It breeds in Epping Forest.

HAWK'-BELL, *n.* A bell on the foot of a hawk.

HAWKE, *n.* See **HAWK**, No 2

HAWK'IE, } *n.* A cow with a white face;
HAWK'EY, } also, a general name for a cow; a stupid fellow. [*Scotch.*]

HAWK'IT, *a.* Having a white face; applied to cattle; foolish, silly. [*Scotch.*]

HAWK'-MOTHS, *n.* The English name given to lepidopterous insects belonging to the family Sphingidæ, or sphinxes. The death's-head hawk-moth is the *Acherontia atropos;* the privet hawk-moth, the *Sphinx ligustri;* the humming-bird hawk-moth, the *Macroglossa stellatarum.*

HAWK'-OWL, *n.* The *Surnia nyctea*, called also the great snowy owl. It is of a snowy-white colour, and is found in very high northern latitudes of both the Old and the New World. [*See* **HARFANG** in this *Supp.*]

HAWSE, *n.* [add.] That part of a vessel's bow where holes, called the *hawse-holes*, are cut for the cables going through.—*A cross in the hawse* implies one cable lying over the other.—*Elbow in the hawse.* [*See* **ELBOW**.]—*A clear* or *open hawse*, the reverse of a *foul hawse.*

HAWSE'-BLOCKS, *n.* Same as **HAWSE-PLUGS**,—*which see.*

HAWSE'-BOX, } *n.* Timbers
HAWSE'-PIECES, } through which the hawse-holes are cut.

HAWSE-PIECES, *n.* *See* **HAWSE-BOX** in this *Supp.*

HAWSE'-PIPE, *n.* An iron pipe fitted into the hawse-hole, to prevent the wood from being abraded.

HAY'-BIRD, *n.* A name of the beam-bird and of the willow-wren (*Sylvia trochilus*).

HAYDENITE. Misplaced: *see* after **HAYWARD**.

HĀY'ING, *n.* Haymaking; the getting in of hay.

HAZ'ARDOUSNESS, *n.* State of being attended with danger. [*Lit. us.*]

HĀZE, } *v. t.* To urge, drive, harass,
HĀSE, } especially with labour. [*Used among sailors.*]

HĀ'ZINESS, *n.* The state of being hazy.

HEAD, *v. i.* [add.] To form a head; as, the cabbages *head* early.

HEAD, *n.* [add.] Inclination; thoughts; mind; as, he took it in his *head* to go abroad; I cannot imagine how this came into his *head.* [*Addison.*]—*A broken head*, a wound on the head.

HEAD'-BŌARD, *n.* A board at the head, as of a bed.

HEAD'-BOROUGH, *n.* [add.] In *England*, head-boroughs are now known by the name of petty-constables.

HEAD'-COURTS. Certain tribunals in Scotland, abolished by 20 Geo. II., c. 50.

HEAD'ING, *n.* [add.] That which stands at the head; title, as, the *heading* of a paper.—A preparation of equal parts of alum and green vitriol used in brewing.—Also, the foam on liquor.

HEAD'-KNEES, *n.* In *ships*, pieces of moulded knee-timber situated beneath the head-rails, and fayed edgewise to the cutwater and stem, for steadying the cutwater.

HEAD'-LĀCE, *n.* A ribbon or fillet; hair-lace.

HEAD'LONG, *adv.* [add.] Rushing precipitately; as, *headlong* streams.

HEAD'-LUGGED, *a.* Dragged by the head. [*Shak.*]

HEAD'LY, *a.* Headstrong, rash: passionate. [*Shak.*]

HEAD'-MAIN, *n.* The main ditch or channel by which water is drawn from a river, &c., for irrigation, to be distributed through smaller channels.

HEAD'-MASTER, *n.* The principal master of a school or seminary.

HEAD'-NETTING, *n.* In *ships*, the same as **HEAD-BOARDS**,—*which see* in this *Supp.*

HEAD'-RAIL,† *n.* The coverchief used by Saxon and Norman ladies as a head-dress.

HEAD'-SILVER, *n.* In *law*, dues paid to lords of leets; also, a fine of forty pounds which the sheriff of Northumberland formerly exacted of the inhabitants, twice in seven years.

HEAD'-TIMBERS, *n.* In *ships*, upright pieces of timber, inserted between the upper knee and the curved rail, to support the frame of the head-rails.

HEAL'ING, *a.* That heals; curing; mild; gentle; assuasive.—*Healing art*, the art or science of medicine.

HEAL'INGLY, *adv.* So as to cure.

HEARD'GROOMES,† } *n. plur.* Keep-
HERDE'GROMES,† } ers of herds; shepherd-boys. [*Spenser, Chaucer.*]

HEARDS,† *n. plur.* Keepers of cattle or sheep. [*Spenser.*]

HEAR'ING, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the trial of a suit before a court of equity; an investigation of a controversy.

HĒARN, for **HEARD**. [*Vulgar.*]

HEÄRT, *n.* [add.] That which has the shape or form of a heart.—In *ships*, a block of wood in the shape of a heart, for stays to reeve through.

HEÄRT'-AFFECTING, *a.* Affecting the heart.

HEÄRT'-BLOOD, *n.* The blood of the heart; life.

HEÄRT'-BRŌKE,† *a.* Heart-broken.

HEÄRT'-CHEERING, *a.* Affording joy; animating.

HĒAR TELL OF, *v. t.* To hear a report of; to hear of. [*Vulgar.*]

HEÄRT'-ENLIV'ENING, *a.* Enlivening the heart.

HEÄRT'-GRINDING, *a.* Grinding the heart.

HEÄRTH'-BROOM, *n.* A broom for sweeping the hearth.

HEÄRTH'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for sweeping the hearth.

HEÄRTH'-MONEY, *n.* [add.] A tax established by the 13th and 14th Car. II., whereby an hereditary revenue of two shillings for every hearth in all houses paying the church and poor rates was granted to the king. It was abolished by the 1st Wm. and Mary.

HEÄRTH'STONE, *n.* The stone forming the hearth; fireside.

HEÄRT'LESS, *a.* [add.] Destitute of feeling or affection.

HEÄRT'LESSLY, *adv.* [add.] Without feeling or affection.

HEÄRT'LESSNESS, *n.* [add.] Destitution of feeling or affection.

HEÄRT'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the heart.

HEÄRT'-PAINING, *a.* Giving pain to the heart.

HEÄRT'-PURIFYING, *a.* Purifying the heart.

HEÄRT'-RISING, *n.* A rising of the heart; opposition.

HEÄRT'SCALD, } *n.* Heartburn; a
HEÄRT'SCAUD, } disgust; *metaphorically*, regret; remorse. [*Scotch.*]

HEÄRT'-SEED, *n.* The popular name given to plants of the genus Cardiospermum, on account of the shape of the seed. They are exotic climbing plants, and belong to the nat. order Sapindaceæ.

HEÄRT'-TOUCHING, *a.* Affecting the heart.

HEÄRT'-WHEEL, *n.* [add.] A double cam, the two sides of which may be symmetrical or not, according as the motion is required to be the same in each half-revolution, or different.

HEAT, *n.* [add.] The greatest accumulation of heat, or the time of such accumulation; as, in the *heat* of the day.—*Animal heat*, a certain amount of heat or temperature possessed by animals, which is necessary for the performance of vital action. Those animals which are capable of retaining their activity in the coldest extremes of temperature, have the power of generating heat within themselves, and thus keeping up the temperature of their bodies to a high standard. The only classes of animals in which a constantly elevated temperature is kept up, are birds and mammalia. The bodily heat of the former varies from 100° to 112°, and of the latter from 96° to 104°. The mean or average heat of the human body is about 100°, and it never falls below 95° in health. The cause of the evolution of heat in the animal body is referred to the union, by a process resembling ordinary combustion, of the carbon and hydrogen of the system

with the oxygen taken in from the air in the process of respiration. It has also been found that plants evolve a certain degree of heat by a process somewhat analogous.

HEATH′-COCK, *n.* [add.] The *Tetrao tetrix*, otherwise called black-cock, black-grouse, and black-game.

HEATH′ER-BLEAT, HEATH′ER-BLEATER, HEATH′ER-BLUTTER, *n.* The snipe, *Scolopax gallinago*, Linn. [*Scotch.*]

HEATH′-GAME, *n.* Heath-grouse, or black-grouse. [*See* HEATH-COCK.]

HEATH′-HEN, *n.* The female of the heath-cock.

HEATH′-THROSTLE, *n.* A bird; a species of throstle.

HEAT′INGLY, *adv.* So as to impart heat to.

HEAVE, *v. t.* [add.] *To heave about a vessel*, to put her upon the other tack. —*To heave at the capstan, windlass*, &c., to turn round the capstan, &c., by means of bars, handspikes, or otherwise.

HEAVE, *n.* [add.] *Heave of the sea*, the power that the swell of the sea exerts in advancing, retarding, or altering the course of a vessel.

HEAV′EN-DESCENDED, *a.* Descended from heaven.

HEAV′EN-PROTECTED, *a.* Protected by Divine power.

HEAV′EN-TAUGHT, *a.* Taught or instructed by heaven.

HEAV′Y-GAITED, *a.* Moving heavily and slowly. [*Shak.*]

HEAV′Y-HEARTED, *a.* Oppressed with sorrow; sad.

HE′BE, *n.* [add.] One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Encke, a Prussian astronomer, 1st July, 1847. It revolves round in 1379.99 solar days, and is about 2½ times the distance of the earth from the sun.

HEB′ENON, for HENEBON, or HENBANE. [*Shak.*]

HEBRADEN′DRON, *n.* [add.] *Hebradendron pictorium*, the Mysore gamboge-tree. It is used in medicine for the same purposes as the Ceylon gamboge.

HEBRA′ICAL, *a.* Same as HEBRAIC.

HEBRAIS′TIC, HEBRAIS′TICAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling Hebrew.

HE′BRAIZED, instead of HEBRAIZED.

HECK, *n.* [add.] *Heck and manger*, rack and manger.—*Living at heck and manger*, a phrase applied to one who has got into quarters where everything is comfortable and abundant. [*Scotch.*]

HECK′LED, *pp.* or *a.* Hackled. [*Scotch.*]

HECTO′RIAN, *a.* Relating to, or like Hector of Troy.

HED,† *n.* Head. [*Chaucer.*]

HEDDE, for HIDDE (HIDDEN). [*Chaucer.*]

HEDE′OMA, *n.* A North American genus of plants, nat. order Labiatæ. *H. pulegioides*, or pennyroyal, is highly reputed as an emmenagogue.

HED′EROSE, *a.* Belonging to ivy; full of ivy.

HEDGE, *v. t.* [add.] To guard or protect; as, to *hedge* one's bets, that is, after having bet on one side, to bet also on the other side, thus guarding one's self against great loss, whatever may be the result.

HEDGE, *v. i.* [add.] To bet as above. —To creep along by the hedge; not to take the direct and open path; as, he coasts and *hedges* his own way. [*Shak.*] —To decline from the middle of the road; to wander from the most direct course. [*Shak.*]

HEDGE, *a.* Pertaining to a hedge; mean; vile; of the lowest class; as, a *hedge* priest.

HEDGE′-BILL, HEDG′ING-BILL, instead of HEDGE-BILL, HEDGING-BILL.

HEDGE′-BIRD, *n.* A bird that seeks food and shelter in hedges.

HEDGE′HOG, instead of HEDGEHOG.

HEDGE′HOG-THISTLE, instead of HEDGEHOG-THISTLE.

HEDGE′-KNIFE, *n.* An instrument for trimming hedges.

HEDGE′PIG, instead of HEDGEPIG.

HEDGE′-PRIEST, *n.* A poor mean priest. [*Shak.*]

HEDGE′-RHYME, *n.* Vulgar doggerel rhyme.

HEDGE′ROW, instead of HEDGEROW.

HEDGE′-SCHOOL, *n.* A school kept beside a hedge, or in the open air, in Ireland.

HEDGE′-SCISSORS, *n.* A large crooked scissors for trimming hedges.

HEDG′ING-BILL, *n.* *See* HEDGE-BILL.

HEED′Y,† *a.* Careful; cautious; heedful.

HEEL′-KNEE, *n.* In a *boat*, the knee connecting the keel with the sternpost.

HEEN, *n.* In *China*, a city of the third class.

HEFT, *n.* [add.] Weight; heaviness. [*Local.*]

HEFT, *v. t.* To lift up; to carry aloft. [*Scotch.*]—To try the weight of anything by lifting it. [*Local.*]

HEGGES † *n. plur.* [Sax.] Hedges. [*Chaucer.*]

HEIGH! *interjec.* Used in encouraging; as, *heigh* my hearts, cheerly; cheerly, my hearts! [*Shak.*]

HEIR, *n.* [add.] *Heir by devise*, he who is made, by will, the testator's heir or devisee, and has no other right or interest than the will gives him. [*See* ULTIMUS HÆRES.]

HEIR′ESS, for "(aress′)," read (ār′ess).

HEI′SUGGE,† *n.* The hedge-sparrow. [*Chaucer.*]

HEL′AMYS, *n.* The jumping hare, a genus of rodent animals allied to the jerboas. One species is known, a native of the Cape of Good Hope (*H. capensis*).

HELE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *hælan.*] To heal; to help. [*Chaucer.*]

HELE,† *n.* [Sax.] Health. [*Chaucer.*]

HELE′LES,† *a.* Helpless. [*Chaucer.*]

HE′LIAC, *a.* Same as HELIACAL.

HELICI′NA, *n.* A genus of mollusca, belonging to the family Helicidæ. They are found in America and the West Indies.

HEL′ICOID, *pp.* In *bot.*, twisted like the shell of a snail.

HEL′ICOID PARABOLA, instead of HELICOID PARABOLA.

HELIOCEN′TRICAL, instead of HELIOCENTRICAL.

HELIOCEN′TRIC LONGITUDE OF A PLANET. The angle at the sun's centre, formed by the projection of its radius vector on the ecliptic, and the line drawn from the sun's centre to the first point of Aries.

HE′LIOSTAT, instead of HE′LIOSTATE.

HE′LISE,† *n.* Elysium. [*Chaucer.*]

HE′LIX, *n.* [add.] A genus of gasteropods, belonging to the order Pulmonea, and comprising the land-shell snails. The common garden-snail (*H. hortensis*), and the edible snail of France (*H. pomatia*), are examples.

HE′LIX-LEVER, *n.* In *mech.*, a name under which Hooke's gearing has sometimes been employed.

HELL,† for HELE, *v. t.* To hide; to cover. [*Spenser.*]

HELLENIZA′TION, *n.* Act of using the Greek language.

HELL′-FIRE, *n.* The fire of hell; the torments of hell.

HELL′ICAT, *n.* [Qu. *hell-cat.*] A wicked creature. [*Scotch.*]

HELL′ICAT, HELL′ICATE, *a.* Light-headed; giddy; half-witted; violent; extravagant. [*Scotch.*]

HELM, *n.* *Ease*, or *bear up the helm.* (Explan. in *Dict.* incorrect.)—*To ease the helm*, is to give the wheel a quick turn down to meet a heavy sea, and prevent the helmsman from being thrown over the wheel.—*Up with the helm!* the order to put the helm a-weather.—*Shift the helm!* the order to put it from starboard to port, or the reverse.

HEL′MET-SHELL, *n.* A genus (Cassis) of pectinibranchiate gasteropods, belonging to the family Buccinidæ. Most of the species (upwards of thirty) are inhabitants of tropical shores, but a few are found on the coast of the Mediterranean. Some of the shells are of a large size. Those of *C. rufa*, *C. cornuta*, *C. tuberosa*, and other species, are beautifully sculptured by Italian artists, in imitation of antique cameos. Of these a great variety of ornaments are made.


Helmet shell, *Cassis tuberosa*

HELMINTH′AGOGUES, *n.* [Gr. ἕλμινς, a worm, and ἄγω, to expel.] In *med.*, anthelmintics, remedies against worms.

HELMINTHI′ASIS, *n.* A disease in which worms or their larvæ are bred under the skin, &c.

HELM′-PORT, *n.* In a *ship*, the hole for the reception of the rudder-case.

HELO′DES, *n. plur.* [Gr. ἕλος, a marsh.] Fevers produced by marsh-miasma.

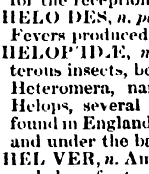
HELOP′IDÆ, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Heteromera, named from the genus Helops, several species of which are found in England, living in rotten wood, and under the bark of trees.

HEL′VER, *n.* Among *miners*, the handle or helve of a tool.

HEM,† for THEM. [*Chaucer.*]

HEMATE′INE, *n.* A dark-red colouring matter obtained by acting on hematoxyline by ammonia. With excess of ammonia, it forms a splendid purple matter.

HEMEL′YTRA, *n. plur.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, and ἔλυτρον, a sheath.] The superior wings, or wing-covers, of tetrapterous insects, when they are coriaceous at the base and membranous at the extremity, as in the order Hemiptera. The figure shows the scutellum *e* and hemelytra of a pentatoma; *a*, the membrane, or that part of the wing which folds over the other; *b*, *c*, *d*, the thickened or coriaceous parts, generally more or less distinctly divided into three portions.



HEMEROBI'IDÆ, } *n.* Lace-wing
HEMERO'BIANS, } flies, a family of neuropterous insects, remarkable for the exceeding brilliancy of the eyes in most of the species, and for the delicate structure and varied colours of their long reticulated wings. The larvæ prey upon plant-lice.
HEMERO'BIUS, *n.* A genus of neuropterous insects, the type of the family Hemerobiidæ. The eggs are placed in a long thread-like pedicel.
HEMICRA'NIA, *n.* *See* HEMICRANY.
HEMIDAC'TYLUS, *n.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, and δακτυλος, a finger or toe.] A genus of lizards belonging to the gecko family, or flat-toed lizards.
HEMIDI'TONE, instead of **HEMID'-ITONE.**
HEMIHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, and ἑδρα, a face.] In *mineral.*, a term applied to a crystal having only half the number of faces belonging to any particular modification which the law of symmetry requires.
HEMIPLE'GIA, *n.* *See* HEMIPLEGY.
HEMIPO'DIUS, *n.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, and πους, a foot, from the hind-toe being absent.] A genus of gallinaceous birds allied to the quails. The species are found chiefly in Africa and Asia.
HEM'ISPHERE, *n.* [add.] *Hemispheres of the brain,* the two parts which constitute the upper surface of the brain, and which are separated by the *falx cerebri.*
HEMISPHEROID'AL, *a.* Approaching to the figure of a hemisphere.
HEMP'IE, *n.* A rogue; one for whom the hemp grows; commonly applied in a jocular way to giddy young people of either sex. [*Scotch.*]
HEMP'-SEED CALCULUS, *n.* The name given to some varieties of the *mulberry calculus,* which are very smooth and pale in colour, resembling hemp-seed.
HEMSELF',† } *pron. plur.* Them-
HEMSELVE',† } selves. [*Chaucer.*]
HEMSELV'EN,† }
HE'MUSE, *n.* The roe in its third year.
HEN'-BLINDNESS, *n.* Nyctalopia, or night-blindness.
HEN'-BUCKIE, *n.* Another name for the large whelks (*Buccinum undatum*), much used as a bait for fish.
HEN'-CAVEY, *n.* Hen-coop. [*Scotch.*]
HEND,† } *a.* Instead of "Gentile,"
HEND'Y,† } read Gentle.
HEND,† } *v. t.* Dele "3. Hidden."
HENT,† }
HEN'DE,† } *a.* [Sax.] Civil; courteous.
HEN'DY,† } [*Chaucer.*]
HENDECASYLLAB'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a metrical line of eleven syllables.
HENDI'ADYS, instead of **HENDI'-ADIS,** *n.* [add.] [L., from Gr. ἑν δια δυοιν, one by two.] In *gram.*, a figure, where two substantives are used instead of one substantive, or a substantive and adjective; or it is a figure in which the same idea is presented by two words or phrases.
HEN'EN,† }
HENNE,† } *adv.* [Sax.] Hence.
HEN'NES,† } [*Chaucer.*]
HENS,† }
HEN'FARE,† *n.* A fine for flight on account of murder.
HENG,† *pret.* and *pp.* of *Hang.* Hung or hanged. [*Chaucer.*]
HEN'GHEN,† *n.* [Sax.] A prison; a house of correction.
HEN'-HARRIER, *n.* [add.] A species of hawk, the *Falco cyaneus,* Linn., so named from its depredations in the poultry-yard.

HEN'NE, *n.* *See* HENNA-PLANT.
HEN'NESFORTH,† *adv.* [Sax.] Henceforth. [*Chaucer.*]
HEN'SAY, *n.* A species of fish caught on the Welsh coast. It is shaped like a carp, and tinged with red. It is very delicate eating.
HENT,† *n.* Grasp. [*See* HEND.] [*Shak.*]
HENT, *v. t.* To seize. [*See* HEND.]
HENT,† *pret.* and *pp.* of *Hend.* Seized; caught; laid hold on; held. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]
HENTE,† *v. t.* [*See* HEND] To take hold of; to catch. [*Chaucer.*]
HEN'-WOMAN, *n.* A woman who takes charge of poultry.
HEPATAL'GIA, *n.* [Gr. ἡπαρ, ἡπατος, the liver, and αλγος, pain.] Pain in the liver.
HEPAT'IC, } *a.* [add.] *Hepatic*
HEPAT'ICAL, } *flux,* bilious flux.—*Hepatic pyrite,* for *Hepatic pyrites.*
HEPAT'ICA, instead of **HE'PATICA.**
HEPAT'OCELE, *n.* [Gr. ἡπαρ, and κηλη, a tumour.] Hernia of the liver.
HEPATOGAS'TRIC, *n.* [Gr. ἡπαρ, and γαστηρ, the belly.] In *anat.*, a name of the smaller omentum which passes from the liver to the stomach.
HEPATOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ἡπαρ, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of the liver.
HEPATOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ἡπαρ, and λογος, discourse.] A discourse on the liver.
HEPATOPHY'MA, *n.* [Gr. ἡπαρ, and φυμα, a suppurating tumour.] A suppurative swelling of the liver.
HEPATORRHŒ'A, *n.* [Gr. ἡπαρ, and ῥεω, to flow.] A morbid flow of bile.
HEP'ATUS, *n.* [Gr. ἡπαρ, the liver.] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans found in South America, and so named from its liver-coloured marking.
HEPE,† *n.* [Sax.] A heap.—*To hepe,* together; in a heap. [*Chaucer.*]
HEPIAL'IDÆ, *n.* A family of lepidopterous nocturnal insects, known by the name of swifts, and so called from the rapidity of their flight. To this family belong the ghost-moth (*Hepialus humuli*), and the goat-moth (*Cossus ligniperda*). The caterpillar with a fungus (*Sphæria roberti*) growing from it, so often sent from New Zealand as a curiosity, belongs to a species of this genus (*Hepialus virescens*), described by Mr. Doubleday in Dieffenbach's *New Zealand.* The fungus seems to attach itself to the caterpillar, when it has gone into the ground to undergo its transformations.


Caterpillar of *Hepialus virescens* with *Sphæria roberti* growing from it.

HEP'PER, *n.* The parr or young of the salmon.
HEP'TADE, *n.* The sum or number of seven.
HEPTAG'YNOUS, *a.* In *bot.*, having seven styles.
HEPTAHE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and ἑδρα, a base.] A solid figure with seven sides.
HEP'TARCH, *n.* Same as HEPTARCHIST.

HER,† for THEIR. [*Spenser, Chaucer.*]
HER'ALD, *n.* [add.] Modern heralds of all classes are now made and appointed by the earl-marshal. The three principal heralds are called *kings of arms.* [*See* KING.] Besides these there are six subordinate heralds, viz., Somerset, Chester, Windsor, Richmond, Lancaster, and York; and four pursuivants, viz., Rouge Dragon, Portcullis, Blue Mantle, and Rouge Croix. These latter commonly succeed in the places of such heralds as die or are promoted.
HERALD'ICALLY, *adv.* In a heraldic manner.
HER'ALDRY, *n.* [add.] Pomp; attendance. [*Milton.*]
HER'ALD'S COL'LEGE, or **COL'-LEGE OF ARMS.** An ancient royal corporation, first instituted by Richard III., in 1483, and situated on St. Bennet's Hill, near St. Paul's, in the city of London. The heralds above mentioned, together with the earl-marshal and a secretary, are the members of this corporation. There is a Herald's College in Scotland, composed of lyon king at arms, six heralds, and four pursuivants.
HER'AUD,† *n.* A herald. [*Chaucer.*]
HERB'ALISM, *n.* The knowledge of herbs.
HERBA'RIAN, *n.* A herbalist.
HERBA'RIUM, *n.* [add.] A book or other contrivance for preserving dried specimens of plants.
HERB'-BENNET, *n.* [add.] This plant is aromatic, tonic, and astringent, and has been used in medicine, and as an ingredient in some ales.
HER'BER,† *n.* An arbour; an inn; a harbour. [*Chaucer.*]
HER'BERGAGE,† *n.* [Fr.] Lodging. [*Chaucer.*]
HER'BERGEOURS,† *n. plur.* [Fr.] Providers of lodgings; harbingers. [*Chaucer.*]
HER'BERWE,† *n.* [Sax.] An inn; a lodging; a harbour. [*Chaucer.*]
HER'BERWE,† *v. t.* To lodge; to harbour. [*Chaucer.*]
HERB'-GRACE, *n.* A plant; rue. [*Shak.*]
HER'BOROUGH,† *n.* [Ger. *herberg.*] Place of temporary residence, especially for troops; a harbour.
HERB'-ROBERT, *n.* [add.] This plant is astringent and aromatic, and is useful in nephritic disorders.
HERD,† } *pret.* and *pp.* of *Hear.*
HERDE,† } Heard. [*Chaucer.*]
HERD, *v. t.* To act the part of a shepherd, or a tender of cattle. [*Scotch.*]
HERD, *v. i.* To tend cattle; to take care of a flock. [*Scotch.*]
HERD'EN,† *pret. plur.* of *Hear.* [*Chaucer.*]
HERD'ER, *n.* A herdsman.
HERDES,† *n. plur.* Hards; coarse flax. [*Chaucer.*]
HERDE'WICH,† *n.* A grange or place for cattle, or husbandry.
HERDS, *n.* Keepers of cattle or sheep. [*Scotch.*]
HERD'S'-GRASS, *n.* A name given to various grasses, which are highly esteemed for hay; particularly timothy-grass, fox-tail grass, and fine-bent-grass.
HERE,† *n.* Hair. [*Chaucer.*]
HERE, *n.* This place. [*Shak.*]
HERE, *adv.* [add.] To this place; hither.—*Here* is also used for *present;* as, I shall answer for my friend *here.*
HERE,† *pron.* Her; herself. [*Chaucer.*]
HERE,† *v. t.* To hear. [*Chaucer.*]
HEREAGAINES',† *adv.* Against this. [*Chaucer.*]

HEREBEFORE′,† *adv.* Before this. [*Chaucer.*]

HER′EBOTE,† *n.* A royal edict, commanding the people into the field.

HEREBY′, *adv.* As it may happen. [*Shak.*]

HERE-BY THERE.† Here and there [*Spenser.*].

HEREDITABIL′ITY, *n* Quality of being hereditable.

HER′EGILD, *n.* *See* HEREZELD.

HEREN,† *a.* Made of hair. [*Chaucer*]

HERE′SIARCH, or **HER′ESIARCH.**

HER′IE,† *v. t.* To praise; to honour. [*See* HERY in this *Supp.*]

HER′IE,† *n.* Praise; honour; worship. [*Spenser*]

HER′IED,† *pp.* Praised; honoured

HER′ITABLE, *a* [add.] *Heritable rights,* in *Scots law,* all rights to land, or whatever is connected with land, as mills, fishings, tithes, bonds, &c.

HERKE,† *v.t.* [Sax.] To hearken [*Chau*]

HERK′ING,† *ppr.* of *Herke.* Hearkening. [*Chaucer.*]

HER′LING, } *n* The young of the sea
HIR′LING, } trout

HER′MES, *n* [Gr. Ἑρμῆς, Mercury.] In *archæology,* a name given to rough, quadrangular stones or pillars, having a head sculptured on the top, without arms or body. Such stones were placed by the Greeks in the front of buildings, and used by the Romans (by whom they were called *termini*) as boundaries or landmarks They originally bore the head of Hermes or Mercury; hence the name.



Hermes of Mercury

HERNANDIA′CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of incomplete exogenous plants the species of which are lofty trees with alternate entire leaves, and flowers arranged in axillary or terminal spikes or corymbs. The order contains only two genera, Hernandia and Inocarpus, the latter, known as the Otaheite chestnut, yields edible nuts with kidney-shaped kernels, which are eaten roasted. [*See* HERNANDIA.]

HERNE,† *n.* [Sax. *hyrn.*] A corner [*Chaucer.*]

HERNE′-PAN,† *n.* The skull-cap or *iron pan* worn under the helmet

HER′NIA, instead of **HERNIA.**

HER′NIAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with hernia.

HERNIOT′OMY, *n.* [Gr. ἑρνος, and τομη, a cutting.] In *surg.,* the operation for strangulated hernia.

HE′RO-ER′RANT, *n* A wandering hero.

HERO′IC, *n.* An heroic verse.

HERO′ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being heroic; heroism. [*Rar. us.*]

HERO′ICNESS, *n.* The quality of being heroic. [*Rar. us.*]

HER′ON, *n.* [add.] The herons are placed in the family Ardeidæ, along with the storks and bitterns. The common heron is the *Ardea cinerea;* the great heron, the *A. herodias,* an inhabitant of America; the great white heron, *Herodias alba;* and the night-heron, *Nycticorax griseus.*

HER′ONERE,† *n.* A hawk made to fly only at the heron. [*Chaucer.*]

HER′ONSEWES,† *n. pl.* Hernshaws; young herons. [*Chaucer.*]

HE′RO-WORSHIP, *n.* The worship of heroes, practised by the nations of antiquity.

HERPETOLOG′ICAL, instead of **HERPETOLOG′ICAL.**

HER′PETON, *n* A genus of water-snakes.

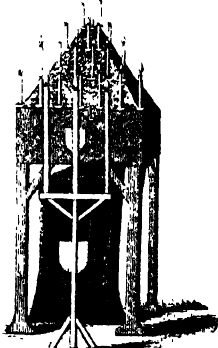
HER′RIED,† *pp.* [*See* HERY.] Honoured; praised; celebrated. [*Spenser.*]

HER′SAL,† *n* Rehearsal. [*Spenser, Chaucer*]

HER′SCHEL. *n* In *astronomy.* [*See* URANUS.]

HER′SCHELITE, *n.* A mineral found in olivin, brought by Herschel the astronomer from Sicily. It occurs in six-sided prisms; colour white; translucent or opaque. It consists of potash, silica, and alumina.

HERSE, } *n* [add] A rehearsal;
HEARSE, } "the holy *herse,*" rehearsal of prayers. [*Obs.*] [*Spenser.*] In *archæology,* a covering placed over corpses in funeral solemnities It consisted of a light wooden frame, covered with a pall, and decorated with banners and lights On sepulchral monuments, herses of metal are sometimes met with



Herse, from a MS in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

HERSE, } *a* Hoarse [*Scotch*]
HEARSE, }

HERTE,† *v t* To hurt [*Chaucer.*]

HERTE,† *n* The heart —*Herte-spone,* the navel. [*Chaucer.*]

HERTE′LES,† *a* Heartless; without courage. [*Chaucer.*]

HER′THA, *n* The name generally given to the chief divinity of the ancient German and Scandinavian nations. She was worshipped under a variety of names, of which the chief were exactly analogous to those of *Terra, Rhea, Cybele,* and *Ops,* among the Greeks and Romans. Tacitus designates her Herthus or *Mother Earth,* and her name is also written *Aertha, Aortha,* and *Eorthe.*

HERT′LY,† *a.* Hearty. [*Chaucer.*]

HER′Y,† *v. t.* [add.] To celebrate; to honour; to worship; to proclaim. [*Chaucer, Spenser, Wiclif.*]

HER′YGOUD,† *n.* A cloak.

HER′YING,† *n.* Praise. [*Chaucer.*]

HES′ITANTLY, *adv.* With hesitation or doubt.

HESP, *n.* A hank of yarn; a clasp or hook; a hasp. [*Scotch*]

HESPER′IDIN, } *n.* A crystallizable
HESPER′IDINE, } non azotised compound, found in the spongy envelope of oranges and lemons. Its nature is not yet ascertained.

HESPERI′IDÆ, *n.* A family of diurnal lepidopterous insects, of which the type is the genus Hesperia. These little large-headed butterflies have a peculiar, short, jerking kind of flight, and hence they have received the name of *skippers.* Several species are found in England; as the *Hesperia sylvanus,* found on the borders of woods; and *Thymele alveolus,* or the grizzled skipper.

HES′SIAN-BIT, *n.* A peculiar kind of jointed bit for bridles.

HET, *a.* Hot. [*Scotch.*]

HET,† } *pret* of *Hete*(*Heat*). Heated.
HETTE,† } [*Chaucer.*]

HETE,† *v. t* [Sax.] To heat. [*Chaucer.*]

HETE,† *v t.* or *i.* [*See* HIGHT.] To promise; to be called. [*Chaucer.*]

HET′ERO. [Gr. ἑτερος, the other; one of two.] A prefix from the Greek denoting *difference,* and opposed to *homo,* which signifies *resemblance.*

HET′ERO-BRANCHIA′TA, *n.* [Gr ἑτερος, and βραγχια gills.] Blainville's name for the fourth order of his acephalophora.

HET′EROCER′CAL, *a* [Gr. ἑτερος, and κερκος, a tail.] A term applied to all the palæozoic fishes, in which the vertebral column runs to a point above the tail, which is placed below like a triangular rudder; a structure still seen in the sharks and sturgeons.

Tail of Shark

HETEROC′ERUS, *n.* [Gr ἑτερος, and κερας, a horn or antenna] A genus of pentamerous coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Clavicornes. These beetles have eleven jointed antennæ, the last six articulations forming a cylindrical club. They burrow in sand or mud by streams or among marshes. Several species are found in Britain.

HETEROCLI′TAL, *a.* Same as HETEROCLITIC.

HETEROGE′NEALNESS, *n.* Heterogeneity.

HETEROGE′NEOUSLY, *adv.* In a heterogeneous manner.

HETEROM′EROUS, *a.* Pertaining to the heteromerous coleoptera, in which the two first pairs of legs have five jointed tarsi, and the posterior pair only four joints.

HETEROMORPH′OUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, and μορφη form] A term applied to the larvæ of certain insects, which differ in form from the *imago.*

HETERON′YMOUS, *a.* [Gr ἑτερος and ὀνομα, a name] Having a different name.

HETEROOU′SIOUS, } *a.* [Gr ἑτερος, and οὐσια being.] Having a different nature.
HETEROOU′SIAN, }

HETEROP′TERANS, } *n.* [add.] In
HETEROP′TERA, } these insects the two pairs of wings are of different consistence, the anterior pair being horny or leathery, but generally tipped with membrane. They comprise the land and water bugs.

HETH′ENESSE,† *n* Country of heathens. [*Chaucer.*]

HETH′ING,† *n.* [Sax.] Mockery; contempt. [*Chaucer.*]

HEUGH, *n.* [add.] *Heugh-head,* the head of a cliff.—Also, the head of the glen between two cliffs. [*Scotch.*]

HEUK,† *n.* [Fr. *jaque.*] An outer gar-

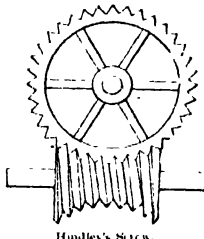
ment or mantle worn by women in the 14th century, and afterwards adopted by men.
HEVE,† v. t. or i. To heave; to raise: to labour. [*Chaucer.*]
HEVED,† n. A head. [*Chaucer.*]
HEVEN,† n. Heaven. [*Chaucer.*]
HEW,† n. Destruction by cutting down
HEW,† n. *See* HUE.
HEW, n for HEWING. [*Spenser.*]
HEW,† n. [Sax.] Colour; appearance; hue. [*Chaucer.*]
HEWED,† pp. Coloured. [*Chaucer.*]
HEW'-HOLE, n. A name applied to the green woodpecker (*Picus viridis*).
HEXAG'ONALLY, *adv.* In the form of a hexagon.
HEXAG'YNOUS, a. In *bot.*, having six styles.
HEXAHEM'ERON, n. [add.] A history of the six days' work of creation as contained in the first chapter of Genesis.
HEXAPET'ALOID, a In *bot.*, consisting of six coloured parts, like petals.
HEX'APLA, n. *plur.* [From Gr. ἑξαπλοῦς, six-fold] An edition of the Holy Scriptures in six languages; applied particularly, to the edition prepared by Origen in the third century. This edition exhibited, in addition to the original Hebrew text, six Greek versions in as many parallel columns. Only some fragments of this *Hexapla* remain
HEX'APOD. *See* HEXAPODE.
HEXT, a. *superl* [Sax. *heghest*, or *heghst*] Highest [*Chaucer.*]
HEY'DEGUIES,† or HEY'DEGUYES,† n *plur.* [Qu. from *hey-day*, and *guise*.] A country-dance or round. [*Spenser*]
HEY'DEGUY,† n. A kind of dance [*See* HEYDEGUIES in this *Supp*]
HIBER'NIANISM, n. An Hibernian or Irish phrase or idiom; Hibernicism
HIBER'NICISE, v t. To render into the language or idiom of the Irish.
HIBERNIZA'TION, n. The act of hybernating; hibernation
HI'BRID. *See* HYBRID.
HICATEE', n. A land-tortoise
HICK'ERY PICK'ERY, n. Clown's Greek for *hiera-picra*,—*which see*.
HICK'-WALL, n. The little spotted woodpecker (*Picus minor*). The little blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*) is often called hick-wall.
HID'DER AND SHID'DER.† He and she; male and female. [*Spenser*]
HIDE'GILD,† n The price by which a villein or servant redeemed his skin from being whipped, in such trespasses as anciently incurred that corporal punishment.
HID'ING, n. [add.] A beating. [*Vulgar*]
HID'OUS,† a. Dreadful; hideous. [*Chaucer.*]
HID'OUSLY,† *adv.* Hideously; terribly. [*Chaucer.*]
HIDROT'ICS, n. [Gr. ἱδρώς, ἱδρωτος, sweat.] Medicines which cause perspiration.
HIE,† n. [add.] *In* or *on hie*, in haste. [*Chaucer*]
HIERARCH'ICALLY, *adv.* In a hierarchical manner.
HIERARCH'ISM, n. Hierarchical principles or power.
HIERD,† n. A keeper; a herd. [*Chaucer.*]
HIERD'ESS,† n. (heerd'ess) A shepherdess. [*Chaucer.*]
HI'EROGLYPH, v. t. To represent with hieroglyphics.
HIEROGLYPH'IST, n. One versed in hieroglyphics.
HIEROG'RAPHER, n. A writer of, or one versed in hierography.
HIEROL'ATRY, n. [Gr. ἱερος, and λατρειω, to worship or serve.] The worship of saints or things sacred. [*Rare.*]
HIEROLOG'IC, HIEROLOG'ICAL, a. Pertaining to hierology.
HIEROL'OGIST, n. One versed in hierology.
HIEROL'OGY, n. [Gr. ἱερος, and λογος, discourse.] *Literally*, a discourse on sacred things; *particularly*, the science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians, or a treatise on that science.
HIEROMNE'MON, n. [add.] In *ancient Greece*, the most honourable of the two classes which composed the Amphyctionic council. The word was sometimes applied to priests or magistrates, in some of the Grecian states.
HIEROPHAN'TIC, a. Relating to hierophants.
HIG'GLER, n. [add.] One who performs occasional work with a horse and cart.
HIG'GLING, n The practice of one who higgles.
HIGH, a [add.] *High and dry*, a term applied to the situation of a ship when a-ground above water-mark.
HIGH or HY JINKS, n. A Scottish pastime. "This game," says the author of *Waverley*, "was played in several different ways. Most frequently the dice were thrown by the company, and those upon whom the lot fell were obliged to assume, and maintain for a time, a certain fictitious character, or to repeat a certain number of fescennine verses in a particular order. If they departed from the characters assigned, or if their memory proved treacherous in the repetition, they incurred forfeits, which were either compounded for by swallowing an additional bumper, or by paying a small sum towards the reckoning." [*Guy Mannering*]
HIGH'-ALTAR, n The altar where high-mass is only celebrated.
HIGH'-CHURCH, n *See* under HIGH.
HIGH'-CHURCH, a. Strenuous for episcopal authority; an epithet applied to those principles which tend to exalt episcopal authority and ecclesiastical power, and to the parties which embrace them.
HIGH'-CHURCH'ISM, n The principles of high churchmen.
HIGH'-CHURCH'MAN, n. One who has high notions respecting episcopacy, and also of the ceremonies, discipline, and authority of the church.
HIGH'-CON'STABLE, n. *See* CONSTABLE.
HIGH'-FEEDING, n. Luxury in diet.
HIGH'GATE-RESIN, n. *See* FOSSIL COPAL.
HIGH'-HANDED, a. Overbearing; oppressive; violent.
HIGH'-MASS, n. Among *Roman Catholics*, the mass which is read before the high-altar on Sundays, feast-days, and great occasions.
HIGH'-MISDEMEAN'OURS, n. In *law*, positive misprisions, as the maladministrations of such high officers as are in public trust and employment; embezzlement of the public money; such contempts of the executive magistrate as demonstrate themselves by some arrogant and undutiful behaviour towards the sovereign and government; endeavouring to dissuade a witness from giving evidence, &c. [*See* MISPRISION.]
HIGH'-PROOF, *adv.* To the utmost; in the highest degree.

We are *high-proof* melancholy. *Shak.*

HIGH'-PROOF, a. Highly rectified; very strongly alcoholic; as, *high-proof* spirits.
HIGH'-RED, a. Having a strong red colour; deeply red.
HIGH'-REPENTED, a. Deeply repented; repented of to the utmost. [*Shak.*]
HIGH'ROAD, n. A highway; a much-frequented road.
HIGH'-SOARING, a. Soaring to a great height.
HIGH'-STEWARD, n. [*See* STEWARD.] --*Court of the lord high-steward*, a tribunal instituted for the trial of peers indicted for treason or felony, or for misprision of either. When a peer is indicted for treason, felony, or misprision, the sovereign creates a lord high-steward *pro hâc vice*, by commission under the great seal; but during a session of Parliament the trial is not properly in the court of the lord high-steward, but before the high court of Parliament. A lord high-steward is, however, always appointed to regulate the proceedings.
HIGH'-STRUNG, a. Strung to a full tone or a high pitch; high-spirited; proud; obstinate.
HIGHT,† n. (hite) [Sax.] Height. *On hight* [Fr. *en haut*], in a high voice; aloud. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]
HIGHT,† pp. or a. [add.] Intrusted. [*Spenser*]
HIGHT,† v t. To promise; to intrust, to direct; to command. [*See* HIGHTH]
HIGH'TE,† pp. (hi'te) [*See* HIGHT] Called; named. [*Chaucer.*]
HIGH'-TIME, n. Quite time; full time for the occasion or the time when anything is to be done.
HIGH'-TREASON, n. The crime of treachery and infidelity to the lawful sovereign; the highest civil offence. [*See* TREASON]
HIGH'-VOICED, a. Having a strong tone of voice.
HIGH'WAY-ROBBER, n. One who robs on or near the highway; a highwayman
HIGH'WAY-ROBBERY, n. Robbery committed on or near the highway.
HIJE'RA, HEJI'RA, n. *See* HEGIRA.
HILAR'ITY, n [add.] A pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits.
HILD,† a. [Sax.] Covered; concealed [*Spenser.*]
HILD, for HELD. [*Shak.*]
HILD'ING, a. Cowardly; spiritless; as, a *hilding* fellow. [*Shak.*]
HILL, v t. To form hills, or small elevations of earth.
HILL'INESS, n The state of being hilly.
HILL'TOP, n. The top or summit of a hill.
HIM, for HIMSELF. [*Spenser.*]
HIMAN'TOPUS, n. The long-legged plovers, or stilt-birds, a genus of grallatorial birds, distinguished by the great length of their legs. [*See* STILT-BIRD.]
HIMSELVE',† HIMSELV'EN,† *pronoun.* Himself. [*Chaucer.*]
HIND'-BERRY, n. A sort of raspberry.
HIND'-CALF, n. A hart of the first year.
HIN'DER, v. t. [add.] To disappoint; to balk; to prevent from obtaining.
HIN'DER-END, n. Extremity; termination.—Applied in a *ludicrous* sense to the buttocks or backside. [*Scotch.*]
HIND'EREST,† a. *superl.* of *Hind.* [Sax.] Hindmost. [*Chaucer.*]

HIN'DERLANDS, HIN'DERLANS, HIN'DERLETS, HIN'DERLINS, } n. Hinder parts; buttocks; the posteriors. [*Scotch.*]

HIND'LEY'S SCREW, *n.* A screw cut on a solid whose sides are arcs of the pitch circle of a wheel into which the


Hindley's Screw.

screw is intended to work. It is so named from its having been first employed by Mr. Hindley of York.

HINDOSTAN'EE, *n.* The language of the Hindoos.

HINDOSTAN'EE, *a.* Relating to the Hindoos, or to Hindostan.

HINDOSTAN'Y, *a* Same as HINDOSTANEE.

HIN'DRANCE, *n* The act of impeding or restraining motion.—2. Impediment, that which stops progression or advance; obstruction. [*See* HINDERANCE.]

HINE,† *n* A hind; a servant in husbandry. [*Chaucer*]

HINGE'-JOINT, *n.* Ginglymus, a species of articulation resembling a hinge, in which the bones move upon each other in two directions only; viz., forwards and backwards. Examples of this kind of joint occur in the elbow, the wrist, the knee, the ankle, the lower jaw, &c.

HINGE-MARGIN, *n* The hinge of bivalves, composed of the ligament, the cartilage, and the teeth.

HINK, *n.* A hook or twibil for reaping.

HIN'NY, *n.* Honey.—*My hinny*, my darling. [*Scotch*]

HIN'NY, *n.* for HINNEY [add] A mule.

HINOID'EUS, *a.* In *bot*, when the veins proceed entirely from the midrib of a leaf, and are parallel and undivided, as in the ginger-worts

HINT'INGLY, *adv.* In a hinting manner; suggestingly.

HIP, HEP, } *n.* [add.] The ripe fruit of plants of the rose tribe. It is also termed *Haw.*

HIP'PA, *n.* A genus of anomurous decapod crustaceans, the species of which seem to be fond of working in the sand. *H. talpoida* is called sand-bug in North America.

HIPPAR'CHEA, *n.* [Gr.] Meadow brown butterfly, a genus of lepidopterous insects, of which there are several British species.

HIP'PED ROOF, *n.* [*See* HIP-ROOF.]

HIPPOBOS'CIDÆ, *n.* [Gr. ἵππος, a horse, and βοσκω, to feed.] Forest flies, a family of dipterous insects, parasitic on birds and quadrupeds. The type is the genus Hippobosca, or horse-fly.

HIPPOBRO'MA, *n.* [Gr. ἵππος, and βρωμα, food.] A genus of plants, nat. order Lobeliaceæ. The only species is *H. longiflora*, an herbaceous plant, a native of Jamaica, and other West Indian islands. It is one of the most poisonous of plants. Horses are said to be violently purged after eating it.

HIP'POCAMP, *n.* *See* HIPPOCAMPUS.

HIPPOCAM'PUS, *n.* [add.] In *myth.*, the name given to sea-horses with two


Hippocampus

feet, which drew the car of Neptune and other deities

HIP'POCRAS, instead of HIPPOCRASS.

HIPPOC'RATES' SLEEVE, instead of HIPPOCRATES' SLEEVE.

HIPPOCRAT'IC, *a.* instead of HIPPOCRATIC.

HIPPOCRAT'IC FACE, instead of HIPPOCRATIC FACE.

HIP'POCRENE, instead of HIPPOCRENE.

HIP'PODAMES, for HIPPOPOTAMUSES. [*Spenser.*]

HIPPOPATHOL'OGY, *n* [Gr. ἵππος, and *pathology.*] The science of veterinary medicine; the pathology or doctrine of the diseases of the horse.

HIP'POPUS, *n.* [Gr. ἵππος, and πους, a foot.] A genus of conchifers, of which there is but one known recent species, the *H. maculatus*, or bear's-paw clam, from the Indian Ocean This shell is to be seen in most collections, and is much prized for its beauty.

HIPPU'RIS, *n.* [add.] In *anat.*, the final division of the spinal marrow, also termed *cauda-equina*, or horse's-tail.

HIP'PUS PUPIL'LÆ, *n* [L.] A peculiar motion of the iris, which causes the pupil to dilate and expand alternately.

HIR,† *pos. pron.* [Sax.] Their, her. [*Chaucer.*]

HIRD'IE-GIRD'IE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy; disorderly; in reckless confusion [*Scotch.*]

HIRD'UM-DIRD'UM, *n.* Confused noisy mirth or revelry. [*Scotch*]

HIRE, *n.* [add.] Reward for base or illegal service; a bribe.

HIRE,† *pron.* Her; herself. [*Chaucer.*]

HIRE'MAN,† *n.* [Sax *hiran*, to obey] A subject —In *Scotland*, a hired servant.

HI'REN,† *n.* A strumpet.

HIRESELF',† HIRESELVE',† or HIRESELV'EN,† *pronoun.* Herself [*Chaucer.*]

HIR'ING, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a contract by which a qualified property may be transferred to the hirer. Hiring is always for a price, stipend, or recompense.

HIRS,† *pos. pron.* Theirs. [*Chaucer.*]

HIR'SEL, HIR'SLE, } *v i.* To move forward with a rustling noise along a rough surface; to move sideways in a sitting or lying posture upon the ground, or otherwise, by means of the hands only. [*Scotch*]

HIRUNDIN'IDÆ, *n.* A family of fissirostral birds containing the swallows.

HIRUN'DO, *n.* The swallow, a genus of fissirostral or wide-gaping birds. [*See* SWALLOW.]

HISN, for HIS. [*Vulgar.*]

HISPAN'ICISM, *n.* A Spanish phrase or idiom.

HIS'PIDÆ, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects, of which the type is the genus Hispa. These insects are popularly known in the United States by the name of little leaf-beetles. The larvæ burrow under the skin of the leaves of plants, especially those of apple-trees. One small species (*Hispa testacea*) is found in this country.

HIS'TER, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, known by the name of mimic-beetles, from the Latin *histrio*, a stage-mimic, so named from the power they have of contracting their limbs, and counterfeiting death. They are found very abundantly, in the spring, in the dung of horses and cows.

HISTOG'ENY, *n.* [Gr ἱστος, a web or tissue, and γεννaω, to engender or produce.] The formation of the organic tissues.

HISTOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ἱστος, a tissue, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of the organic tissues.

HISTOLOG'IC, HISTOLOG'ICAL, } *a.* Pertaining to histology.

HISTOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in histology, or the doctrine of the organic tissues.

HISTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ἱστος, a web or tissue, and λογος, discourse.] In *phys.*, the doctrine of the tissues which enter into the formation of an animal or vegetable, and its various organs. This branch of physiological inquiry requires to be prosecuted with the aid of microscopes of the best description.

HISTON'OMY, *n.* [Gr ἱστος, a tissue, and νομος, a law] The history of the laws which preside over the formation and arrangement of the organic tissues.

HISTOR'ICAL, *a.*. [add] *Historical painting*, that branch of the art of painting which embodies a story in one picture, and invests it with the warmth of poetry.

HISTOR'ICAL SENSE, *n* That meaning of a passage which is deduced from the circumstances of time, place, &c., under which it was written; the primary sense, as opposed to any secondary or remoter one.

HISTORIETTE, *n.* [Fr.] A pretty story; a tale; a novel.

HISTORIOGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Relating to historiography.

HIS'TORY, *v. t.* To record; to relate. [*Shak.*]

HIS'TORY-PAINTING, *n.* The art of representing historical subjects by the pencil.

HIT, *n.* [add.] A striking expression or turn of thought, which seems to be peculiarly applicable, or to *hit* the point.

HITH'ERWARDS, *adv.* Same as HITHERWARD.

HIVES, *n.* [add.] The popular name in the north of England and in Scotland for the *varicella globularis* of Willan, a variety of the chicken-pox.

HIV'ING, *ppr.* Collecting into a hive.

HIZ'ZY, HIZ'ZIE, HIS'SIE, } *n.* A hussy. [*Scotch.*]

H.M.S. An abbreviation for his or her Majesty's ship or service.

HO, *v. i.* To call out; an old sea-term. [*See* HOY.]

HOAST, HOASTE, } *n.* A cough. [*Scotch.*]

HOAST'MAN,† *n.* A coal-fitter; one of an ancient guild fraternity in Newcastle, who were concerned in selling or shipping coal.

HO'AZIN, *n.* A bird of the gallinaceous order, of the genus Opisthocomus It is a native of S. America, has a short thick bill, and is distinguished by its occipital crest of long feathers, whence is derived its scientific name.

HOB'BLE, *v. i.* or *t.* To dance. [*Scotch.*]
HOB'BLER, *n.* [add.] A kind of horse-soldier in Ireland who rode upon a hobby.
HOB'BLESHOW, } *n.* A hubbub; a
HOB'BILSHOW, } tumult; an uproar. [*Scotch.*]
HOB'BY, *n.* [add.] The *Falco subbuteo* of Linn., a bird of the hawk kind, formerly used in the humbler walks of falconry, chiefly for catching larks and other small birds.
HOBBYHORS'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or having a hobbyhorse; eccentric [*Low.*]
HOBBYHORS'ICALLY, *adv.* Oddly, whimsically. [*Low.*]
HOB'NOB, *adv.* At random; come what will. [*Shak.*]
HOCHE'POT,† *n.* [*See* HOTCHPOT.] [*Chaucer.*]
HOCK'EY, *n.* [add.] A game at ball played with a club curved at the lower end. Also termed *Hawkey.* [*Local.*]
HOCQUETEUR',† *n.* [Old Fr.] A knight of the post, a decayed man; a basket-carrier.
HOD'DEN-GRAY, *n.* [Qu. from Eng. *hoiden*, rustic.] Cloth manufactured from wool in its natural state, without being dyed; in former times much worn by the Scottish peasantry. [*Scotch.*]
HOD'DLE, *v. i.* To waddle. [*Scotch.*]
HOD'DY, *n.* Another name for the carrion-crow.
HOE, *n.* The picked shark (*Acanthias vulgaris*) is so called in Orkney.
HOE'-MOTHER (contracted into HOMER), *n.* The name in Orkney of the basking-shark.
HOG, *n.* [add.] All the varieties of the domestic hog are derived from the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*). [*See* SUIDÆ.]—In the game of *curling*, a stone which does not go over the distance-score.
HOG'-GUM, *n.* A resinous substance burning with a smoke, and yielding an aromatic, agreeable odour; it is astringent, vulnerary, and diuretic. It is applied to fresh wounds, sores, gonorrhœa, and as a plaster in gout and rheumatism. The plant which produced it was long supposed to be *Rhus metopium*, one of the Terebinthaceæ; but it has now been proved to be the *Moronobea coccinea*,



Hog-gum, *Moronobea coccinea.*

of the natural order Guttiferæ, and found not only in Jamaica, but in St Domingo, under the name of *bois à cochon*, in Guiana under that of *mani*, and in Brazil, where it is called *mani* or *ouani*. In Jamaica it is called the *hog-gum*, *hog-doctor's-gum*, *doctor's-gum*, and *boar-tree*.
HOG'LOUSE, *n.* A crustacean of the genus Oniscus, belonging to the order Isopoda. In Scotland the species are generally called "slaters," from being found under stones and slates.
HOG'MANAY, *n.* [*Etym. uncertain.*] The name given by the vulgar to the last day of the year, and also to an entertainment given to a visitor on that day; or to a gift conferred on those who apply for it, according to ancient custom. [*Scotch.*]
HOG'SCORE, *n.* A distance-line in curling, drawn across the rink or course. [*Scotch.*]
HOG'-SHOUTHER, *n.* A game in which those who amuse themselves justle each other by the shoulders. [*Scotch.*]
HOG'-SHOUTHER, *v. i.* To justle with the shoulder. [*Scotch.*]
HOG'-SKIN, *n.* Tanned leather made of the skins of swine.
HOG'-WAL'LOW, *n.* The name given to rough ground on some of the western prairies of North America, from its having the appearance of having been rooted or torn up by hogs.
HOIST, *n.* In *mech.*, an elevating machine for goods.
HOKE-DAY, *n.* *See* HOCK-DAY.
HOK'ER,† *n.* [Sax. *hokerlich.*] Frowardness. [*Chaucer.*]
HOK'ERLY,† *adv.* Frowardly. [*Chaucer.*]
HOLD, *v. t.* [add.] *To hold a good wind.* [*See* WEATHERLY.]
HOLD,† } *n.* A governor or chief officer.
WOLD,† }
HOLD'-BACK, *n.* [add.] The iron in the thill of a wheel-carriage to which a part of the harness is attached, in order to enable the animal to hold back the carriage.
HOLD'EN,† *pp.* of *Hold.* Obliged. [*Chaucer.*]
HOLD'ER, *n.* [add.] A payee of a bill of exchange or a promissory note.
HOLD'ING-OVER, *n.* In *law*, the keeping possession of land after expiration of a term in it.
HOLE,† } *a.* [Sax.] Entire; whole,
HOL,† } sound. [*Chaucer.*]
HOL'LER, for HOLLAO. [*Vulgar.*]
HOL'LOW-SPAR, *n.* The mineral called also *chiastolite.*
HOL'LY, *n.* [add.] The holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), an evergreen oak, often called *holly-oak.*
HOL'LY,† *adv.* Entirely, wholly. [*Chaucer.*]
HOLOGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Relating to a holograph; written by the hand of him from whom it comes.
HOLOTHU'RIA, *n.* *See* TREPANG.
HOLOTHU'RIDÆ, *n.* A family of echinoderms, called from their shape and appearance, sea-cucumbers. The type of the family is the genus Holothuria.
HOL'OUR,† *n.* [Sax.] A whoremonger. [*Chaucer.*]
HOLT,† for HOLDETH. [*Chaucer.*]
HO'LY, *a.* [add.] *Holy water font*, the vessel containing the holy-water, carried about in Roman Catholic processions. *Holy-water clerk*, a contemptuous name for a poor scholar; also, a person who carried the holy-water.
HO'LY-CRUEL, *a.* Cruel from excess of holiness. [*Shak.*]
HO'LY-ORDERS, *n.* The character, office, or service, by which a person is set apart or consecrated to the duties of a clergyman. [*See* ORDER.]
HO'LY-ROOD DAY, *n.* [add.] The fourteenth day of September, called also *holy-cross day.*
HO'LY-STONE, *v. t.* To scrub the deck of a vessel with the stone called by seamen a *holy-stone.*
HO'LY-WATER STONE, *n.* The basin for holy-water, usually of stone or marble.
HOM'AGE, *n.* [add.] *Homage ancestral* is where a man and his ancestors have, time out of mind, held their land of the lord by homage.—*Simple homage*, a mere acknowledgment of tenure without fealty or the services consequent upon it.—*Liege homage*, a homage which included fealty and certain services.
HOM'AGE, *v. t.* [add.] To subject in token of reverence and fealty. [*Cowley.*]
HOM'AGE-JURY, *n.* A jury in a court-baron, consisting of tenants that do homage, who are to inquire and make presentments of the death of tenants, surrenders, admittances, and the like.
HOMAG'IUM, *n.* [Law Lat.] Homage.
HOME, *a.* [add.] Relating to one's country or dwelling-place, domestic, opposed to *foreign*; as, *home* manufactures.
HOME, *adv.* [add.] In *marine lang.*, the proper position of anything. The sheets of a sail are said to be *home* when the clues are hauled chock out to the sheave-holes.
HOME'-DEPARTMENT, *n.* That department of the executive government in which the interior affairs of the country are regulated.
HOME'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling or like home.
HOME'-OFFICE, *n.* The governmental office in which the affairs of the home-department are transacted.
HOMEOPATH'IC, instead of HOMEOPATHET'IC.
HOMEOPATH'ICALLY, instead of HOMEOPATHET'ICALLY.
HOMEOP'ATHIST, instead of HOMEO'PATHIST.
HOMEOP'ATHY, instead of HOMEO'PATHY.
HO'MER, *n.* *See* HOE-MOTHER.
HOMER'ICAL, *a.* Same as HOMERIC.
HOME'-SEC'RETARY, *n.* The secretary of state for the home department.
HOME'-SICK, *a.* Ill from being absent from home; affected with home-sickness.
HOME'SOCKEN. *See* HAMESUCKEN.
HOME'SPUN, *n.* Cloth made at home; as, he was dressed in *homespun.*
HOME'WARD, *a.* Being in the direction of home.
HOMILET'IC, } *a.* [add.] Relat-
HOMILET'ICAL, } ing to homiletics. *This is the most usual sense of the word.* [*See* HOMILETICS in this *Supp.*]
HOMILET'ICS, *n.* The art of preaching; that branch of practical theology which teaches the principles of adapting the discourses of the pulpit to the spiritual benefit of the hearers, and the best methods which ministers of the gospel should pursue for instructing their hearers by their doctrines and example.
HOM'INES, *n.* [L. plur. of *homo*, a man.] In *law*, feudatory tenants, who claimed a privilege of having their causes, &c., tried only in their lord's court.
HOM'INY, *n.* *See* HOMMONY.
HOM'LINESS,† *n.* Homeliness; do-

mestic management; familiarity. [*Chaucer.*]

HŎM′LY,† *a.* Homely; domestic; plain; simple. [*Chaucer.*]

HO′MO. [Gr. ὁμος, one and the same.] A Greek term used in composition to denote similarity; resemblance; sameness.

HO′MOCER′CAL, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, and κερκος, the tail of a beast.] A term applied to those fishes which have tails with rays regularly diverging from the back-bone, as in the herring and trout. [*See* HETEROCERCAL in this *Supp.*]


Tail of Herring

HOMODRO′MAL, *a.* Same as HOMODROMOUS.

HOMŒOPATH′IC, *a* instead of HOMŒO′PATHIC.

HOMŒOPATH′ICAL, *a.* Same as HOMŒOPATHIC.

HOMŒOPATH′ICALLY, *adv* In a homœopathic manner

HOMŒOP′ATHIST, *n.* One who is versed in or practises homœopathy.

HOMŒOP′ATHY, *n* instead of HOMŒO′PATHY. [add.] This method of curing diseases is founded on resemblances, expressed in the Latin phrase "*similia similibus curantur*," like is cured by like, and stands in direct opposition to the system founded upon the principle of treating diseases by their opposites, and which is termed *heteropathy*.

HOMOGE′NEAL, or **HOMOGE′NEOUS,** *a.* After the words, "such as have one common radical part," add, as $\sqrt[3]{a}$ $\sqrt[3]{b}$.

HOMOIOU′SIAN, *a* Having a similar nature.

HOMOIOU′SIANS, *n. See* HOMOOIOUSIANS

HOMOLOG′ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to homology, having a structural affinity [*See* HOMOLOGY in this *Supp*]

HOMOL′OGOUS, *a* [add.] The *homologous* terms of a proportion are either the two antecedents, or the two consequents

HOM′OLOGUE, *n* [Gr ὁμος, and λογος] In *nat. history*, the same organ in different animals, under every variety of form and function.

HOMOL′OGY, *n.* [Gr ὁμος, and λογος] In *physical science*, affinity depending on structure, and not merely on similarity of form or use

HOMOMORPH′OUS, *a* [Gr ὁμος, and μορφη form] Of similar form, a term applied to some neuropterous insects, which, in their larva state, are similar in form to the perfect insect, though destitute of wings.

HOM′ONY, *n. See* HOMMONY.

HOM′OPHONE, *n* [Fr., from Gr ὁμος, and φωνη, sound.] A letter or character expressing a like sound with another.

HOMOP′TERA, instead of HOMO′PTERA.

HOMOP′TERANS, *n* Same as HOMOPTERA.

HOMOT′ROPAL, *a.* instead of HOMOTROPAL, [add.] Applied to an embryo, the radicle of which joints to the hilum or base of the seed; and to an ovule, whose apex is at the opposite end from the hilum; a homotropal ovule produces a seed which has an antitropal embryo, while a homotropal embryo is the result of an anatropal ovule.

HOMUN′CULUS, *n.* [L.] A manikin; a dwarf.

HONDE,† *n.* [Sax.] A hand.—*An hondebrede*, a hand's-breadth. [*Chaucer.*]

HOND′EN,† *n. plur.* Hands. [*Chaucer.*]

HON′EST,† *a.* [add.] Creditable; honourable; becoming a person of rank. [*Chaucer.*]

HONESTETEE′,† / **HON′ESTEE,†** *n.* [Fr.] Virtue; decency; good manners. [*Chaucer.*]

HON′ESTY, *n.* [add.] Liberality. [*Shak.*]

HŎN′EY, *n.* [add.] *Virgin-honey*, honey produced by the young bees that have never swarmed, and which spontaneously runs out of the comb, owing to its purity.—*Clarified honey*, honey melted in a water-bath, and freed from scum. —*Acetated honey*, clarified honey and acetic acid; oxymel.—*Honey of borax*, clarified honey and borax.

HŎN′EY, *v. i.* To talk fondly. [*Shak.*]

HŎN′EY-BUZZARD, *n.* The *Pernis apivorus*, one of the most elegant of the British birds of prey, or rather of such migratory species as become occasional visitants here. It feeds on bees, wasps, &c.

HŎN′EYEDNESS, *n.* Sweetness; allurement.

HŎN′EY-GUIDE, *n.* [add.] The honey-guides form a genus of the cuckoo family, to which the name of *indicators* has been given. Their skin is very tough, and impenetrable by the sting of a bee.

HŎN′EY-SUCKERS, / **HŎN′EY-EATERS,** *n.* Meliphagidæ, a family of tenuirostral birds, peculiar to New Holland and the neighbouring islands. Besides the juices of flowers, and the insects obtained with them, many of these birds feed on berries. One species is the *Anthochæra mellivora*, or bush wattle-bird; another, the *Meliphaga australasiana*, or Australian honey-eater.

HONG, *n.* [add.] The Chinese name for the foreign factories situated at Canton —*Hong merchants*, those persons who are alone legally permitted to trade with foreigners. They are ten in number, and are always held responsible by the government for paying all duties on imports or exports in foreign vessels

HONG,† *v. t.* or *i* To hang. [*Chaucer*]

HON′ORARY, *a* and *n.* Misplaced: *see* after HONOURABLY.

HON′ORARY FEUDS, *n.* In *law*, titles of nobility descendible to the eldest son, exclusive of all the rest

HON′ORARY SERVICES, *n.* In *law*, services incident to grand serjeanty, and commonly annexed to some honour.

HONORIF′IC, *a.* Conferring honour.

HON′OUR, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a seigniory of several manors, held under one baron or lord paramount; also, those dignities, or privileges, degrees of nobility, knighthood, and other titles, which flow from the crown.—*Honours of war* [*See* WAR.] —*Honour-courts*, courts held within honours, or seigniories.—*Honour bright!* a protestation of honour among the vulgar

HON′OURABLE, *a.* [add.] A title of quality bestowed upon the younger children of earls, and the children of viscounts and barons; also, upon persons enjoying trust and honour, and collectively on the House of Commons, and the East India Company.—*Right honourable*, a title given to all peers and peeresses of the United Kingdom; to the eldest sons, and all the daughters of peers above the rank of viscount; to all privy-councillors, and to some civic functionaries, as the lord-mayors of London and Dublin.

HON′OURABLENESS, *n.* [add.] Reputableness; creditableness; respectability.

HONT, for HUNT. [*Chaucer.*]

HON′Y-SWETE,† *a.* Sweet as honey. [*Chaucer.*]

HOOD, *n.* [add.] The foremost and aftermost planks of a vessel's bottom, both inside and outside.—*Hooding-ends*, or *hood-ends*, those ends of the planks which fit into rebates of the stem or stern post.—Also, a covering for a companion-hatch, for a mortar, &c., and a piece of tarred canvas put on the ends of standing rigging.

HOOD. In *composition.* [add.] *Headlesse hood*, headlessness. [*Spenser.*]

HOOD′-CAP, *n* A species of seal, the *Stemmatopus cristatus*, found in the arctic seas, so called from an appendage on the head which the animal inflates when it is angry or excited.

HOOD′-ENDS, / **HOOD′ING-ENDS** *See* HOOD in this *Supp.*

HOOD′IE-CRAW, *n.* The hooded crow; the carrion-crow. [*Scotch.*]

HOOD′-SHEAF, *n.* A sheaf used to cover other sheaves when set up in shocks.

HOOF′-SHĀPED, *a.* Shaped like a hoof.

HOOK, *n.* [add.] In *New York*, a name given to several angular points in the North and East rivers; as, *Sandy Hook*, *Powles's Hook*, &c.

HOOK, *v. t* [add] To steal. [*Vulgar.*]

HOOK′-LAND, *n.* Land ploughed and sowed every year.

HOOL, *n.* The husk; the hull; the covering; the slough. [*Scotch.*]

HOOL′IE, *a* Slow; cautious; careful [*Scotch*]

HOOL′IE, *adv* Slowly; cautiously; softly; carefully; moderately.—*Hoolie and fairly*, softly and smoothly; cautiously and moderately. [*Scotch.*]

HOOP-ASH, *n.* The North American tree *Celtis crassifolia.*—*Hoop-petticoat*, the plant *Narcissus bulbocodium.*

HOOP′Œ, *n.* [add] [*See* UPUPA.]

HOOS′IER, *n.* In the *United States*, a term applied to the citizens of the state of Indiana.

HOOT, / **HOUT,** / **HOOTS,** *interj.* A term expressive of dissatisfaction, of some degree of irritation, and sometimes of disbelief, equivalent to the Eng. *fy*, or *tut*, *tush*, *pshaw*, &c. [*Scotch.*]

HOOT′ING, *n.* [add.] The cry of an owl.

HOOVE, / **HOOV′EN,** *n.* A disease of cattle in which the stomach is inflated by gas, caused generally by eating too much green food

HOOV′ED, for HOVERED. [*Spenser*]

HŌPE, *v. i.* [add.] To trust

HŌPE, *v. t.* [add] To expect [*Shak*]

HŌPES, *n. plur* Expectations. [*Shak.*]

HOP-O′-MY-THUMB, *n.* A very diminutive person. [*Vulgar.*]

HOP′PER, *n.* [add] A box-frame or funnel for supplying fuel to a close furnace, &c. Sometimes written *Hoppet.*

HOP′PESTERES,† *n.* [Sax.] Dancers. [*Chaucer.*]

HOP′PING-DICK, *n.* The local name of a species of thrush, the *Merula leucogenys*, a bird common in Jamaica, who, in his lively and familiar manners, as well as his sable plumage, his clear, rich, and mellow song, greatly resembles the English blackbird.

HOP′PLES, *n. plur.* Fetters for the legs of horses or other animals when turned out to graze. [*Local*]

HOP'-PŌLE, *n.* *See* HOP.
HOP'-SCOTCH, *n.* A play among boys. The word *scotch* refers to lines which are *scotched* or traced on the ground, over which the player can pass only by hopping.
HORD,† *n.* [Sax.] A hoard; treasure; a private place fit for the keeping of treasure. [*Chaucer.*]
HORDE'OLUM, *n.* [L. dimin. of *hordeum.*] A stye, or small tumour on the eyelids, resembling a barley-corn.
HŌRE,† } *a.* [Sax.] Hoary; gray.
HOOR,† } [*Chaucer.*]
HŌRE,† *a.* [*See* HOAR.] Musty; mouldy; sordid. [*Spenser.*]
HORI'ZON, *n.* [add.] *Artificial horizon,* a contrivance for enabling the mariner to obtain altitudes of the heavenly bodies when the horizon of the sea is obscured by fog, or concealed by intervening land. It consists of a small hollow trough containing quicksilver or any other fluid, the surface of which affords a reflected image of a celestial body.
HORN, *n.* [add.] *A horn,* a glass of liquor.
HORN'-BILL, *n.* [add.] The species represented in the cut is the rhinoceros horn-bill (*Buceros rhinoceros*), so named from its being furnished with an immense appendage in the form of a reverted horn, at the base of the upper mandible.
HORN'BLENDE-ROCK, *n.* Primitive greenstone, a crystalline compound of hornblende and felspar.
HORN'BLENDE-SLATE, *n.* A primary rock composed of crystals of hornblende, often intermixed with felspar. It is generally of a distinct slaty structure.
HORNBLEND'IC, *a.* instead of HORNBLEN'DIC.
HORNBLEND'IC CLAY-SLATE, *n.* A rock of the Cambrian group, composed of clay-slate, in which crystals of hornblende and actinolite are interspersed.
HORNBLEND'IC GRANITE, *n.* A variety of granite, in which hornblende supplies the place of mica.
HORN'ED HORSE, *n.* The gnu, *which see.*
HORN'-MĀKER, *n.* A maker of cuckolds. [*Shak.*]
HORN'-POCK, *n.* A form of small-pox in which the pimples are imperfectly suppurating, ichorous, or horny, and semi-transparent.
HORNS, *n. plur.* In *ships,* the outer ends of the cross-trees.
HORN'Y-FROG, *n.* The prominence in the hollow of a horse's foot.
HOROLOG'IUM, *n.* [L.] The Horologe or Clock, a southern constellation consisting of twelve stars. It is cut by a line passing through Canopus to the southern part of Eridanus.
HOROLOG'IUM FLORÆ, *n.* In *bot.,* a time-paper of flowers; a table explaining the period at which the same flowers expand in different latitudes.
HOROM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. ὥρα, an hour, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument to measure hours.
HOR'OSCŌPER, } *n.* One versed in
HOROS'CŌPIST, } horoscopy.
HOROS'COPY, instead of HOR'OSCOPY.
HOR'OWE,† *a.* [Sax.] Foul. [*Chaucer.*]
HOR'RIBLETE,† *n.* [Fr.] Horribleness. [*Chaucer.*]
HOR'ROR, *n.* [add.] *The horrors,* a result of habits of inebriation; a state of extreme bodily and mental agitation, occasioned by the withdrawal of the customary stimulus.
HORS,† *n. pl.* [Sax.] Horses. [*Chaucer.*]
HORSE,† *n.* Hoarse. [*Chaucer.*]
HORSE, *v. t.* [add.] To support or bear up from the ground, as a horse does his rider. [*Shak.*]—To flog a schoolboy, by placing him on the back of another person.
HORSE'-BARRACKS, *n.* Barracks for cavalry.
HORSE'-COWPER, *n.* A horse-dealer. [*Scotch.*]
HORSE'-DOCTOR, *n.* One who cures horses.
HORSE'-FINCH, *n.* A local name for that common bird the chaffinch (*Fringilla cœlebs*).
HORSE'-FOOT, *n.* In the *United States,* the common name of a crustacean of the genus Polyphemus, so called from its resemblance to a horse's hoof.
HORSE'-HOE, *n.* A sort of hoe or harrow drawn by a horse.
HORSE'-IRON, } *n.* A kind of
HORS'ING-IRON, } caulking used for *horsing-up,* that is, *hardening in* the oakum of a vessel's seams.
HORSE'-JOCK'EYSHIP, *n.* The state or quality of a horse-jockey.
HORSE'LY, *adv.* In the manner of a horse. Applied to a horse, as *manly* is to a man. [*Ludicrous.*]
HORSE'-MACK'EREL, *n.* A species of fish, the scad (*Caranx trachurus*).
HORSE'-RĀKE, *n.* A large rake drawn by a horse.
HORSE'-SHŌE, *a.* Having the form of a horse-shoe; as, a *horse-shoe* magnet.
HORSE'-SHOEING, *n.* The act or employment of shoeing horses.
HORSE'-STEALING, *n.* The crime of stealing a horse or horses.
HORSE'-TAIL, *n.* [add.] A Turkish standard. [*See* TAIL.]
HORSE'-WOMAN, *n.* A woman who rides on horseback.
HORS'LY,† *adv.* After the manner of a horse. [*Chaucer.*]
HOSE, *n.* [add.] The hollow part of a spade, or other tool of a similar kind, which receives the end of the shaft or handle.
HOS'PICE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *hospitium.*] A term applied to convents in some of the passes of the Alps for the entertainment of travellers.
HOS'PITAL, *n.* [add.] Hospitals are eleemosynary corporations, and are either *aggregate,* in which the master or warden and his brethren have the estate of inheritance; or *sole,* in which the master, &c., only has the estate in him, and the brethren or sisters, having college and common seal in them, must consent, or the master alone has the estate, not having college or common seal.
HOS'PITALE,† *n.* An inn. [*Spenser.*]
HOSPI''TIUM, *n.* [L.] Among *old writers,* a place or inn for the reception of strangers, but in modern times an hospice,—*which see* in this *Supp.* In *law,* an inn of court.
HOSS, for HORSE. [*Vulgar.*]
HOS'TEL,† *n.* An inn.
HOS'TELER,† } *n.* An innkeeper.
HOS'TLER,† }
HOS'TELERE,† *n.* [Fr.] An innkeeper. [*Chaucer.*]
HOS'TILEMENTS,† *n. plur.* Household furniture. [*Chaucer.*]
HOS'TLER, *n.* [add.] Generally pron. os'ler.
HOT'-BED, *n.* [add.] A place which favours rapid growth or development; as, a *hot-bed* of sedition.
HŌTE,† } *pp.* of *Hete.* Called. [*See*
HO'TEN,† } HIGHT.] [*Chaucer.*]
HOT'-PRESS, *v. t.* To press paper, &c., between hot plates.
HOT'-PRESSED, *pp.* or *a.* Pressed between hot plates, as paper.
HOT'TENTOT, instead of HOTTENTOT.
HOT'TENTOT-CHERRY, instead of HOTTENTOT-CHERRY.
HOT'-WATER ORDEAL. *See* ORDEAL.
HOT'-WELL, *n.* In *condensing steam-engines,* a reservoir for receiving the warm water which the air-pump draws off from the condenser. Part of this water is used to feed the boiler, and for this purpose it is drawn off from the hot-well by means of the feed-pump.
HOUFF, } *n.* A haunt; a chief place of
HOWFF, } resort; a house; a burial-place. [*Scotch.*]
HOUGH'ER, *n.* (hok'er.) One who houghs or hamstrings.
HOUND, *n.* [add.] In *modern common parlance,* this term is often contemptuously applied to individuals; as, a *sly hound,* a *low hound,* a selfish, greedy, rapacious, quirking fellow, who will alike employ fair or foul means for the attainment of his purpose.
HOUND, *v. t.* [add.] *To hound,* or *hound out,* to ferret out; to set on; to encourage to do injury to others. [*Scotch.*]
HOUND'-FISH, *n.* A name of certain fishes of the shark family. The *Squalus mustelus,* smooth hound-fish, grows to the length of three or four feet, and is esteemed delicate food among the Hebrides.
HOUNE,† *n.* for HOUND. [*Chaucer.*]
HOUP'ED,† *n. pret.* of *Hoop.* Hooped or hollowed. [*Chaucer.*]
HOUR'-GLASS STAND, *n.* The stand for an hour-glass.
HOUS'AGE, *n.* A fee paid for housing goods by a carrier, or at a wharf, quay, &c.
HOUSE, *n.* [add.] In *mercantile affairs,* a firm or commercial establishment; as, the *house of Baring and Brothers.*—*House of correction,* a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, vagrants, trespassers, &c.
HOUSE'-ENGINE, *n.* In *mech.,* a steam-engine which is so constructed as to depend to some extent on the building in which it is contained, and is not independent or portable. Mostly all large land-engines are thus dependent, and therefore come under the denomination of house-engines.
HOUS'ELED,† *pp.* Having received the eucharist.—*To ben houseled,* to receive the sacrament. [*Chaucer.*]
HOUS'EN, *n.* *Old plur. of House.*
HOUSE'-PĀINTER, *n.* One who paints houses.
HOUSE'-RENT, *n.* Rent paid for the use of a house.
HOUSE'-SPARROW, *n.* A species of sparrow, the *Fringilla domestica.*
HOUSE'-SPIDER, *n.* A spider that infests houses (*Tegenaria domestica* of naturalists).
HOUSE'-STEWARD, *n.* A domestic employed in the care and management of a family.
HOUSE'-SWALLOW, *n.* A species of swallow, the *Hirundo urbica.*
HOUSE'-TAX, *n.* An assessed tax on dwelling-houses.
HOUSE'WIFE'SKEP, } *n.* House-
HUS'SIE'SKEP, } wifery.

HOUS'IA,† } **HOUSSE,†** } *n.* [Fr. *housse.*] An outer garment combining cloak and tunic.

HOUS'ING, *n.* [add.] A saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth.—In *arch.*, a niche for a statue.—In *com.*, the putting of goods under shelter. One of the charges at public docks is for *housing*.

HOOT'-FIE! } **HOOT'-AWA!** } *interj.* Pshaw; nonsense; fy. [*Scotch.*]

HOVE, *n.* A disease of sheep; wind-colic.

HOV'ED,† *pp.* [*See* HOVE.] Hovered [*Spenser.*]

HOV'ERINGLY, *adv.* In a hovering manner.

HOW'EL, *n.* A cooper's tool for smoothing the inside of a cask.

HOWEV'ER, *adv.* [add.] In whatsoever state.

HOWK'IT, *pp.* Dug out. [*See* HOWK.] [*Scotch.*]

HOWM, *n.* A holm. [*Scotch.*]

HOWRES,† *n plur.* [Fr. *heures.*] Prayers or devotions at stated hours; a book of prayers or devotions. [*Spenser.*]

HOW SO,† *adv* [Abbreviation of *howsoever.*] Although.

HOWSOEV ER, *adv.* [add.] For this word, *however* is generally used

HOWVE,† *n* [Sax.] A cap or hood [*Chaucer.*]

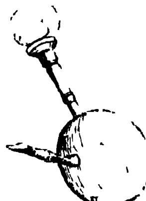
HOX LS, *n. plur.* Hamstrings. [*Shak.*]

HOY, *v. t.* To incite; a term used as to dogs; to chase or drive away. [*Scotch.*]

HOY ING, *ppr.* Hollowing to, setting on a dog. [*Scotch.*]

HUB, *n.* [add] The name of a wheel, the mark to be thrown at in quoits or some other games; the hilt of a sword [*Local.*] —*Up to the hub*, as far as possible, or to the utmost. [*Local.*]

HUB BLE-BUB'BLE, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a name given by the Anglo-Indians to the form of tobacco-pipe most commonly used by the natives. It is generally formed of the shell of a cocoa-nut, with a tobacco-bowl inserted at one part, and a reed for a mouth-piece at another. The shell is partially filled with water, and the smoke drawn through it. In use it produces a gurgling noise: hence the name.


Hubble bubble

HUBBUBBOO', *n.* A howling.

HUE. [add.] Although the term *hue-and-cry* has in a great measure fallen into disuse, it is the process still recognized by the law of England, as a means of arresting felons without the warrant of a justice of the peace. When hue-and-cry is raised, all persons, as well constables as others, are bound to join in the pursuit, and assist in the capture of the felon.

HUFF, *v. i.* [add.] To take offence. [*Colloq.*]

HUFF, *a.* Angry; huffish. [*Gay.*]

HUF'FED, *pp.* [add.] Offended. [*Colloq.*]

HUF'FINESS, *n.* [add.] Resentment. [*Colloq.*]

HUF'FING, *ppr.* [add.] Taking offence. [*Colloq.*]

HUF'FY, *a.* [add.] Angry; being in ill-humour. [*Colloq.*]

HUG, *v. t.* [add.] To congratulate; followed by a reciprocal pronoun; as, to *hug* one's self. [*Not elegant.*]

HUG, *v. i.* To lie close; to crowd together; to cuddle; as, to *hug* with swine. [*Shak.*]

HUG'GER, *n.* One who hugs or embraces.

HUG'GER-MUG'GER, *a.* Clandestine; poor; mean; confused. [*Local.*]

HUL'FERE,† *n.* [Sax.] Holly. [*Chaucer.*]

HUL'STRED,† *pp.* [Sax.] Hidden. [*Chaucer*]

HUM, *n.* [add.] An imposition in jest. [*Vulgar.*]

HUMANITA'RIAN, *n.* [L. *humanus, humanitas.*] One who denies the divinity of Christ, and believes him to be a mere man

HUMANITA'RIAN, *a* Relating to humanitarians, or humanitarianism.

HUMANITA'RIANISM, *n* The doctrine that Jesus Christ was possessed of a human nature only.

HUMAN'ITY, *n* [add.] Cause of benevolence; human or secular learning, as opposed to theology. [*Bacon.*]

HU'MANIZER, *n* One who humanizes, or renders humane.

HUM BLE-BEE, *n* [add.] The humble-bees are now referred to the genus Bombus. There are many species in this country which live in curious habitations, sometimes excavated at a considerable depth in the ground, and sometimes built upon its surface beneath stones, &c. The societies consist, in some species, of about fifty or sixty individuals; in others, of as many as 200 or 300. They contain three kinds of individuals -males, females, and neuters. The prevailing colours of the species are yellow, red, and black The *B terrestris* (*Apis terrestris* of Linn) and *B. lapidarius*, are the largest of the species.

HUM BLEHEDE † *n* [Sax.] Humble state. [*Chaucer*]

HUM BLESS,† *n.* [Old Fr *humblesse.*] Humbleness, humility.

HUM BLESSE,† *n* [Fr] Humility [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]

HUM'BLING, *n* Humiliation; abatement of pride.

HUM BLING,† *n.* A humming. [*Chaucer.*]

HUM'BLINGLY, *adv.* In a humbling or humiliating manner; in a manner calculated to humble.

HUM'BOLDTITE, instead of **HUM-BOLDITE.** [add.] A variety of datholite.

HUM BUG, *n* [add.] An impostor, a cheat; one who deceives under fair and honourable pretences. [*Colloq*]

HUM'BUGGER, *n.* One who humbugs. [*Low.*]

HUM'BUGGERY, *n.* The practice of imposition. [*Low.*]

HUM DRUM, *n.* [add.] A small low cart with three wheels, drawn usually by one horse.—Also, a dronish tone of voice; dull monotony. [*Local.*]

HUM'DRUM, *v i.* To pass time in a dull manner.

HUMDUDG'EON, *n.* A complaint; needless noise. [*Scotch.*]

HU'MERUS, instead of **HUM'ERUS.**

HU'MIC ACID, *n.* A product of the decomposition of *humus* by alkalies.

HU'MILE,† *a.* Lowly; humble.

HU'MILE,† *v. t.* To humble.

HU'MILIS, *n.* [L. humble.] A name given to the inferior straight muscle of the eye, because it turns the eye downwards, and is expressive of humility.

HU'MINE, *n. See* HUMUS.

HUMIRIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of polypetalous exogenous plants. The species are all Brazilian trees or shrubs, abounding in a resinous juice. One species, *Humirium balsamiferum*, has a thick bark, which abounds with a red balsamic fluid resembling styrax in smell. The bark is used by the negroes and natives of Guiana for flambeaux; and the wood (termed *red-wood*) is used in building their houses.

HUM'LE, } **HUM'BLE,** } *a. See* HUMMEL. [*Scotch.*]

HUM'LOCK-KNOW, *n.* Hemlock-knoll. [*Scotch.*]

HUM'MEL, *v. t.* To separate the awns of barley from the grains. [*See* HUMMELLING.]

HUM'MELLER, *n.* One who hummels; an instrument or machine for separating the awns of barley from the seed.

HUM'MING-BIRD HAWK-MOTH, *n.* A sphingidous lepidopterous insect, the *Macroglossa stellutarum*, commonly known under the name of bee-bird. It is one of the most beautiful of the diurnal species of hawk-moths, and is remarkable for the loudness of the sound which its wings produce; when feeling, it inserts its long proboscis into the cups of even the narrowest tubular flowers.

HUM'MOCK, *n* [add.] A sheet of ice having the surface generally level, but here and there diversified by projections.

HU'MOR, *n.* [L.] An aqueous substance; a general name for any fluid of the body, except the blood. [*See* HUMOUR.]

HU'MORIC, *a.* Pertaining to humor or humors.

HU MORIST, *n.* [add.] One who attributes all diseases to a depraved state of the humors.

HUMORIS'TIC, *a.* Like a humorist. [*Rar. us.*]

HU MOUR, *n.* [add.] *Out of humour*, out of temper; dissatisfied; displeased.

HUMP'-BACKS, *n.* A genus of whales (Megaptera), so called by sailors from the bunch on their backs. Species are found both in the northern and southern seas. They are not much esteemed by whalers.

HUMP'ED, *a.* Having a hump or protuberance on the back

HUM'STRUM, *n.* A musical instrument out of tune, or rudely constructed; a Jew's harp. [*Local.*]

HU MULINE, *n.* The same as LUPULINE,—*which see.*

HUNCH'BACK, *n.* A hump-back; a hump-backed person.

HUN DRED-COURTS, *n.* [add.] Hundred-courts are now obsolete, and the jurisdiction of hundreds is devolved to the county-courts.

HUN'DRED-FOLD, *n.* A hundred times as much.

HUN'DREDOR, *n. See* HUNDREDER.

HUN'DRED-PENNY, *n* A tax formerly collected by the sheriff or lord of a hundred.

HUNG, *pp.* of *Hang.* [add.] In *arch.*, sashes are said to be *hung double*, when the upper and lower are balanced by weights, for raising or depressing; and they are said to be *hung single*, when only one, usually the lower, is balanced over the pulleys.

HUNGA'RIAN, *a.* Relating to Hungary.—*Hungarian machine*, a hydraulic machine on the principle of Hero's fountain, so called from its having been first employed in draining a mine at Chemnitz in Hungary.

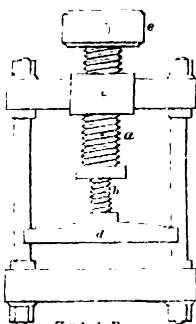
HUNG'-BEEF, *n.* The fleshy part of beef slightly salted, and hung up to dry; dried beef.

HUN'GERED, *pp.* or *a.* Hungry; pinched by want of food.

HUNT, *v. t.* [add.] Hounds are said to *hunt change*, when they take a fresh scent, and follow another chase.—*To hunt at force*, to run the game down with dogs instead of shooting it.—*To hunt counter*, to hunt the wrong way, to trace the scent backwards; also, to take a false trail. A dog that has this propensity is called a *hunt-counter*.

HUNT'ER, *n.* The name applied in Jamaica to a largish species of cuckoo (*Piaya pluvialis*).

HUNT'ER'S SCREW, *n* In *mech*, a form of differential screw, so named after the inventor.—(*Phil. Trans.*, vol. xvii.) It consists of two parts *a* and *b*; the former is screwed externally, and works in a nut *c*; and it is hollow and screwed internally to receive the screwed part *b*, which is prevented from turning upon its axis (by the sliding guide-piece *d*), when the part *a* is turned by means of a lever or handle applied at *e*. The vertical velocity of the guide *d* is manifestly less, as the pitch of the screw *b* is greater, and the pressure is accordingly so much the greater as the pitches of the parts *a* and *b* are more nearly equal. [*See* SCREW.]



Hunter's Press

HUNT'ER-TRAIN, *n* A band of sportsmen

HUNT'ING-COG, *n.* Millwrights formerly imagined that in a given pair of toothed wheels it was desirable that the individual teeth of one wheel should come into contact with the same teeth of the other wheel as seldom as possible, on the ground that the irregularities and improprieties of figure would be more likely to be ground down and obliterated by continually bringing different pairs of the teeth into action To effect this the numbers of teeth in the two wheels were made prime to each other, as 81 and 20, which are very nearly in the ratio of 4 to 1, and yet any two teeth which meet in the first revolution are distant by one in the second, by two in the third, and so on; so that one tooth is thus conceived to *hunt* the other, whence the term *hunting-cog*, which is supposed to apply to the odd tooth of the 80 + 1. Watch and clock makers, on the other hand, have always avoided hunting cogs as an evil, and suppose that smoothness of the teeth is best effected by bringing the same pairs into contact as often as possible.

HUNT'ING-MATCH, *n.* A chase of animals.

HURAU'LITE, *n.* A new mineral occurring in the Haute-Vienne. It consists of a phosphate of iron and manganese.

HUR'CHEON, *n.* An urchin; a hedgehog. [*Scotch.*]

HURD'IES, *n.* The buttocks [*Scotch.*]

HUR'DLE, *v. t.* To make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles.

HURDLES, *n* In *husbandry*, iron frames for fences. [*See* HURDLE.]

HURE, *n* A whore. [*Scotch.*]

HURE,† *n.* A gown worn by clerical and legal men.

HUREEK', *n.* An Indian grass, a variety of *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, said to render the milk of cows that feed upon it narcotic and drastic.

HUR'LIE-HACK'ETS, *n.* Small troughs or sledges in which people used formerly to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill. Hence, a *hurly-hacket* is a slide down a precipice [*Scotch.*]

HUR'LIE-HOUSE, *n.* A term applied to a large house, that is so much in disrepair as to be nearly in a ruinous state. [*Scotch.*]

HU'RON, *n.* A fish of the perch kind, the *Huro nigricans*, known to the English settlers on the borders of Lake Huron by the name of black-bass. The flesh is firm, white, and well-flavoured, and is in high estimation as an article of food

HURR,† *v. i.* To make a trilling sound, as of the letter R.

HUR'RICANE, *n.* [add.] *Hurricane-deck*, a name given to the upper deck of steam-boats, which, from its height, is liable to be injured by sudden and violent winds

HUR'RIER, *n* [add] One who draws a corve or waggon in a coal-mine

HUR'RY, *v. t.* [add.] To draw a corve or waggon in coal-mines

HURT'LEN,† *pres. tense pl* of *Hurtle. All hurtlen forth*, all rush forth, or push forward. [*Spenser.*]

HURT'-SICKLE, *n* A plant, the *Centaurea cyanus*, which grows in corn-fields, so named because it is troublesome to cut down, and sometimes notches the sickle.

HUSH'ABY, *a.* Tending to quiet or lull

HUSK'ERS, *n* A name applied to many of the smaller birds, from their depriving the seeds on which they feed of their hard outer covering The linnet and canary are familiar examples.

HUSK'ILY, *adv.* Drily; roughly.

HUSK'INESS, *n* [add.] *Figuratively*, roughness of sound, as, *huskiness* of the voice

HUSK'ING, *n* The act of stripping off husks.—In the *United States*, the act of stripping off the husks from Indian corn.—In *New England* it is the practice for farmers to invite their neighbours to assist them in stripping maize in autumnal evenings, and this is called a *husking*.

HUSSAR', *n.* instead of HUS'SAR.

HUST,† *a* [Sax.] Silent, whist. [*Chaucer.*]

HUS'WIFELY, *a.* Thrifty; frugal.

HUS'WIFELY, *adv.* Thriftily; like a huswife.

HUTTO'NIAN, *a.* Relating to that theory of the earth which was first advanced by Dr. Hutton, and which is otherwise called the *Plutonic theory*. [*See* PLUTONIC.]

HUVETTE',† *n.* [Fr.] A covering for the head of a soldier.

HUZ. Us. [*Scotch.*]

HYACIN'THUS, *n.* Hyacinth, a genus of plants. [*See* HYACINTH.]

HYALŒ'A, *n.* instead of HYALÆ'A.

HY'BRID, or **HYB'RID,** *n.*

HY'BRID, HYB'RIDOUS, *a* Instead of HYBRID, HYB'RIDOUS.

HY'BRIDISM, *n.* Same as HYBRIDITY.

HYDAR'THRUS, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, and ἄρθρον, a joint.] White-swelling, dropsy of a joint; a disease which generally attacks the knee-joint.

HYDR. A prefix from the Gr ὕδωρ, water. [*See* HYDRO.]

HYDRACH'NA, *n.* A genus of aquatic arachnida.

HYDRAM'NIOS, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, and ἀμνίον] A morbid accumulation of the *liquor amnii*.

HYDRAU'LIC HEAD, *n.* The measure of a given hydraulic pressure expressed in terms of the height of a barometrical column of the fluid. The hydraulic head is less than the hydrostatic head by the height due to the velocity. [*See* HYDRAULIC PRESSURE in this *Supp*]

HYDRAU'LIC IMPACT, } *n.* The **HYDRAU'LIC IMPULSE,** } force with which a liquid in motion strikes a solid at rest, which is as the square of the velocity of the stream. The resistance which water offers to the motion of a solid does not differ essentially from impulse, and comes under the same laws.

HYDRAU'LIC (MEAN) DEPTH, *n.* The depth which a volume of flowing water would take in a channel whose breadth is equal to the outline of the bottom and sides of the actual bed, and which is found by dividing the area of the transverse section of the stream by the length of the wet boundary, or the length of the boundary of the water section diminished by the width of surface. The hydraulic depth of a channel, of which the cross section is a circle—for example, of a pipe—is the radius of the channel.

HYDRAU'LIC PRESS, *n* Bramah's press,—*which see.*

HYDRAU'LIC PRESSURE, *n* The pressure which a liquid, moving in a close channel, exerts on the surface by which it is confined, and which is always less than the hydrostatic pressure by the height of head due to the velocity. Thus, if the whole hydrostatic head-pressure = h, and the water is flowing through a pipe with a velocity of v feet per second, then the head due to the velocity $= \frac{v^2}{2g}$, and the hydraulic head is $= \left(h - \frac{v^2}{2g}\right)$ feet; and the measure of this height is what is understood by the hydraulic pressure, the hydraulic head is then less than the hydrostatic head of water by the height due to the velocity, so that the faster water flows in conduit-pipes the less does it press against their surfaces, and consequently the less does it tend to burst the pipes.

HYDRAU'LICS, *n. See* HYDRODYNAMICS.

HYDRENCEPH'ALOCELE, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and κήλη a tumour.] Watery rupture of the brain.

HYDRENCEPH'ALOID, *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, ἐγκέφαλος, and εἶδος, resemblance.] A term applied to affections which resemble hydrencephalus, or dropsy of the brain.

HYDRENCEPH'ALUS, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.] Dropsy of the brain.

HY'DROA, *n.* A watery pustule.

HYDROBRANCHIA'TA, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, and βράγχια, gills.] The first section of the order Gasteropoda, containing mollusca which breathe water only.

HYDROBRO'MATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of hydrobromic acid with a salifiable base.

HYDROCANTHAR'IDÆ, *n.* [Gr.

ὕδωρ, and κάνθαρος, a beetle.] Water-beetles, a group of aquatic coleopterous insects, containing numerous genera.

HYDROCAR'BON, *n.* [add.] A combustible mineral substance found in the interstices of lignite.

HYDROCAR'DIA, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, and καρδία, the heart.] Dropsy of the pericardium.

HYDROCHLO'RIC ETHER, *n.* Chloride of ethyle. It is a colourless liquid, having an aromatic odour, slightly alliaceous.

HYDROCHLO'RIDE, *n.* A chemical compound of hydrogen, chlorine, and carbon.

HYDROCORI'SÆ, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, and κόρις, a bug.] The water-bugs, a tribe of hemipterous insects. It contains two families, the Notonectidæ, or water-boatmen, and the Nepidæ, or water-scorpions.

HYDRODYNAM'ICS, *n.* [add.] This term is commonly used to denote the general science of the motion of fluids, in distinction from *hydraulics*, which is more particularly restricted to the practical applications of the science to water and other non-elastic liquids.

HYDRO-ELEC'TRIC MACHINE, *n.* A machine constructed by Armstrong, on the supposition that electricity is generated when steam of high pressure issues from certain cocks properly contrived.

HYDROL'OGIST, *n.* One skilled in hydrology.

HYDROMET'RIDÆ, *n.* A family of hemipterous insects, the type of which is the genus Hydrometra. These insects have very long legs, adapted for walking on the water, and some of the species may be met with on almost every pond or stream.

HYDROMET'ROGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, μέτρον, measure, and γράφω, to describe.] An instrument for measuring and recording the quantity of water discharged from a pipe, an orifice, &c., in a given time.

HYDROM'PHALON, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and ὀμφαλός, the umbilicus.] A tumour of the umbilicus containing water.

HYDROPATH'IC, } *a.* Relating to
HYDROPATH'ICAL, } hydropathy.

HYDROP'ATHIST, *n.* One versed in, or who practises hydropathy.

HYDROP'ATHY, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and πάθος, affection.] Water-cure; a mode of treating diseases by the copious and frequent use of pure water both internally and externally. This system is said to increase the cutaneous exhalation to a very large amount, and thus to draw off speedily from the blood certain deleterious matters.

HYDROPH'IDES, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, and ὄφις, a snake.] Water-snakes, a section of the ophidians.

HY'DROPHOBY, *n.* *See* HYDROPHOBIA.

HYDROPHTHAL'MIA, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye.] Dropsy of the eye; called also *buphthalmus*, or ox-eye.

HYDROPHYS'OCELE, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, φυσάω, to inflate, and κήλη, a tumour.] Hernia, containing water and gas.

HYDROP'ICALLY, *adv.* In an hydropical manner.

HYDROP'ICS, *n.* Medicines which relieve or cure dropsy.

HYDRO-PNEU'MO-SAR'CA, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, πνεῦμα, air, and σάρξ, flesh.] A tumour containing air, water, and a flesh-like substance.

HY'DROPS, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ and ὤψ, aspect or appearance.] Dropsy; a morbid accumulation of water in a cavity, or the cellular substance.

HYDROPYRET'IC, *a.* Relating to sweating-fevers.

HYDROPYR'ETUS, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, and πυρετός, fever.] Sweating-fever or sickness.

HY'DRO-RACHI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, and ῥάχις, the spine.] Dropsy of the spine.

HYDRO-SAR'COCELE, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, and *sarcocele*.] Sarcocele attended with dropsy of the *tunica vaginalis*.

HYDROSTAT'IC BED, *n.* A kind of bed invented by Dr. Arnot, which consists of a trough lined with thin sheets of metal, and partially filled with water, upon the surface of which floats a sheet of water-proof india-rubber cloth. Upon this sheet is laid an ordinary soft feather-bed or mattress. It is used for patients, and by its means the pressure is so equally distributed as to afford the patient comfortable rest, and effectually to prevent the formation of sores upon the most prominent points of the body.

HYDROSTATI'CIAN, *n.* One versed in hydrostatics. [*Rar. us.*]

HYDROSTAT'IC PRESSURE, *n.* The pressure of still water (or other ponderous fluid) on a given area of surface, in distinction from *hydraulic pressure*, —*which see* in this *Supp.*

HYDROSUL'PHATE, instead of HYDROSULPH'ATE.

HYDROSUL'PHITE, *n.* A saline compound of hydrosulphurous acid and a base.

HY'DROUS, *a.* Containing water; watery.

HYDROXAL'IC ACID, instead of HYDROXALIC ACID.

HYDROX'IDE, instead of HY'DROXIDE.

HYETOGRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the science of rain.

HYETOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ὑετός, rain, and γράφω, description.] The science of rain; a knowledge of the quantities and localities in which rain has fallen in a given time.

HYGE'IA, *n.* One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by M. Gasparis, of Naples, April 25th, 1849. It revolves round the sun in 2160 solar days, and is three and one-fourth times the distance of the earth from the sun.

HY'GEINE, *n.* Same as HYGIEINE.

HY'GEIST, *n.* One versed in hygieine.

HYGIE'AN, *a.* Same as HYGEIAN.

HYGIEI'NA, *n.* Same as HYGIEINE.

HYGIE'NAL, *a.* Relating to the preservation of health.

HYGIÈNE', instead of HYGI'ENE.

HYGIEN'IC, *a.* [add.] *Hygienic agents*, things essential to health. These are reckoned six, viz., air, aliment, exercise, excretions, sleep, and affections of the mind. These were anciently termed *non-naturals*.

HY'GRO. [Gr. ὑγρός, moist.] A prefix which denotes the presence of moisture.

HYGRO'MA, *n.* [Gr. ὕγρωμα from ὑγρός, moist.] A humoral tumour, as ganglion.

HYGROMET'RICAL, } *a.* [add. *Hy-*
HYGROMET'RIC, } *grometric plants*, plants of which certain parts exhibit movements by the influence of moisture; as the rose of Jericho, which closes by drought, and uncloses by the contact of fluid; the beards of the geranium and wild oat, which curl up in dry weather and straighten in damp. The beards of some other plants perform the contrary movements. Such parts of plants are often used in the construction of *hygrometers*.—*Hygrometric water*, that portion of humidity which gases yield to deliquescent salts.

HYGROM'ETRY, *n.* [add.] That branch of physical science which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, especially of the moisture in the atmosphere. It embraces, also, the theory of such instruments as have been invented for ascertaining the quantity of water contained in a given volume of air.

HY'GROSCOPE, *n.* [add.] An instrument for indicating the presence of moisture in the atmosphere, without measuring the amount.

HYGROSCOP'IC, *a.* [add.] Having the property of imbibing moisture from the atmosphere.—*Hygroscopic substances* are chiefly of animal or vegetable origin, as hair, fish-bone, animal membranes, the beard of the wild oat, &c.

HYGROSCOP'ICAL, *a.* Same as HYGROSCOPIC.

HY'LA, *n.* The tree-frogs, a genus of batrachian reptiles. [*See* TREE-FROG.]

HYLARCH'ICAL, *a.* [Gr. ὕλη, matter, and ἀρχή, rule.] Presiding over matter.

HYLDE,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To pour. [*Chaucer.*]

HYLD'ING,† *a.* [*See* HILDING.] Base; vile. [*Spenser.*]

HYL'LED,† *pp.* [Sax.] Hidden. [*See* HELE.] [*Chaucer.*]

HYLOB'ATES, *n.* The name given by Illiger to the long-armed apes or gibbons.

HY'LOIST, *n.* One who believes that matter is God.

HYLOP'ATHISM, *n.* [Gr. ὕλη and πάθος, affection.] The tenet or doctrine that the life of matter is sentient.

HYM, *n.* [add.] A blood-hound; a mistake in transcription for *lym*.

HYME'NIUM, *n.* [Gr. ὑμήν, a membrane.] In *bot.*, a term used to denote the gills of a mushroom, or that part of a fungaceous plant in which the sporules immediately lie.

HYMENOMYCE'TES, *n.* The first suborder of the fungi, consisting of those species which are characterized by their reproductive organs, called the hymenium, being naked.

HYMENOP'TERANS, *n.* Same as HYMENOPTERA.

HYM'NODY, *n.* Hymnology.

HY'O. A prefix from the Greek letter υ. Anatomical names compounded with this prefix belong to muscles attached to the *os-hyoides*; as, the *hyoglossus*, attached to the os-hyoides and to the tongue; the *hyopharyngeus*, &c.

HYOI'DES, *n.* [From the Greek letter υ, and εἶδος, likeness.] A bone situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx.

HYP. A prefix. [*See* HYPO.]

HYPERÆSTHE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρ, and αἴσθησις, the faculty of sensation.] Excessive sensibility.

HYPERBAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the figure *hyperbaton*; transposed; inverted.

HYPERBOL'IC, *a.* [add.] *Hyperbolic conoid*, a conoid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its minor axis.

HYPERBOL'ICAL, *a.* [add.] Monstrous in the utmost degree.

> Out, *hyperbolical* fiend! *Shak.*

HYPER-CHLO'RIC ACID, *n.* An acid

containing a greater proportion of oxygen than the chloric acid.
HYPERCRIT'ICALLY, *adv.* In a hypercritical manner.
HY'PERDULY, *n.* Same as HYPERDULIA.
HYPER'ICUM, *n.* [add.] *Hypericum perforatum*, or St. John's wort, contains a powerful volatile oil, which is aromatic and astringent. When boiled with alum, it yields a yellow dye, which is used for colouring wool.
HYPER'ION, *n.* A name of Apollo, the god of day, who was distinguished for his beauty.

So excellent a king; that was to this,
Hyperion to a satyr. *Shak*

[Pronounced *Hyperi'on* in the classics.]
HYPEROR'THODOXY, *n.* Orthodoxy indulged to excess.
HYPEROS'TOSIS, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ, and ὀστεον, a bone.] An excessive growth of bone.
HY'PERSTHENE ROCK, *n.* A compound of hypersthene and feldspar.
HYPERTROPH'IC, *a.* Same as HYPERTROPHICAL.
HYP'NUM, *n.* instead of HYPNUM.
HYPOCHLO'ROUS ACID, *n.* A bleaching compound of chlorine and oxygen.
HYPOCHONDRI'ACALLY, *adv.* In a depressed or melancholy manner.
HYPOCHON'DRIUM, *n.* The upper lateral region of the abdomen, under the cartilages of the false ribs.
HYPOGAS'TRIUM, *n.* [Gr. ὑπο, and γαστηρ, the belly.] The lower anterior region of the abdomen.
HYPOGE'OUS, *a.* *See* HYPOGÆOUS.
HYPOGLOS'SIS, *n.* Same as HYPOGLOTTIS.
HYPOS'TASIS, *n.* [add.] In *med.*, a sediment, as that of the urine.
HYPOS'TATIZE, *v. t.* To attribute proper personal existence to.
HYPOTHE'CIUM, *n.* [Gr. ὑπο, and θηκη, a hollow case.] In *bot.*, the substance which surrounds or overlies the perithecium of lichens, as in Cladonia.
HYPOTHEN'AR, *n.* [Gr. ὑπο, and θεναρ, the palm of the hand.] One of the muscles contracting the thumb.
HYPOTH'ENUSE, *n.* *See* HYPOTENUSE.
HYPOTH'ESIZE, *v. i.* To form hypotheses. [*Rare.*]
HYPOTHET'ICAL, *a.* [add.] Imaginary; uncertain; merely conjectured.
HYPOZO'IC, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο, and ζωον, an animal.] The *hypozoic system*, in *geol.*, is a term applied by Philips to those rocks of crystalline slates which occur especially in the central ridges of mountain-chains. As the term implies, they are geologically below all the rocks which contain traces of animal life.
HYPSOMET'RICAL, *a.* Of or belonging to hypsometry; as, *hypsometrical* maps, which exhibit the relative heights of mountains, &c.
HYPSOMET'RICALLY, *adv.* According to the rules, or principles of hypsometry.
HYPSOM'ETRY, *n.* [Gr. ὑψος, height, and μετρον, measure.] The art of measuring the relative or absolute heights of places upon the surface of the earth, either by the barometer, or by trigonometrical observations.
HYS'SOP, *n.* [add.] *Hedge-hyssop*, the *Gratiola officinalis*, Linn., which grows in meadows in Europe. It is a violent cathartic, diuretic, emetic, and an acrid bitter poison. It was formerly called *Gratia Dei*, on account of its medicinal virtues; hence the botanical name.
HYSS'OPUS, *n.* Hyssop, a genus of plants. [*See* HYSSOP.]
HYSTERAL'GIA, *n.* [Gr. ὑστερα, the womb.] Pain in the uterus.
HYSTERAN'THOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὑστερον, afterwards, and ανθος, a flower.] In *bot.*, a term applied to those plants in which the leaves appear after the flowers, as in the almond.
HYSTERI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. ὑστερα, the uterus.] Inflammation of the uterus.
HYS'TERON-PROT'ERON, *n.* [add.] A figure in which the word that should follow comes first; as, *valet atque vivit*, "he is well and lives." Hence, the word is sometimes used to denote an anachronism, or the putting of a later historical event before an earlier one.
HYSTRIC'IDÆ, *n.* [From *Hystrix*, one of the genera.] The porcupine tribe, a family of rodent animals.
HYS'TRIX, *n.* The porcupine, a genus of rodent animals. [*See* PORCUPINE.]

I.

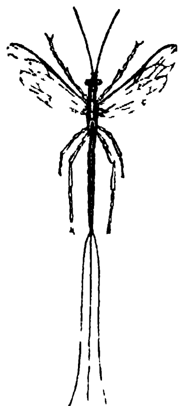
I'AMB, *n.* Same as IAMBIC, or IAMBUS.
IAM'BICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an iambic.
IANTHI'NA, *n.* A genus of oceanic shelled mollusca, with a thin violet-coloured shell. There are six known species found in the open sea in the warmer parts of the world. The foot of the animal has a float composed of numerous cartilaginous air-vesicles, which serves as a raft, and as a place of attachment for the eggs.
IASP,† *n.* [Fr. *jaspe.*] Jasper. [*Spenser.*]
IAT'RIC, **IAT'RICAL**, *a.* [Gr. ιατρικος.] Relating to medicine or physicians.
IATROLIP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ιατρος, a physician, and αλειφω, to anoint.] Curing by ointments and frictions. The *iatroliptic method*, in *med.*, consists in the application of medicines to the skin, aided by friction. It is also termed the *epidermic method.*
IAV'ELS,† *n. plur.* Wandering, dirty fellows. [*Spenser.*]
I'BEX, *n.* [add.] The ibex of the Alps, Pyrenees, Appenines, &c., is the *Ibex capra*, and the Caucasian species is the *I. ægagrus*, which is considerably larger than the common goat.
IB'ID. A contraction of *ibidem.*
IC. In *chem.*, a particle used as a termination of the names of those acids which contain in combination the highest known quantity of the acidifying principle. It is used also when there is only one known combination of the elements of an acid; as, *carbonic* acid.
ICE, *n.* [add.] The following terms are applied by whalers to the different kinds of polar ice:—*An iceberg* or *ice-mountain*, is a large isolated peak of floating ice.—*A glacier* is a mass of ice occupying a ravine or valley, generally opening towards the sea.—*A field* is a sheet of ice so extensive that its limits cannot be seen from a ship's mast-head.—*A floe* is a smaller field, of which the extent can be seen from a ship's mast-head, but is generally more than half-a-mile or a mile in diameter.—*Drift-ice* consists of pieces of ice less than floes, and of various shapes and sizes.—*Sconce-ice* is ice composed of broken floes, often only a hundred or a few hundred feet in diameter.—*Brash-ice* consists of pieces smaller than drift-ice, or of fragments broken of by attrition; or it is the wreck of other kinds of ice.—*Bay-ice* is newly-formed extensive sheets of ice on the sea, up to a foot thick.—*Pancake-ice* is the same, but in smaller pieces with raised edges.—*Sludge* is a stratum of detached ice-crystals or of snow, or of smaller fragments of *brash-ice* floating on the sea, and is generally the rudiments of ice on an agitated sea.—*A hummock* is a protuberance often thirty feet high, above the common level of the ice, and is raised by the pressure or crushing of pieces of ice on each other. To hummocks, ice chiefly owes its fanciful shapes and picturesqueness.—*A calf* is a portion of ice depressed by the same means as a hummock is raised.—*A tongue* is a point of ice projecting nearly horizontally under water, from a mass of ice.—*A pack* is a body of separate pieces of drift-ice of undiscernible extent, the pieces touching each other or not touching.—*A patch* is a circular or polygonal collection of drift or bay ice.—*A stream* is an oblong collection of continuous pieces of drift or bay ice.—*Open* or *sailing ice* consists of pieces of ice so separate that a ship can conveniently sail among them.—*Light ice* is ice from a foot to a yard thick.—*Heavy ice* is ice more than a yard thick.—*Land-ice* consists of drift-ice attached to the shore, or recently so, being covered with mud and gravel; or it is flat ice resting on the land.—*A bight* is a bay in the ice.—*A lane* or *vein* is a narrow channel of water in large collections of ice, such as packs. [*Capt. Scoresby's Arctic Regions.*]
ICE'-ANCHOR, *n.* An anchor with one arm, used for securing whalers to floes of ice.
ICE'-BEAMS, *n.* Planks applied to strengthen the stem and bows of ships intended for the whale-fishery, to enable them to withstand the concussion and pressure of ice.
ICE'-BOAT, *n.* [add.] A boat for sailing on the surface of ice, much used in Holland.
ICE'-CAP, *n.* A bladder containing pounded ice, applied to the head in cases of inflammation of the brain.
ICE'-FIELD, *n.* *See* ICE in this *Supp.*
ICE'FLOE, *n.* *See* ICE in this *Supp.*
ICE'-MOUNTAIN, **ICE'-HILL**, *n.* Same as ICEBERG.
ICE'-SAW, *n.* A large saw, used for cutting through the ice, to relieve ships when frozen up.

ICE'-TONGS, *n.* Large iron nippers for handling ice.

ICH,† } *pron.* (ech.) [Ger.] I. [*Chau-*
ICHE,† } *cer.*]

IЄH,† *v. t.* To eke.

IЄHNEUMON'IDÆ, *n.* Ichneumon-flies, a family of hymenopterous insects, the genera and species of which are very numerous. Some of them have a very long ovipositor, which is used to insert the eggs into the bodies of those caterpillars which live beneath the bark, or in the crevices of wood; others, which have the ovipositor short, place their eggs in or upon the bodies of caterpillars of easier access.



Rhyssa persuasoria, one of the Ichneumons

IЄHNOЄARP'US, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Apocynaceæ. The species are climbing shrubs with opposite leaves, and flowers in branched terminal panicles. *I. frutescens* is a native of Ceylon and Nepaul. It is sometimes used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla. In this country it is cultivated as an ornamental stove-plant, and is of easy managment.

IЄHNOG'RAPHY, *n.* [add.] This term is sometimes used to designate a description of ancient works of art, as statuary, paintings, &c.

IЄH'NOLITE, *n.* [Gr. ιχνος, a footmark, and λιθος, a stone.] A stone retaining the impression of a footmark of a fossil animal.

IЄHNOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ιχνος, and λογος, discourse.] In *geol.*, a treatise relating to the footsteps or footmarks impressed by animals on the surface of strata; as, the footsteps of ancient animals, probably tortoises, on the new red sandstone near Dumfries. [*See* ORNITHICNITES.]

IЄHTHYODOR'ULITE, instead of **IЄHTHYDO'RULITE**.

IЄH'THYOID, *a.* [Gr. ιχθυς, a fish, and ειδος, resemblance.] A term applied to saurians having many of the characters of a fish.

IЄHTHYOM'ANCY, or **IЄH'THYOMANCY**, *n.*

IЄ'IЄA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Burseraceæ. The species are shrubs or trees, natives of South America, attaining a height of above thirty feet. All of them yield a transparent fluid resembling turpentine in many of its properties, and sometimes named from the plant, *icica*.

I'CING, *ppr.* [add.] Covering with ice.

I'CING, *n.* A covering of concreted sugar.

IЄON'IЄAL,† *a.* Relating to, or consisting of figures or pictures.

IЄ'TERUS, *n.* A genus of birds, the species of which are for the most part yellow.

IЄ'TERUS, *n.* [L.] The jaundice.

IЄTOR'IA, *n.* A genus of birds belonging to the family Merulidæ. *I. viridis*, chattering fly-catcher, abounds in most parts of North America during the summer-months. It has the faculty of mimicking almost any noise that it



Chattering Fly-catcher, *Ictoria viridis*.

hears, which it will repeat during the whole night if the weather be fine.

IЄ'TUS SO'LIS, *n.* [L.] Coup-de-soleil; sun-stroke. [*See* COUP-DE-SOLEIL.]

IDE. In *chem.*, a termination of the names of certain compounds which are not acid, as *oxides, chlorides, bromides*, &c.

IDE'AL, *n.* An imaginary model of perfection, considering ideas as images or forms in the mind; as, the *ideal* of beauty, the *ideal* of virtue, &c. [*See Beau-ideal* under IDEAL, *a.*]

IDEAL'ITY, *n.* [add.] The quality of being ideal.

IDEALIZA'TION, *n.* The act of forming in idea.

IDE'ALIZER, *n.* One who idealizes; an idealist.

I'DEL,† *a.* Idle. [*Chaucer.*]

IDEN'TIFIABLE, *a.* That may be identified.

IDEN'TIFY, *v. t.* [add.] To represent as the same.

IDEOGRAPH'IЄ, } *a.* Represent-
IDEOGRAPH'IЄAL, } ing ideas independently of sounds.

IDEOGRAPH'IЄALLY, *adv.* In an ideographic manner.

IDEOGRAPH'IЄS, *n* A method of writing in ideographic characters. [*See* IDEOGRAPHIC.]

IDEOG'RAPHY, *n.* A system or treatise of short-hand writing.

IDIOPATHET'IЄ, *a.* Relating to idiopathy; idiopathic.

IDIOPATH'IЄAL, *a.* Same as IDIOPATHIC.

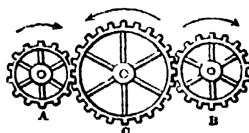
IDIOSYNЄRAT'IЄ, *a.* Relating to idiosyncrasy; of peculiar temper or disposition.

IDIOT'IЄALLY, *adv.* After the manner of an idiot.

I'DLER, *n.* [add.] Among *seamen*, the term *idler* is applied to persons in a ship who do not keep any watch, but work during the day.

I'DLESSE,† *n.* [Sax. *aydlige.*] Idleness. [*Spenser.*]

I'DLE-WHEEL, *n.* In *mech.*, a carrier-wheel; a wheel (C) placed between



two others (A and B) for the purpose simply of transferring the motion from one axis to the other without change of direction. If A and B were in contact, they would revolve in opposite directions; but in consequence of the intermediate axis of C, they revolve in the same direction, and without any change of the velocity-ratio of the pair.

I'DOL, *n.* [add.] *Idols*, a fanciful term employed by Lord Bacon to denote those false notions of the mind which are the general sources of those errors that men are apt to fall into in forming their ideas of things. These idols or false notions he divides into four classes, viz.:—(1.) *Idols of the tribe*, those general prejudices which arise from the infirmity of human nature itself, and are common to the whole *tribe* or race of mankind. (2.) *Idols of the den or cave*, those prejudices which stamp upon each mind its own peculiar character, and are identified with every individual man. (3.) *Idols of the market-place*, those prejudices which arise from the incorrect use of words in our common intercourse with mankind, and which proceed, in short, from the imperfection of language itself. (4.) *Idols of the theatre*, those prejudices and perversions of the mind which arise from superstitious, fabulous, false, and visionary systems of philosophy.

IDOL'ASTRE,† *n.* [Fr.] An idolater. [*Chaucer.*]

I'DOL-SHELL, *n.* The shells of the genus Ampullaria are popularly so called.

I'DOL-WORSHIP, *n.* The worship of idols or images.

IES'SES,† *n plur.* Jesses. [*See* JESS.] [*Spenser.*]

IGNÄ'RO, *n.* [It.] A term formerly used for blockhead.

IGNIЄ'OLIST, *n.* [L. *ignis*, fire, and *colo*, to worship.] A worshipper of fire.

IGNO'BLE,† *v. t.* To make vile or ignoble; to disgrace; to bring into disrepute. [*Bacon.*]

IG'NOMY, *n.* An abbreviation of *ignominy*. [*Shak.*]

IG'NORANCE,† *n.* An ignorant person; an ignoramus. [*Shak.*]

IGNORANT'INS, *n.* [Fr.] An order of lay brothers devoted to the elementary instruction of the poor. Sometimes called *Brothers of Charity*.

IGREN'SINE, *n.* That portion of volatile oils which is odoriferous. It is otherwise called *elaiodon*.

IGUAN'IDÆ, *n.* A family of saurian reptiles, including some of the largest of the tribe, both recent and fossil. [*See* IGUANODON.]

IK, *pron.* [Sax.] I. [*Chaucer.*]

IL'EUS, *n.* [add.] The iliac passion.—Also, costiveness, with twisting about the umbilical region.

IL'IA, *n. plur.* [From L. *ile* or *ilium.*] The small intestines; also, that part of the abdomen in which they are situated.

IL'IAЄ, *a.* [add.] *Iliac region*, the side of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips.—*Iliac arteries*, the arteries formed by the bifurcation of the aorta, near the last lumbar vertebra. They divide into the *external iliac*, and *internal* or *hypogastric arteries*.

ILI'AЄAL, *a.* Same as ILIAC.

ILI'AЄUM-OS, *n.* [L.] Another name for the *os-innominatum*. [*See* INNOMINATUM.]

I'LICINE, *n.* A non-azotized vegetable compound obtained from *Ilex aquifolium*. It forms brownish-yellow crystals, very bitter and febrifuge.

IL'IO. [L. *ilium*, from *ilia*, the small intestines.] A prefix used in anatomical terms to denote parts connected with the *ilium*, or *ileum*; as, *ilio-lumbar*, *ilio sacral*, &c.

IL'IUM, *n.* [L.] The last portion of the small intestines.—*Ilium-os,* the haunch-bone.
ILK'A, *a.* Each; every. [*Scotch.*]
ILK'ADAYS, *n.* Every days; lawful or week days. [*Scotch.*]
IL'KE, *a.* [Sax.] Same. [*Chaucer.*]
ILL, *a.* Bad; difficult; evil; grieved; sorrowful. [*Scotch.*]
ILL, *a.* [add.] *To be ill at doing a thing,* is to do it with difficulty;-to do it awkwardly or unskilfully.
ILL-AFFECTED,† *a.* Affected with bad impressions. [*Spenser.*]
ILLANOON', *n.* Pirates, natives of the island of Mindanao.
ILLAPS'ABLE, *a.* That may illapse.
ILLAPSE', *v. i.* [From L. *illabor.*] To fall, pass, or glide into.
ILL-ARRANG'ED, *a.* Not well arranged.
ILL-ASSORT'ED, *a.* Not well assorted.
ILL'-BESTED',† *a.* [*See* BESTEAD.] In bad plight. [*Spenser.*]
ILL-CONCERT'ED, ILL-CONTRIV'ED, *a.* Not well concerted or contrived.
ILL-CONDUCT'ED, *a.* Badly conducted.
ILL-CONSID'ERED, *a.* Not well considered.
ILL-DEFIN'ED, *a.* Not well defined.
ILL-DESERV'ED, *a.* Not well deserved.
ILL-DEVIS'ED, *a.* Not well devised.
ILL-DIRECT'ED, *a.* Not well directed.
ILL-DISPOS'ED, *a.* Not well disposed.
IL'LECK, *n.* The local name of a fish, the gemmeous dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*).
ILLE'GAL, *a.* [add.] *Illegal contract,* in *law,* an agreement to do any act forbidden by the law, or to omit to do any act enjoined by the law. Of this kind are contracts which violate the common law, contracts void on account of immorality, contracts in violation of public policy, &c.—*Illegal conditions,* all those conditions that are impossible or contrary to law, immoral, or repugnant to the nature of the transaction.
ILLEGIT'IMATE, *a.* [add.] Irregular; not formed according to just rules, or upon good grounds; as, an *illegitimate* construction. [*Shak.*]
ILLEGIT'IMATIZE, *v. t.* To render illegitimate; to illegitimate.
ILL-EQUIP'PED, *a.* Not well equipped.
ILL-ERECT'ED, *a* Erected for evil. [*Shak.*]
ILL'-FAR'D, ILL'-FAURD, *a.* Evil-favoured; ugly; unseemly; unbecoming; mean; discreditable; disgraceful. [*Scotch.*]
ILL-FIT'TED, *a.* Not well fitted.
ILL-FORM'ED, *a.* Not well formed.
ILL-FRAM'ED, *a.* Badly framed.
ILL-FUR'NISHED, *a.* Not well furnished.
ILL-HAB'ITED, *a.* Not well habited.
ILLIB'ERALISM, *n.* Illiberality.
ILLIB'ERALIZE, *v. t.* To make illiberal. [*American.*]
ILLIB'ERALIZED, *pp.* Made illiberal.
ILLIB'ERALIZING, *ppr.* Making illiberal.
ILLIB'ERALNESS, *n.* Illiberality.
ILL-IMAG'INED, *a.* Not well imagined.
ILLIM'ITABLENESS, *n.* Boundlessness.
ILL-INFORM'ED, *a.* Not well informed.
ILL-INHAB'ITED, *a.* Ill-lodged. [*Shak.*]
ILLIQUA'TION, *n.* [From L. *in,* and *liquo,* to melt or dissolve.] The melting of one thing into another.
ILLI"SION, *n.* [L. *illido,* to dash or beat against.] The act of striking into or against.
ILLIT'ERATELY, *adv.* In an illiterate manner.
ILL-JUDG'ED, *a.* Not well judged.
ILL'-LUCK, *n.* Misfortune; bad luck.
ILL'-SET, *a.* Evil-disposed; spiteful; ill-natured. [*Scotch.*]
ILL-SORT'ED, *a.* Ill-arranged; ill-suited; ill-managed. [*Scotch.*]
ILL-SUPPRES'SED, *a.* Not fully suppressed.
ILL-TEM'PERED, *a.* Of bad temper; morose; crabbed; sour; peevish; fretful.
ILL'-TIME, *v. t.* To do or attempt at an unsuitable time.
ILL'-TURN, *n.* An offensive or unkind action or deed.—2. A short illness; a period of ill health. [*Colloquial.*]
ILLU'MINABLE, *a.* That may be illuminated.
ILLU'MINARY, *a.* Relating to illumination.
ILLUMINA'TI, *n. plur. See* ILLUMINEE.
ILLUMINEE', ILLUMINA'TI, *n. plur.* [add.] The name of a secret society formed in 1776, chiefly under the direction of Adam Weishaupt, professor of law at Ingolstadt, in Bavaria. Its professed object was the attainment of a higher degree of virtue and morality than that reached in the ordinary intercourse of society. It numbered among its members individuals of distinguished talents and high rank, but it was suppressed by the Bavarian government in 1784.
ILLU'MINER, *n.* An illuminator.
ILLUS'TRATE, *v. t.* [add.] To explain and adorn by means of pictures, drawings, &c.
ILLUS'TRATE,† *a.* Famous; renowned; illustrious. [*Shak.*]
ILLUS'TRATED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Explained or elucidated by means of drawings, engravings, &c.
ILLUS'TRATING, *ppr.* [add.] Explaining or elucidating by means of pictures, &c.
ILLUSTRA'TION, *n.* [add.] An engraving or picture designed to illustrate.
ILLUS'TRATION,† *n.* [add.] Illustriousness.
ILLUS'TRIOUS, *a.* [add.] Notable.
ILL'-WISH'ER, *n.* One who wishes evil; an enemy.
IM'AGE, *n.* [add.] *Aerial images.* [*See* the term in its alphabetical place in this *Supp.*]
IM'AGE, *v. t.* [add.] To be like; to resemble; as, he *imaged* his brother. [*Pope.*]
IMAG'INABLENESS, *n.* State of being imaginable.
IMAG'INATIF,† *a.* [Fr.] Suspicious. [*Chaucer.*]
IMAG'INE, *v. i.* [add.] To suppose; to fancy.
IMAM', IMAUM', IMAN', *n.* [add.] A minister or priest who performs the regular service of the mosque among the Mahometans.—2. In *Southern Arabia,* a governor or chief man of a province; one who unites in his person supreme spiritual and temporal power; as, the *Imam* of Muscat.
IMBAS'ING OF MONEY, *n.* The mixing of the specie with some other metal, so as to reduce it below the sterling value.
IMBEAD', *v. t.* To fasten with a bead.
IM'BECILE, or IMBECILE', *a.*
IM'BECILE, IMBECILE', *n.* One destitute of strength either of body or mind; one that is impotent.
IMBOD'IMENT, *n.* The act of imbodying or embodying.
IMBOIL',† *v. i.* To effervesce; to rage.
IMBOSK',† *v. i.* To lie concealed.
IMBROGL'IO, *n.* (imbrol'-yeo.) [add.] A plot of a romance or drama, when much perplexed or complicated.
IMBRU'MENT, *n.* The act of imbruing.
IMBRUTE'MENT, *n.* Act of making brutish. [*Rar. us.*]
IM'ITABLENESS, *n.* State of being imitable.
IMITA'TIONAL, *a.* Relating to imitation; resembling.
IM'ITATIVENESS, *n.* Quality of being imitative.
IMMAC'ULATE, *a.* [add.] *Immaculate conception.* The doctrine of the *immaculate conception,* as held in the Roman Catholic church, is the doctrine that the Virgin Mary was conceived and born without original sin.
IM'MANENCE, *n.* Internal dwelling; inherence.
IMMATE'RIALIZE, *v. t.* To make incorporeal.
IMME'DIATISM, *n.* Quality of being immediate.
IMMER'SIBLE, *a.* That cannot be merged; that may be immersed.
IMMER'SIONIST, *n.* One who adheres to immersion in baptism.
IMMETH'ODIZE, *v. t.* To render immethodical.
IMMOR'AL CONTRACTS, *n.* In *law,* all such contracts as are *contra bonos mores,* or contrary to good morals. Such contracts are void.
IMMOR'TAL, *n.* One who is exempt from death.
IMP, *n.* [add.] Any little animal in contempt or abhorrence.
IM'PACT, *n.* [add.] The impact of two solid bodies is said to be *central,* when the directions of the centres of gravity of the two bodies are in a straight line; and when this is not the case, the impact is said to be *eccentric.* The impact is said to be *direct* or *perpendicular,* when the direction of the moving body is at right angles to the side of the body impinged on; and when this is not the case, it is said to be *oblique.*
IMPART', *v. i.* In *law,* to hold a conference.
IMPART'ER, *n.* One that imparts.
IMPAR'TIAL, *a.* [add.] Very partial. [*Shak.*]
IMPAR'TIALNESS, *n.* Impartiality.
IMPAS'SIONABLE, *a.* Easily excited to anger; susceptible of strong emotion.
IMPAWN', *v. t.* [add.] To engage. [*Shak.*]
IMPE,† *n. See* IMP. [*Spenser.*]
IMPEACH', *n.* [add.] Impeachment. [*Shak.*]
IMPEACH'MENT OF WASTE. In *law,* a restraint from committing of waste upon lands or tenements, or a demand of recompense for waste done by a tenant, who has but a particular estate in the land granted.
IMPEC'CANT, *a.* Unerring; sinless.
IMP'ED,† *pp.* [*See* IMP.] Planted. [*Chaucer.*]
IMPEN'ETRATED, *a.* Not penetrated; unexplored.
IMPEN'NATE, *a.* Having no feathers or wings; having very short wings.
IMPEN'NES, *n.* [L. *in,* and *penna.*] A term applied to swimming-birds, as penguins, characterized by short wings covered with feathers resembling scales.

IMPERA'TOR, *n.* [L.] A title of honour conferred on Roman generals after a great victory; a commander-in-chief; a general; a king or emperor.
IMPERCEPTIBIL'ITY, *n.* Same as IMPERCEPTIBLENESS.
IMPERCEP'TION, *n.* Want of perception.
IMPERCEP'TIVE, *a.* Not able to perceive.
IMPE'RIAL, *n.* [add.] A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip.
IMPE'RIALTY, *n.* Imperial power.
IMPER'ISHABLY, *adv.* So as not to be liable to decay.
IMPER'MANENCY, *n.* Same as IMPERMANENCE.
IMPERSEV'ERANT, *a.* Most persevérant; strongly persevering. [*Shak.*]
IMPER'SONAL, *n.* In *gram.*, that which wants personality; an impersonal verb.
IMPER'SONATE, *v. t.* [add.] To invest with personality, or the bodily substance of a living being.—2. To ascribe the qualities of a person.
IMPERSONA'TION, *n.* [add.] Embodiment or state of being invested with personality.
IMPERSUA'DIBLE, *a.* That cannot be persuaded; impersuasible.
IMPERSUA'DIBLENESS, *n.* Quality of being impersuadible.
IMPER'TINENT, *a.* [add.] Pertinent. [*Shak.*]
IMPERTURBABIL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being imperturbable.
IMPES,† *n. plur.* [*See* IMP.] Shoots of trees; children. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]
IMPEST',† *v. t.* To fill with pestilence; to infest.
IMPETIG'INES, *n. plur.* [L. *See* IMPETIGO.] Cutaneous diseases.
IM'PETREN,† *pres. tense plur.* of *Impetre.* [Fr.] Obtained by prayer. [*Chaucer.*]
IMPIN'GENT, *a.* Falling against or upon.
IMPIT'IOUS, *a.* Unpitying. [*Shak.*]
IMPLI'ABLE, *a.* Not pliable; unyielding.
IMPLIC'IT, *a.* [add.] Not analyzed; not particularly observed, examined, or developed; opposed to *explicit.* [*Locke, Addison.*]
IMPLIC'IT FUNCTION, *n.* In *mathematics.* [*See* FUNCTION.]
IMPLIE',† *v. t.* [*See* IMPLY.] To wrap up. [*Spenser.*]
IM'PLORATOR, *n.* One who implores or entreats. [*Shak.*]
IMPLY', *v. t.* [add.] To mean; to signify; as, this is what the words strictly *imply.*
IMPLYES',† *third pers. sing.* of *Imply.* Envelopes; entangles. [*Spenser.*]
IMPOI'SONMENT, *n.* Act of poisoning; state of being poisoned.
IMPO'LARILY,† *adv.* Not in the direction of the poles.
IMPORT'ANT, *a.* [add.] Stately; solemn; affectedly grave; as, an *important* strut. [*Gay.*]
IMPOR'TUNE,† *v. t.* To solicit earnestly. [*Spenser.*]
IMPOR'TUNE,† *a.* Cruel; savage.—*Importune fate*, cruel fate. [*Spenser.*]
IMPOSE', *v.t.* [add.] To lay or place on or over, literally and materially; as, it was here that Xerxes *imposed* a stupendous bridge of boats. [*Gibbon.*]—To subject by way of punishment.

> *Impose* me to what penance your invention
> Can lay upon my sin. *Shak.*

IMPOS'INGLY, *adv.* In an imposing manner.
IMPOS'INGNESS, *n.* Quality of being imposing.
IMPOS'SIBLY, *adv.* Not possibly.
IMPOS'THUMATE, *a.* (impos'tumate.) Corrupted; morbid.
IM'POTENCE, IM'POTENCY, *n.* [add.] In *law*, an inability of generation, or of propagating the species; a ground of divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, as being merely void, and therefore requiring only a sentence declaratory of its being so.
IM'POTENT, *a.* [add.] Without power of sexual intercourse.—Ungovernable; violent. [*Spenser.*]
IMPOUND'AGE, *n.* The act of impounding cattle.
IMPOUND'ING, *ppr.* [add.] *Impounding cattle*, &c., in *law*, placing cattle, &c., after they have been distrained upon, in a safe place of custody.
IMPRACTICABIL'ITY, *n.* [add.] Imperviousness; insurmountable difficulty; as, the regular army could not pursue them from the *impracticability* of the country.
IMPREG'NANT, *a.* Not pregnant. [*Rare.*]
IMPRESCRIP'TABLE RIGHTS, *n.* In *law*, such rights as a person may use or not at pleasure, as they cannot be lost to him by the claims of another founded on prescription.
IMPRESCRIP'TIBLY, *adv.* In an imprescriptible manner.
IMPRES'SIONABLE, *a.* Susceptible of impression; that can be impressed.
IM'PREST-MONEY, *n.* Money paid on enlisting soldiers.
IMPROFI''CIENCE, *n.* Same as IMPROFICIENCY.
IMPROP'ER, *a.* [add.] *Improper feuds*, in *law*, derivative feuds; as, for instance, such as were originally bartered and sold to the feudatory for a price, or were held upon base or less honourable services.
IMPROVE', *v. t.* [add.] To increase or augment simply; as, to *improve* the keenness of the northern blast. [*Pope.*]—To censure; to impeach; to blame; to reprove. [*Tyndall.*]
IMPROV'INGLY, *adv.* In an improving manner.
IMPROV'ISATE, *v. t.* and *i.* To compose and sing extemporaneously; to improvise.
IMPROV'ISATOR, *n.* One who composes and sings extemporaneously; an improvisatore.
IMPROV'ISATORY, *a.* Relating to extemporary composition of rhymes or poems.
IMPROV'ISE, *v. t.* and *i.* To improvisate; to speak extempore.
IMPROVVISATRI'CE, IMPROVISATRICE, *n.* (im-prov-e-sa-trē'-chā.) A woman who makes rhymes or short poems extemporaneously.
IMPUG'NABLE, *a.* That may be impugned.
IMPUGNE,† *v. t.* [*See* IMPUGN.] To oppose or resist. [*Spenser.*]
IMPUGN'MENT, *n.* (impūn'ment.) Act of impugning.
IM'PULSE, *n.* [add.] *Pressure*, applied to produce motion in a body, may be considered a *continuous impulse*, and *percussion*, an *instantaneous impulse.*
IMPULSE', *v. t.* To instigate; to impel; to actuate. [*Pope.*]
IMPUNCTUAL'ITY, *n.* Want or neglect of punctuality.
IMPUN'IBLY, *adv.* Without punishment.
IN, *prep.* [add.] *In* for *into.* [*Shak.*]—*In* for *during.* [*Shak.*]—*In great measure*, abundantly. [*Shak.*]—*In lieu of* in consideration of; in exchange for. [*Shak.*]—*To speak in point*, to speak with exactness. [*Shak.*]—*In use*, lent on interest, as money. [*Shak.*]—*To be in one's books*, to be in one's favour. [*Colloq.*]—*In for it*, committed; engaged in a thing from which there is no retreating. [*Colloq.*]
IN,† *v. t.* To take in; to inclose. [*Bacon.*]
IN, for INN. [*Spenser.*]
INADAPTA'TION, *n.* A state of being not adapted or fitted.
INAMORA'TA, *n.* [It. *innamorata.*] A female in love; a mistress.
IN-AND-IN, *n.* *Breeding in-and-in.* [*See* BREEDING.]
INAN'IMATENESS, *n.* Quality of being inanimate.
INAP'ATHY, *n.* Feeling; sensibility. [*Rar. us.*]
INAPPEAL'ABLE, *a.* Not to be appealed from.
INAP'PLICABLENESS, *n.* State of being inapplicable.
INAP'POSITELY, *adv.* Not pertinently; not suitably.
INAPPREHEN'SION, *n.* Want of apprehension.
INARTIC'ULATE, *a.* [add.] In *zool.*, not jointed or articulated.
INARTIFI''CIALNESS, *n.* State of being inartificial. [*Rar. us.*]
INATTENT'IVENESS, *n.* Want of attention; inattention.
INAU'GURATOR, instead of INAUGURA'TOR.
IN AUTRE DROIT. [Fr.] In *law*, in another's right, as where executors or administrators sue for a debt or duty, &c., in right of the testator or intestate.
IN'CA, *n.* A genus of lamellicorn beetles, allied to Trichius, natives of South America, where they take the place of the Goliath-beetles of Africa.
INCAL'CULABLENESS, *n.* Quality of being beyond calculation.
INCAPACITA'TION, *n.* [add.] Exclusion from public trust.
INCARNA'TION, *n.* [add.] Confinement in the body; as, the *incarnation* of the soul. [*Young.*]
INCAU'TION, *n.* Want of caution; heedlessness. [*Pope.*]
INCAV'ED, *a.* Inclosed in a cave.
INCAV'ERNED, *a.* Inclosed in a cavern.
INCELEB'RITY, *n.* Want of celebrity.
INCEND'IOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner calculated to promote contention.
INCENS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Incited; urged on. [*Shak.*]
INCEN'SURABLY, *adv.* So as not to be censured.
INCEN'TIVE, *a.* [add.] Apt to take fire quickly. [*Philips.*]
INCEN'TIVELY, *adv.* Incitingly; encouragingly.
INCEP'TIVE, *n.* That which begins; as, an *inceptive* proposition, an *inceptive* verb.
INCEP'TIVELY, *adv.* In a manner noting beginning.
INCEP'TOR, *n.* [add.] A person who is on the point of taking the degree of A.M. at an English university.
INCERA'TION, instead of INCERA-TION.
INCES'SABLY, *adv.* Continually; unceasingly.
INCES'SANT, *a.* [add.] Not delaying; quick. [*Pope.*]
INCES'SANTNESS, *n.* The state of being incessant.

INCHAM'BER, *v. t.* To lodge in a chamber.
INCH'ED, *a.* Containing inches; as, four *inched.* [*Shak.*]
INCIDENT'ALNESS, *n.* State of being incidental. [*Rare.*]
INCIP'IENTLY, *adv.* In an incipient manner.
INCIS'ION, *n.* [add.] In *prosody*, the coincidence of the end of the foot with the end of the word. It is essential in some species of verse.
INCISO'RIUM, *n.* [L. *incido*, to cut.] A table on which a patient is laid for an operation by incision or otherwise.
INCITE', *v. t.* [add.] In general, *incite* denotes to operate on the mind or will; *excite* has the same sense, but it extends also to the passions, and to material substances; as, to *excite* action in the heart and arteries.
INCIT'INGLY, *adv.* So as to excite to action.
INCLINA'TION, *n.* [add.] A bend, or inflexion of the body; a bending downwards. [*Spenser.*]
INCLINE', *v. i.* [add.] To bend down. [*Spenser.*]
INCLIN'ED - PLANE WHEELS, *n.* One of the many names for Hooke's gearing.
INCLIN'ER, *n.* [add.] One who inclines.
INCLO'SURE, *n.* [add.] The inclosing and partitioning of lands in England and Wales, which are comprehended under the general name of commons, or common lands.
INCLU'SA, *n.* [L. *includo*, to inclose] A tribe of testaceous acephalous molluscs, in the system of Cuvier, the animals of which have the mantle open at the anterior extremity, or near the middle only, for the passage of the foot; at the posterior end it is prolonged into tubes of great length, as in the razor-shells.
INCLYN'ING,† *ppr.* Bowing. [*Spenser.*]
INCOALES'CENCE, *n.* Want of coalescence.
INCOGITATIV'ITY, *n.* Quality of being incogitative. [*Rar. us.*]
INCOG'NITA, *n.* [It.] A female unknown, or in disguise.
INCOG'NITO, *a.* Unknown.
INCOG'NITO, *n.* Concealment; state of concealment.
INCOG'NIZABLE, *a.* [add.] Pron. inkog'ne-zabl, or inkon'e-zabl.
INCOHE'RENTNESS, *n.* Want of coherence; incoherence.
INCOMBIN'ING, *a.* Non-combining or uniting; disagreeing; differing. [*Milton.*]
INCOM'BROUS,† *a.* [Fr] Cumbersome. [*Chaucer.*]
IN'COMER, *n.* One who comes in; one who takes possession of land or of a farm.
IN'COME-TAX, *n.* An assessed tax of so much per £1 on all incomes, emoluments, profits, &c., above a certain amount.
INCOM'ITY, *n.* Incivility; want of comity.
INCOMMENS'URATENESS, *n.* State of being incommensurate.
INCOMPAT'IBLE, *a.* [add.] In *chem.*, a term applied to salts and other substances which cannot exist together in solution without mutual decomposition. Thus, the soluble salts of lead and of barytes are incompatible with sulphuric acid and the sulphates.
INCOMPAT'IBLENESS, *n.* Incompatibility.
INCOMPLE'TION, *n.* State of being incomplete or unfinished.
INCOMPREHEN'SIVENESS, *n.* Quality of being incomprehensive.
INCONDENSIBIL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being not condensible.
INCONDEN'SIBLE, *a.* That cannot be condensed.
INCONFORM'ITY, *n.* [add.] Incongruity; incompatibility; discordance. [*Bacon.*]
INCONSEQUEN'TIALLY, *adv.* Without regular sequence or deduction.
INCONSOL'ABLENESS, *n.* State of being inconsolable.
INCON'SONANTLY, *adv.* Inconsistently; discordantly.
INCONSPIC'UOUSLY, *adv.* So as not to be perceived.
INCONSPIC'UOUSNESS, *n.* Want of conspicuousness.
INCON'STANCE,† *n.* [Fr.] Inconstancy. [*Chaucer.*]
INCONTES'TABLENESS, *n.* Quality of being incontestable.
INCONTROVERTIBIL'ITY, *n.* State of being incontrovertible.
INCONVERT'IBLENESS, *n.* State of being inconvertible.
INCORPO'REAL, *a.* [add.] *Incorporeal hereditament.* [*See* HEREDITAMENT.]
INCORPO'REALISM, *n.* Immateriality; spiritual existence or nature.
INCORPO'REALIST, *n.* An adherent to incorporealism.
INCORRUPT'LY, *adv.* Uncorruptly.
INCREAS'ABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being increasable.
IN'CREASE, or **INCREASE'**, *n.*
INCREAS'INGLY, *adv.* In the way of growing; growingly.
INCRED'ULOUSLY, *adv.* With incredulity
INCROACH'MENT, *n.* *See* ENCROACHMENT.
INCULC'ATOR, *n.* He who inculcates.
INCUM'BRANCE, *n.* [add.] A term applied conventionally to children by aspirants to certain offices; as, a man and wife without *incumbrance*, that is, without children.
INCUNAB'ULA, *n. plur.* [L a cradle.] In *bibliography*, a term applied to books printed during the early period of the art; generally confined to those which were printed before the year 1500.
INCUR'SIVE, *a.* Hostile; making an attack or incursion; aggressive.
IN'CUS, *n.* [L. an anvil.] The largest bone of the tympanum of the ear, thus named from its fancied resemblance to an anvil. With this bone the *malleus* is articulated.
IN'DE,† *a* [Fr.] Indigo-coloured; azure-coloured. [*Chaucer.*]
INDECLIN'ABLE, *n.* In *gram.*, a word that is not declined.
INDECO'ROUSLY, or **INDEC'OROUSLY**.
INDECO'ROUSNESS, or **INDEC'OROUSNESS**.
INDEF'INITE, *a.* [add.] *Indefinite term*, in *logic*, a privative or negative term, in respect of its not defining or marking out an object, as a *definite term* does. Thus, *unorganized being* is an indefinite term, while *organized being* is definite.
INDEF'INITE INFLORESCENCE, *n.* In *bot.* [*See* CENTRIPETAL INFLORESCENCE in this *Supp.*]
INDELEC'TABLE, *a.* Unpleasant; unamiable.
INDEL'IBLENESS, *n.* Quality of being indelible.
INDEMON'STRABLENESS, *n.* State of being indemonstrable.
INDENIZA'TION, *n.* The act of naturalizing; or the patent by which one is made free.
INDEN'IZEN, *v. t.* To invest with the privileges of a free citizen.
INDEN'IZENED, *pp.* Made free.
INDEN'IZENING, *ppr.* Making free.
INDENT'EDLY, *adv.* With indentations.
INDEW',† *v. t.* or *i.* [*See* INDUE.] To put on; to be clothed with. [*Spenser.*]
IN'DEX, *n.* [add.] In *math.*, this word takes the plural *Indices.*
IN'DEX, *v. t.* To provide with an index or table of references; to reduce to an index; as, to *index* a book.
IN'DEXED, *pp.* Furnished with, or reduced to an index.
IN'DEXER, *n.* One who makes an index.
IN'DEX-HAND, *n.* A hand that points to something.
IN'DEXING, *ppr.* Furnishing with an index or table of references.
IN'DEX PROHIB'ITORY, *n.* [L. *index librorum prohibitorum.*] In *Roman Catholic countries*, a list or catalogue of books absolutely prohibited.
IN'DIAMAN, *n.* A large ship employed in the India trade.
IN'DIAN BERRY, *n.* The *Cocculus indicus*,—*which see.*
INDIANEER', *n.* An Indiaman
IN'DIAN HEN, *n.* A species of bittern found in North America is so called (*Botaurus minor*).
IN'DIAN INK, *n.* [add.] This ink is used also for the lines and shadows of drawings.
IN'DIAN MEAL, *n.* Meal made from Indian corn (*Zea mays*).
IN'DIAN OAK, *n.* The teak-tree (*Tectona grandis*). [*See* TECTONA.]
IN'DIAN TOBACCO, *n.* A plant, the *Lobelia inflata.* [*See* LOBELIA.]
IN'DIAN TURNIP, *n.* An American plant, the *Arum triphyllum*, with a head of red flowers growing on a stem, a root resembling a small turnip, and having a very acrid juice.
IN'DIAN WHEAT, *n.* Same as INDIAN CORN.
IN'DIAN YELLOW, *n.* A pigment of a bright yellow colour, but not permanent, much used in water-painting. It is imported from India, and is composed of the phosphate of urea and lime.
IN'DIA-RUBBER, *n.* [add.] *India-rubber tree of Bengal*, the *Ficus elastica*, which yields a large portion of the caoutchouc exported from Bengal. [*See* CAOUTCHOUC in this *Supp.*]
IN'DICANT, *n.* In *med.*, that which points out a remedy.
INDIC'ATIVE, *n.* In *gram.*, the indicative mood. [*See* the *Adjective.*]
IN'DICATOR, *n.* Honey-guides, a genus of African birds, so named from their curious habit of guiding the natives to the nests of the wild bees. They are closely allied to the cuckoos.
IN'DICATOR, *n.* [add.] In *mech.*, the name applied especially to an instrument for ascertaining the pressure of the steam in the cylinder, in contradistinction to the *steam-gauge*, which shows the pressure of the steam in the boiler of the engine. The name is also applied to an instrument for co-ordinating the motions of the piston and valve, called the *valve-indicator.*
INDI''CIA, *n. plur.* [L. *indicium.*] Discriminating marks.
INDICT'MENT, *n.* [add.] An *indict-*

ment, as defined by Blackstone, is a written accusation of one or more persons, of a crime or a misdemeanour, preferred to, and presented upon oath by a grand jury. An indictment is not properly so called till it has been found to be a true bill by the grand jury; and when presented to the grand jury, it is properly called a bill. The decision of the grand jury is not a verdict upon the guilt of the accused, but merely expresses their opinion, that from the case made by the prosecutor, the matter is fit to be presented to the common jury, and to be tried in the proper courts. If the grand jury are of opinion that the accusation is groundless, they indorse upon the bill, "not a true bill," or, "not found;" if the contrary, "a true bill." [*See* JURY.]

INDICTOR, *n.* (indit'or.) He who indicts another for an offence.

INDIF'FERENTIST, *n.* One who is indifferent or neutral in any cause.

IN'DIGENTLY, *adv.* In an indigent, destitute manner.

INDIGEST', *a.* Not digested; indigested. [*Shak.*]

INDIGEST', *n.* [add.] A disordered state of affairs. [*Shak.*]

INDIGEST'EDNESS, *n.* State of being indigested. [*Rar. us.*]

INDIGEST'IBLY, *adv.* Not digestibly.

INDIGNE,† *a.* (indi'ne.) [Fr.] Unworthy. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]

INDIG'NIFYED,† *pp.* Treated disdainfully or unworthily. [*Spenser.*]

IN'DIGO, *n.* [add.] *Egyptian indigo*, a leguminous plant, the *Tephrosia apollinea*, a native of Egypt. It is narcotic, and yields a fine blue dye. The leaves are often mixed with Alexandrian senna, and the plant is commonly cultivated for its indigo in Nubia.

INDIGOM'ETRY, *n.* The method of determining the colouring power of indigo. This is effected by finding the amount of chlorine necessary to destroy the colour of a given quantity of the indigo.

INDIRECT', *a.* [add.] *Indirect evidence*, in *law*, inferential testimony as to the truth of a disputed fact, not by means of the actual knowledge which any witness had of the fact, but by collateral circumstances, ascertained by competent means.

IN DISCOURT'EISE WISE. In discourteous wise; discourteously. [*Spenser.*]

INDISCREET'NESS, *n.* Want of discretion.

INDIVIDUALIZA'TION, *n.* The act of individualizing; the state of being individualized.

INDIVID'UALIZED, instead of INDIVIDUALIZED.

INDIVID'UALIZER, *n.* One who individualizes.

INDIVID'UALIZING, instead of INDIVIDUALIZING.

INDIVIS'IBLE, *n.* [add.] *Method of indivisibles*, a peculiar species of calculus, much used by mathematicians before the invention of the method of fluctions, or the differential and integral calculus. It was founded on the assumption that quantities are composed of infinitely small quantities, incapable of further division. Thus, lines were considered as made up of an infinite number of points, surfaces of an infinite number of lines, and solids of an infinite number of surfaces. This method has been entirely superseded by the differential and integral calculus.

INDIVI'SUM, *n.* [L.] In *law*, that which is held in common, without participation.

IN'DO-BRIT'ON, *n.* A person born in India, one of whose parents is a native of Britain.

IN'DOOR, *a.* Being within doors; as, an *indoor* servant.

INDORSA'TION, *n.* Indorsement.

INDORS'ING, *n.* The act of making an indorsement.

INDORS'ING, *ppr.* Writing on the back; assigning; sanctioning.

INDORS'OR, *n.* One who indorses.

INDOW'MENT, *n.* *See* ENDOWMENT.

IN'DRAWN, *a.* Drawn in.

IN'DRI, *n.* A tailless quadruped belonging to the lemur family. Its hinder



Indri, *Indris brevicaudata*

limbs are very long. The natives of Madagascar tame this quadrumanous animal, and train it to the chase.

INDUCE', *v. t.* [add.] To transmit an electric influence through a non-conducting medium without any apparent communication of a spark; to produce, by means of an electrified body, an opposite electrical state in contiguous bodies.

INDUC'TIONAL, *a* Relating to induction; inductive.

INDUCTOM'ETER, *n* [*Induction*, and Gr. μετρον, measure] *Differential inductometer*, is the name given by Faraday to an instrument for measuring differences of electrical induction It consists of three insulated metallic plates, placed parallel to, and at equal distances from, one another, each exterior plate being connected with an insulated gold leaf of an electrometer.

INDULGE'MENT, *n.* Act of indulging. [*Rar. us.*]

INDU'PLICATE, *a.* instead of INDUP'LICATE. [add.] In *bot.*, having the margins bent abruptly inward, and the external faces of those edges applied to each other without any twisting, as in some species of Clematis.

IN'DUS, *n.* The Indian, a southern constellation consisting of twelve stars. It is situated between Sagittarius and the south pole.

INDUS'TRIAL, *a.* [add.] Pertaining to manufacture or produce of industry; as, *industrial* arts.

INDUS'TRIALISM, *n.* Industry; manual labour. [*Rare*]

INDUS'TRIALLY, *adv.* In an industrial manner.

INDUS'TRIAL SCHOOLS, *n.* In *Scotland*, the name given to schools for educating poor neglected children, reclaiming them from evil habits, and training them to habits of industry. They are often called *ragged schools.*

IN'DWELL, *v. i.* To dwell or exist inwardly.

INECH'ED,† *pp.* [Sax. *in*, and *eche*, to add.] Inserted. [*Chaucer.*]

INEFFEC'TIVELY, *adv.* Without effect; inefficiently.

INEFFEC'TIVENESS, *n.* Quality of being ineffective.

INE'QUABLE, *a.* Not equable; unequable.

INEQUAL'ITY, *n.* [add.] In *algebra*, the signs of *inequality* are $>$ and $<$; the first signifying *greater than*, and the second *less than;* the opening in each being turned towards the greater quantity, and the angular point toward the less. Thus, $a > b$ signifies that a is greater than b; and $a < b$, that a is less than b. Also, such an expression as $a > b$, or $a < b$, constitutes an *inequality*.

INER'MIS, *a.* [L.] Unarmed. [*See* INERMOUS.]

INER'TIA, *n.* [add.] In *obstetrics*, a term applied to the condition of the uterus, when it does not contract properly after parturition.

INEX'ECRABLE, *a.* Most execrable. [*Shak.*]

INEXHAUSTIBIL'ITY, *n.* Inexhaustibleness.

INEXPE'DIENTLY, *adv.* Not expediently; unfitly.

INEX'PIABLENESS, *n.* State of being inexpiable. [*Rar. us.*]

INEXPRESS'IVE, *a.* [add.] Wanting expression, as a painting; ineffable; not perceptible; not exposed to the senses. [*Akenside.*]

IN EXTEN'SO. [L.] Fully; at full length; with full extent.

IN EXTRE'MIS. [L.] In the last moments. [*A law term.*]

INFAM'ONIZE, *v. t.* To brand with infamy; to defame. [*Shak.*]

IN'FAMY, *n.* [add.] By 6 and 7 Vict., c. 85, it is enacted that no man shall be excluded from giving evidence though he may have been convicted of any crime.

IN FAMY,† *n.* [L. *infamia.*] Slander. [*Spenser.*]

INFAN'TICIDAL, *a.* Relating to infanticide.

INFANT'ICIDE, *n.* [add.] The destruction of a child, either newly born or in the course of parturition. The felonious destruction of the fœtus in the womb is more properly termed *fœticide.*

IN'FANT-SCHOOLS, *n.* Schools for the instruction and training of young children.

INFECT', *v.t.* [add.] To tinge. [*Dryden.*]

IN'FELT, *a.* Felt within or deeply.

INFEODA'TION, *n.* In *law*, the act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.—*Infeodation of tithes*, the granting of tithes to mere laymen.

INFEOF'MENT, *n.* *See* ENFEOFFMENT.

INFERD',† *pp.* [L. *infero.* *See* INFER.] Brought in; induced; conveyed. [*Spenser.*]

INFEREN'TIALLY, *adv.* By way of inference.

INFE'RIÆ, *n. plur.* [L.] Sacrifices offered by the ancients to the souls of departed heroes or friends.

INFER'IBLE, *a.* That may be inferred or deduced from premises

INFE'RIOR VALVE, *n.* In *conchol.*, that valve of an adherent bivalve by which it is united to other substances.

INFER'NAL MACHINE, *n.* A name given to explosive machines or apparatus contrived for the purposes of assassination. The most memorable was that formed to destroy Napoleon, and exploded Dec. 24, 1800; and that constructed in 1835, for the purpose of assassinating Louis Philippe and his suite.

INFEROBRANCH'IANS, *n. See* INFEROBRANCHIATA.

INFER'RIBLE, *a.* That may be inferred; deducible from premises. Written also *Inferible*, and *Inferable.*

INFEST',† *a.* [L. *infestus.*] Cheerless; joyless; deadly.—Mischievous; hurtful. [*Spenser.*]

INFEST'ER, *n.* He or that which infests.

IN'FIDEL, *n.* [add.] A disbeliever in general. A name given by Mahometans to Christians. Applied also by the older writers to pagans.

INFIL'TER, *v. t.* To filter or sift in.

INFILTRA'TION, *n* [add.] In *med.*, the diffusion of fluids into the cellular tissue or organs. It may be *serous, sanguineous, purulent,* or *tuberculous.*

IN'FIMA SPE'CIES, *n.* [L.] In *logic*, the lowest species, or that which is not subdivided except into individuals, or which is not considered as a genus of anything.

IN'FINITE, *n.* Infinity. [*Shak.*]

INFINITES'IMALLY, *adv.* By infinitesimals; in infinitely small quantities.

INFIN'ITIVE, *n.* In *gram.*, a mood of the verb. [*See* the *Adjective.*]

INFIN'ITIVELY, *adv.* In the manner of an infinitive mood.

INFINI'TO, instead of **INFINITO.**

INFIN'ITUPLE,† *a.* Infinite fold; repeated an infinite number of times.

INFLAME', *v. i.* [add.] To take fire.

INFLAM'MATORY CRUST, *n.* The buffy coat which appears on the surface of the crassamentum of blood drawn in inflammation, in pregnancy, &c.

INFLAT'INGLY, *adv.* In a manner tending to inflate.

INFLECT', *v. t.* [add.] To modulate, as the voice.

INFLEC'TIONAL, *a.* Relating to inflection.

INFLEX', *v t* To bend; to curve.

INFLORES'CENCE, *n.* [add.] A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms.

IN'FLUENCER, *n.* One who influences.

INFLUEN'CIVE, *a.* Having influence; influential. [*Rar. us.*]

INFORM'AL, *a* [add.] Irregular; deranged in mind. [*Shak.*]

INFORMA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *law*, an accusation or complaint exhibited against a person for some misdemeanour, either immediately against the king (queen) or against a private person. It differs from an indictment principally in this, that an indictment is an accusation found by the oath of a grand jury, whereas an information is simply an allegation of the person who exhibits it. Informations are of two sorts: those which are partly at the suit of the king, and partly at that of a subject; and secondly, such as are in the name of the king only. Informations of the former sort are usually exhibited upon penal statutes, which impose a penalty upon the offender upon conviction, one part of which is for the king, and the other part for the informer. The informations exhibited in the name of the king alone, are also of two kinds: first, those which are truly and properly his own suits, as in the case of misdemeanours which disturb the king's government, or interfere with the discharge of his kingly office; these are filed *ex-officio* by the king's attorney-general at his own discretion, when they are called *ex-officio informations.* Secondly, those which are exhibited in the name of the king by some private person or informer, and are filed by the master of the crown-office. Informations of this latter kind relate to riots, batteries, libels, which disturb the public peace, but do not directly disturb the king's government.—*Informations in the court of chancery.* When it is necessary for the court of chancery to interfere with the regulation or management of any charity, the attorney-general, as informant, on the relation of some person, who is called the relator, files an information in the court of chancery for the purpose of bringing the case before the court. This is simply called an information, to distinguish it from the other informations above stated, which bear the name of criminal informations.

INFORM'ED STARS, instead of **INFOR'MED STARS.**

INFORM'ER, *n.* [add.] A person who lays an information, or prosecutes any person in the king's courts who offends against the law or any penal statute. Such a person is generally called a common informer, because he makes it his business to lay informations, for the purpose of obtaining his share of the penalty. [*See* INFORMATION in this *Supp.*]

INFRAC'TIBLE, *a.* That may be broken.

INFRALAPSA'RIAN, *n.* [L. *infra*, below or after, and *lapsus*, fall.] A name given to that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being in a fallen and guilty state. They are opposed to the *Supralapsarians.* [*See* SUPRALAPSARIAN.]

INFRALAPSA'RIANISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Infralapsarians.

INFRAN'GIBLENESS, *n.* State of being infrangible.

IN'FRA-SPINA'TUS, *n.* [L.] A muscle arising from the scapula below the spine, and inserted into the humerus. [*See* SUPRA SPINATUS.]

INFRINGE', *v. t.* [add.] This verb is frequently followed by *on* or *upon*; as, to *infringe upon* one's rights.

INFUNDIB'ULIFORM, *a.* [add.] In *anat*, a term applied to a ligament joining the first vertebra to the occiput.

INFUNDIB'ULUM, *n.* [L. a funnel.] In *anat*, a term applied to a little funnel-shaped process, attached to the pituitary gland, and to a small cavity of the cochlea —Also, the three large cavities which constitute by their union the *pelvis* of the kidney, are termed *infundibula.*

INFU'SION, *n.* [add.] The act of introducing into the veins medicinal substances by a kind of syringe.

INFUSO'RIAL, *a.* Same as INFUSORY.

INFU'SORY, *n. pl. Infusories.* A name given to certain microscopic animals, living in water and other liquids; called also *Infusoria,—which see.*

IN'GA, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants. *I. sassa*, an Abyssinian species, produces fruit with a sweet pulp, and is a source of gum, said to be the *gum-sassa* of commerce.

INGAG'ED, *pp.* Pledged. [*Shak.*]

ING'ANS, *n.* Onions. [*Scotch.*]

INGEER', *v. i.* or *t.* To glean corn, &c. [*Scotch.*]

INGEN'ER, *n.* A contriver or designer. [*Shak.*]

INGENERABIL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being ingenerable.

INGEN'ITE, or **IN'GENITE**, *a.*

ING'LE, *n.* [add.] *Ingle-side*, or *ingle-cheek*, fireside. [*Scotch.*]

ING'LE-NOOK, *n.* Corner by the fire. [*Scotch.*]

INGLO'BATE, *a.* In the form of a globe or sphere. Applied to nebulous matter, collected into a sphere by the gravitating principle.

IN'GOT, *n.* [add.] A mould for casting ingots. [*Chaucer.*]

IN'GOWES,† *n. pl.* Ingots. [*Spenser.*]

INGRAFT'ER, *n.* One who ingrafts.

INGRAIN', *v. t.* instead of **IN'GRAIN.** [add.] To work into the natural texture; to impregnate the whole matter or substance.

INGRAIN', *a.* instead of **INGRAIN.**

INGRAIN'ED, *pp.* instead of **IN'GRAINED.** [add.] Wrought into the natural texture; thoroughly impregnated.

INGRAIN'ING, *ppr.* instead of **IN'GRAINING.** [add.] Working into the texture; thoroughly impregnating.

IN'GRESS, *n.* [add.] In *law*, free entry into a place; a term employed in leases of lands, and in right of way.

INGRES'SU, *n.* [L.] An abolished writ of entry into lands and tenements.

INGRES'SUS, *n.* [L.] The relief which the heir at full age paid to the head lord, for entering upon the fee, or lands fallen by the death or forfeiture of the tenant, &c.

IN'GUEN, *n.* [L.] The groin.

IN'GUINAL, *a.* [add.] *Inguinal glands*, glands situated in the groin, which are of two kinds, *superficial* and *deep seated.* —*Inguinal hernia*, bubonocele; hernia of the groin.—*Inguinal ligament*, a ligament of the groin, called also Poupart's ligament.

INHAB'IT,† *pp* Inhabited. [*Chaucer.*]

INHAB'ITATIVENESS, *n.* In *phrenology*, a tendency or inclination to select a peculiar dwelling.

INHARMO'NIOUSNESS, *n.* Want of harmony; discord.

INHER'IT, *v. t.* [add.] To possess; as, the world and all it doth *inherit;* to *inherit* a thought of ill concerning some one. [*Shak.*]—To put in possession; to seize; to cause to entertain—with *of.*

It must be great, that can *inherit* us
So much as *of* a thought of ill in him. *Shak.*

INHER'IT, *v. i* [add.] To come into possession, as an heir or successor.

INHILDE',† *v. t.* [Sax.] To pour in. [*Chaucer.*]

IN'IA, *n.* A genus of cetacea, belonging to the dolphin family, remarkable for the distance at which it is found from the sea, frequenting the remote tributaries of the river Amazon, and even some of the elevated lakes of Peru. It has bristly hairs on its snout.

IN'IAL, *a. See* INION in this *Supp.*

INIM'ICAL, or **INIMI'CAL**, *a.*

INIMICAL'ITY, *n.* Hostility; unfriendliness.

INIM'ITABLENESS, *n.* Quality of being inimitable. [*Rar. us.*]

IN'ION, *n.* [Gr. ἰνίον, the nape of the neck.] In *anat.*, the ridge of the occiput. Hence the term *inial*, applied by Barclay to that aspect of the head which is toward the *inion;* the opposite aspect being termed *ant-inial.*

INIQ'UITOUSLY, *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly.

INITIA'LIA TESTIMO'NII, instead of **INITIA'LIA TESTIMO'NIA.**

INJEC'TION, *n.* [add.] *Injection-water*, the cold water thrown into the condenser of a steam-engine to condense the steam.—*Injection-pipe*, a pipe by which water is injected into the condenser of a steam-engine, to condense the steam.

INJOINT′, *v. t.* To unite together as joints; to adjoin. [*Shak.*]

INJUNC′TION, *n.* [add.] A writ issuing by the order and under the seal of a court of equity, and is of two kinds, *remedial* and *judicial.* The remedial writ is used for many purposes, such as, to restrain parties from proceeding in other courts, from negotiating notes or bills of exchange, to prevent the sailing of a ship, the alienation of a specific chattel, to prevent waste by felling timber, or pulling down buildings, the infringement of patents or copyrights, to repress nuisances, and to put an end to vexatious litigations. The remedial writ of injunction is again distinguished as of two kinds, the *special* and the *common injunction.* Special injunctions are usually obtained before appearance, upon motion in court, supported by an affidavit, and accompanied by a certificate of the bill having been filed. The writ called the common injunction only stays proceedings at common-law; and in the first instance, it only stays execution The judicial writ of injunction issues after a decree, and is of the nature of an execution to enforce the same. The *injunction* in the law of England corresponds to the *interdict* of the law of Scotland.

IN′JURE,† *n.* Injury. [*Chaucer.*]

IN′JURY, *n* [add] In *law*, some illegal act; more commonly, an illegal act done to a man or his property, for which he may by legal process get compensation.

INK′-FISH, *n.* The cuttle-fish.

INK′-GLASS, *n.* A glass vessel for holding ink.

INK′ING, *ppr.* Covering or daubing with ink.

INK′ING, *n.* The act of supplying with ink, or spreading over with ink; as, the *inking* of types —*Inking-roller*, a roller supported on a spindle with handles, used by letterpress-printers to supply the types with ink.—*Inking-table*, a table used by letterpress-printers to supply the roller with the requisite quantity of ink, during the process of printing.

IN′LAND, *n* [add] In *feudal law*, demesne land, that which was let to tenants being denominated *outland.*

IN LO′CO PAREN′TIS. [L.] In the place of a parent.

IN′LY, *adv* [add.] Entirely. [*Spenser.*]

IN ME′DIAS RES. [L.] Into the midst of things.

INN, *n.* [add.] A dwelling. [*Shak*]

INNE,† *prep.* In. [*Chaucer.*]

INNE,† } *n.* A house; habitation; lodging. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]
IN,† }

IN′NED,† *pp.* Lodged. [*Chaucer.*]

IN′NEREST,† *a. superl.* [Sax.] Inmost. [*Chaucer.*]

INNERVA′TION, *n.* [add.] In *physiol.*, the properties or functions of the nervous system.

INNIX′ION,† *n.* Incumbency; a resting upon.

IN′NOCENT, *a.* [add.] Ignorant; imbecile; idiotic. [*Obs.*]

INNOMINA′TA, *n.* [L. plur. of *innominatus*, nameless.] *Innominata arteria*, in *anat.*, the branch given off to the right by the arch of the aorta, which subsequently divides into the right carotid, and right subclavian arteries. [*See* INNOMINATUM.]

INNOVA′TIONIST, *n.* One who favours innovations.

INNS OF COURT. *See* INN.

INOFFI′′CIOUS TESTAMENT, *n.* In *law*, a will contrary to a parent's natural duty.

INOPPORTU′NITY, *n.* Unseasonableness.

I′NOPS CONSIL′II. [L.] Wanting advice.

IN′-OWER, *adv.* Nearer to any object; close to; forward; opposed to *out-ower.* —*In-ower and out-ower*, backwards and forwards; thoroughly; violently and despotically, and against all opposition. [*Scotch.*]

IN PART′IBUS. *See* BISHOP in this *Supp.*

IN′-PENNY, and **OUT′-PENNY**, *n.* Money paid by the custom of some manors on alienation of tenants, &c.

IN PET′TO. [add.] In reserve or secrecy.

IN PLĀCE,† *adv.* There. [*Spenser.*]

IN PRÆSEN′TI. [L.] At the present time.

IN′-PUT, *n.* Contribution, or share in a contribution; balance in change of money. [*Scotch*]

IN′QUEST, *n.* [add.] Quest; adventure. [*Spenser*]

INQUIREN′DO. [L.] In *law*, an authority given in general to some person or persons, to inquire into something for the king's advantage.

INQUI′RERS, *n* In the *East Indies*, native Christian neophytes, or persons not quite converted from heathenism.

INQUI′RY, *n* [add] *Writ of inquiry*, a judicial process addressed to the sheriff of the county in which the venue in the action is laid, stating the former proceedings in the action, and commanding the sheriff that by the oath of twelve honest and lawful men of his county, he diligently *inquire* what damages the plaintiff has sustained, and return the inquisition into court. This writ is necessary after an interlocutory judgment, the defendant having let the proceedings go by default, to ascertain the question of damages.—*Court of inquiry* a court sometimes appointed by the crown to ascertain the propriety of resorting to ulterior proceedings against a party charged before a court-martial.

INQUIS′ITOR, *n.* [add.] In *law*, any officer, as a sheriff, coroner, &c , having power to inquire into certain matters.

INQUISITO′RIAL, *a.* [add.] Having a power of inquisition; charged with inquiry; as, *inquisitorial* commissioners. [*Lyttelton.*]

INQUISITO′RIALLY, *adv.* In an inquisitorial manner.

INRĀC′INATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *inraciner.*] To enroot; to implant.

INRĀC′INATED, *pp.* Implanted.

INRĀIL′ING, instead of **INRAILING.**

IN RE. [L.] In *law*, in the matter of.

IN REM. [L.] In *law*, against the thing or property.

IN ROUND LISTS † In lists encompassed all around. [*Spenser.*]

INSALIVA′TION, *n.* In *physiol.*, the blending of the saliva with the food during the act of mastication, in order to prepare it for the subsequent process of digestion.

INSANE′ ROOT, *n.* Henbane. [*Shak.*]

INSĀTIABIL′ITY, *n.* Insatiableness.

INSA′TIATENESS, *n.* The quality of being insatiate, or insatiable.

INSCONCE, *v. t.* (inskons′.) To defend; to fortify. [*Shak.*]

INSCRIP′TION, *n.* [add.] *Inscriptions* are records of public or private occurrences, of laws, decrees, and the like, engraven on stone, metal, and other hard substances, exhibited for public inspection. The custom of making inscriptions was very general in the states of antiquity, and supplied to some extent the want of the art of printing. Innumerable inscribed monuments still exist in Persia, Egypt, Greece, Italy, and other countries.

IN′SECT, *a.* [add.] Resembling an insect; relating to insects; as, *insect* transformations, *insect* architecture.

INSECTIV′ORA, *n.* [add.] In Temminck's system, an order of birds that feed on insects, as the swallows.

INSECTOL′OGY,† *n.* Entomology.

INSĒL′ED,† *pp.* [*See* ENSEAL.] Attested under seal. [*Chaucer.*]

INSEN′SIBLENESS, *n.* Insensibility.

INSERT′ING, *n.* [add.] Something set in, as lace, &c., into garments.

INSESSO′RES, *n.* [add.] A most extensive order of perching birds, in which are comprehended all those tribes which live habitually among trees, with the exception of the birds of prey, and the climbing birds. They pass the greater part of their time on the wing, and only use their legs, which are short and weak, as an occasional support; the toes are three before and one behind. It is to this order that all our singing birds belong. It is divided into four subordinate groups:—(1.) The Conirostres, or conical-billed birds. (2) The Dentirostres, or tooth-billed birds. (3.) The Tenuirostres, or slender-billed birds. (4) The Fissirostres, or gaping-billed birds.

INSESSO′RIAL, *a.* Relating to the insessores, or perching birds.

INSET′,† *pp.* Implanted [*Chaucer.*]

INSHEATHE′, *v. t.* To hide or cover in a sheath.

INSHRINE′, *v. t.* To envelop; to surround. [*Dryden*]

IN′SIDE, *a.* Interior; being within; internal.

INSIN′UATINGLY, *adv.* By insinuation.

INSIP′IENT, *a.* Unwise; foolish.

INSIST′ENCE, *n.* Act of resting upon or persevering.

IN SI′TU. [L.] In its original situation or bed; a term applied to minerals, when found in their original position, bed, or strata.

INSŌCIABIL′ITY, *a.* Want of sociability; unsociability.

INSOLA′TION, *n.* [add.] Exposure to the solar heat, as a therapeutic agent.

IN′SOLENCY, *n.* Same as INSOLENCE. [*Lit. us.*]

INSOL′UBLENESS, *n.* Insolubility.

INSOL′VENT, *a.* [add.] By the Act 7 and 8 Vict., c. 96, passed in 1844, any prisoner in execution upon judgment in an action for debt who was not a trader, or whose debts, if a trader, were under £300, may, without any previous notice, by petition to any court of bankruptcy, be protected from process, and from being detained in prison, for any debt mentioned in his schedule. By the same act it is decreed that no person shall be taken or charged in execution upon any judgment obtained in any court, whether superior or inferior, in any action for the recovery of any debt wherein the sum recovered shall not exceed the sum of £20, exclusive of the costs recovered by such judgment. A subsequent act, however (8 and 9 Vict., c. 127), gives to creditors the means of obtaining payment of sums under £20, besides the costs of suit, by a particular process.

INSOL′VENT DEBTORS' COURT,

n. A court in which the insolvent law is administered by commissioners appointed by the crown. Three of the commissioners from time to time make circuits, and give their attendance at the assize towns or other places where prisoners may be ordered to appear.

INSOM'NIA, *n.* [L.] Sleeplessness; watching; lying awake.

INSOMUCH', *adv.* [add.] This word is obsolescent, at least in classical composition.

INSPEC'TION, *n.* [add.] In *navigation*, the mode of reckoning a ship's course by reference to nautical tables.—*Trial by inspection.* [*See* TRIAL.]

INSPEX'IMUS, *n.* [add.] The first word in ancient charters and letters-patent; an exemplification; a royal grant.

INSPIRA'TION, *n.* [add.] A highly-exciting influence; as, the *inspiration* of the scene.

INSPIRA'TIONIST, *n.* One who holds to inspiration.

IN'SPIRATORY, or **INSPI'RATORY**, *a.*

INSPIS'SATE, *a.* Thick; inspissated.

INSPŸRE',† *v. t.* [*See* INSPIRE.] To blow or breathe. [*Spenser.*]

INST. Contraction for *instant*, used in correspondence, &c., for the current or present month; as, he wrote me on the 10th *inst.*, that is, on the 10th day of the present month.

IN'STANCE, *n.* [add.] Notice; intelligence; information. [*Shak.*]—In *Scots law*, that which may be insisted on at one diet or course of probation. Lord Bacon, in his *Novum Organum Scientiarum*, employs the term *instances* to signify facts, cases, examples, experiments. Thus, he speaks of *prerogative instances*, or those facts which have a chief claim to be noticed in the attempt to interpret the laws of nature.—*Crucial instances*, facts which determine at once between two or more possible conclusions. [*See* INSTANTIÆ CRUCIS.]—Shakspeare uses *instances* to signify solicitations, inducements; and *instance* to signify example, corroboration.

IN'STIGĀTINGLY, *adv.* Incitingly; temptingly.

INSTINCT',† *v. t.* To impress, as by an animating power.

INSTINCT'IVE, *a.* [add.] *Instinctive faculty*, that faculty which leads animals, independent of any instruction or experience, to do spontaneously whatever is necessary for the preservation of the individual, or the continuation of its kind. [*See* INSTINCT.]—*Instinctive motions*, those involuntary actions which are excited mediately through the nerves; such as the closure of the eyelids, the act of sucking, the act of swallowing, the closure of the glottis, the action of the sphincters, inspiration, sneezing and vomiting, &c.

IN'STITUTE, *n.* [add.] A scientific body; a society established according to certain laws or regulations for the furtherance of some particular object; as, a philosophic *institute*, a literary *institute*, a mechanics' *institute*, an educational *institute*, &c.

IN'STITUTE, *v. t.* [add.] To model; to form by regular establishment; as, to *institute* the inhabitants into a republic. [*Swift.*]—To nominate; to appoint to an office. [*Shak.*]

INSTITU'TIONAL, *a.* [add.] Adapted to institutes; relating to elementary parts of knowledge.

IN'STITUTOR, *n.* [add.] In the *Episcopal church*, a presbyter appointed by the bishop to institute a rector or assistant minister in a parish church.

INSTRUCT'ER, *n.* *See* INSTRUCTOR.

INSTRUMENT'ALIST, *n.* One who plays on an instrument.

IN'STRUMENT-MAKER, *n.* A maker of instruments.

INSUBMERG'IBLE, *a.* Incapable of being submerged.

INSUFFI'CIENCE, *n.* Insufficiency. [*Rar. us.*]

INSUFFI''CIENT, *a.* [add.] An answer in chancery is said to be *insufficient* when it does not specifically reply to the specific charges in the bill.

IN'SULARLY, *adv.* In an insular manner.

IN'SULĀTE, *v. t.* [add.] To free from all combination, as a chemical substance.

INSULT'MENT, *n.* Act of insulting; insult. [*Shak.*]

INSUPPOS'ABLE, *a.* That is not to be supposed.

INSUPPRESS'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be suppressed or concealed.

INSURG'ENCY, *n.* The act of rising in rebellion against government.

INSURMOUNT'ABLENESS, *n.* State of being insurmountable.

INSURREC'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection. [*American.*]

INSURREC'TIONIST, *n.* One who favours or excites insurrection; an insurgent.

INSUSCEP'TIVE, *a.* Not susceptive.

IN'-TAKE, *n.* A term used technically to denote the point at which a narrowing or contraction begins.—In *hydraulics*, the point at which water is received into a conduit; opposed to *out-let*.

IN'TAKERS, *n.* Receivers of stolen goods.

IN'TEGRAL, *a.* [add.] *Integral particles*, the most minute particles into which any substance, simple or compound, can be divided, similar to each other, and to the substance of which they are parts.

INTEGUMENT'ARY, *a.* Belonging to, or composed of integuments; covering.

INTEGUMENTA'TION, *n.* That part of physiology which treats of integuments.

INTELLEC'TIVELY, *adv.* In an intellective manner.

INTELLEC'TUALISM, *n.* Intellectual quality or power; the doctrine of the Intellectualists.

INTELLEC'TUALIST, *n.* [add.] One who holds that human knowledge is derived from pure reason.

INTELLEC'TUALIZE, *v. t.* To treat or reason upon in an intellectual manner. [*Rare.*]

INTEM'PERANCE, *n.* [add.] Violence.

INTEM'PERANCY,† *n.* Intemperance.

INTEM'PERATELY, *adv.* [add.] Without moderation of feelings; acrimoniously.

INTEND', *v. t.* To direct. [*Shak.*]

INTEND', *v. t.* [add.] To pretend. [*Shak.*]

INTEND', *v. i.* To extend; to stretch forward. [*Pope.*]

INTEND'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Pretending. [*Shak.*]

INTEN'ERATE, *a.* Tender; soft; intenerated. [*Rar. us.*]

INTENS'ITY, *n.* [add.] In *electricity*, the degree to which a body is electrically excited.

INTENS'IVENESS, *n.* The state of being intensive.

INTERAD'DITIVE, *a* Something inserted parenthetically, or between other things.

INTERAMBULA'CRA, *n. plur.* [L. *inter*, and *ambulacra.*] The imperforate plates which occupy the intervals of the perforated plates, or *ambulacra*, in the shells of the echinoderms. [*See* AMBULACRA in this *Supp.*]

INTERARTIC'ULAR, *a.* Situated between joints, as cartilages and ligaments.

INTERAURIC'ULAR, *a.* A term applied to the *septum*, or wall, between the auricles of the heart in the fetus.

INTERCEP'TED, *pp.* [add.] Included or comprehended between; as, an arc of a circle *intercepted* between two lines.

INTERCES'SOR, or **IN'TERCESSOR**, *n.*

INTERCESSO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to an intercessor or intercession; intercessory. [*Rar. us.*]

INTERCHANGEABIL'ITY, *n.* Same as INTERCHANGEABLENESS.

INTERCLAVIC'ULAR, *n.* [L. *inter*, and *clavicular.*] In *anat.*, a ligament connecting the one clavicle with the other.

INTERCLOUD', *v. t.* To shut within clouds; to cloud.

INTERCOLO'NIAL, *a.* Relating to the intercourse between different colonies. [*Nova-Scotian.*]

INTERCOSTA'LES, *n.* In *anat.*, the name given to two sets of muscles between the ribs, the *external* and *internal*.

INTERCROSS', *v. t.* To cross mutually; to cross one another, as lines.

INTERCUR'RENT, *a.* [*Inter*, and *current.*] A term applied to fevers, or other diseases, which occur sporadically during the prevalence of epidemic or endemic diseases.

INTERDASH', *v. t.* To dash at intervals; to intersperse.

INTERDIG'ITAL, *a.* [*Inter*, and *digital.*] Being between the fingers, as the web which forms the wing of a bat.

IN'TERDUCE, *n.* In *carpentry*, an intertie. [*See* INTERTIES.]

IN'TERESSE,† *n.* Interest; right or title to. [*Spenser.*]

IN'TEREST, *n.* [add.] A chattel real, as a lease for years, or a future estate; also, any estate, right, or title in realty. [*See* USURY.]

IN'TERESTED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Too regardful of profit; chiefly concerned for one's own private advantage.

IN'TERESTINGLY, *adv.* In an interesting manner.

INTERFA'CIAL, *a.* [*Inter*, and *facial.*] Included between two faces. An *interfacial angle* is formed by the meeting of two planes.

INTERFU'SION, *n.* Act of pouring or spreading between.

IN'TERIM, *n.* [add.] A decree of the Emperor Charles V., by which he intended to reduce to harmony the conflicting opinions of the Protestants and Roman Catholics.

INTE'RIOR, *a.* After E G B insert a comma.

INTERIO'RITY, *n.* The quality of being interior.

INTERJEC'TIONARY, *a.* Same as INTERJECTIONAL.

INTERLĀID', *pp.* Laid or placed between or among.

INTERLĀY', *v. t.* To lay or place among or between.

INTERLI'BEL, *v. t.* To libel reciprocally.

INTERLIN'EAL, *a.* Between lines; interlineary.

INTERLIN'EAR, *a.* [add.] *Interlinear system,* the Hamiltonian system of teaching languages, by interlining the translations.

INTERLINEA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *law,* an alteration of a written instrument, and insertion of any matter after it is engrossed.

INTERLOCK', *v. i.* To embrace, communicate with, or flow into each other.

INTERLŌP'ER, *n.* [add.] A person who intercepts the trade of a mercantile company; applied principally to those who infringed the charters of the East India Company.

INTERMAX'ILLARY, *a.* Being between the cheek-bones.

IN'TERMÈDE, *n.* [It. *intermezzo.*] A sort of interlude in a drama; a short musical piece, generally of a burlesque character.

IN'TERMISE,† *n.* Interference; interposition.

INTERMIX'EDLY, *adv.* With intermixture; indiscriminately.

INTERNAL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being internal. [*Rar. us.*]

INTERNA'TIONAL LAW, *n.* The law of nations; those maxims or rules which independent political societies or states observe, or ought to observe, in their conduct towards one another. International law embraces the principles that should regulate the conduct of states toward each other; the principles that should regulate the rights and obligations of private parties, arising out of the conduct of states to each other; and the principles that should regulate the rights and obligations of private parties when they are affected by the separate internal codes of distinct nations.

INTERNE'CIARY, *a.* Mutually destructive; exterminating.

INTERNEC'INAL, *a.* Mutually destructive.

INTERNO'DIAL, *a.* Between joints, nodes, or knots.

INTERPET'ALARY, *a.* [*Inter,* and *petal.*] Situated between petals.

INTERPLEAD'ER, *n.* [add.] In *law,* the discussion or trial of a point incidentally happening, as it were, between, before the principal cause can be determined. Interpleader is allowed that the defendant may not be charged to two severally where no default is in him; as, if one brings detinue against the defendant upon a bailment of goods, and another against him upon a trover, there shall be interpleader to ascertain who has right to his action. A *bill of interpleader,* in equity, is filed by a person who is under an obligation of debt or rent to one of the parties to a suit in equity, but cannot ascertain, until the determination of the suit, to which of the parties he is indebted; and by this bill he desires to interplead, in order that he may save himself harmless in the event of the success of either party. The statute 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 58, has rendered this mode of relief more easy of attainment in the courts of law.

INTER'POLATE, instead of **IN'TERPOLATE.**

INTER'POLATED, instead of **IN'TERPOLATED.**

INTER'POLATING, instead of **IN'TERPOLATING.**

INTER'POLATOR, instead of **IN'TERPOLATOR.**

INTERPO'NENT, *n.* He or that which interposes.

INTER'PRETATIVE, *a.* [add.] Employed in interpretation; as, *interpretative* lexicography. [*Johnson.*]

INTER'PRETER, *n.* [add.] One who explains sights. [*Addison.*]

INTERRE'GENCY, *n.* The space of time, or the government, while there is no lawful sovereign on the throne.

INTER'ROGATEE, *n.* One who is interrogated. [*Rar. us.*]

INTERSEC'TICUM, *n.* In *arch.*, a point where lines cross.

INTERSEC'TION, *n.* [add.] Division; divulsion.

INTERSOM'NIOUS, *a.* Between sleeping and waking.

IN'TERSPEECH, *n.* A speech interposed between others.

INTERSPI'NOUS, *a.* Same as INTERSPINAL.

INTERSTEL'LARY, *a.* Same as INTERSTELLAR.

INTER'STICE, or **IN'TERSTICE.**

INTERSTI'TIAL, *a.* [add.] Intermediate.—*Interstitial organs,* in *anat.*, organs which occupy the interstices of contiguous cells, as the uterus, bladder, &c.

INTERTRANSVERSA'LES, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, four distinct small bundles of muscular fibres, which fill up the spaces between the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the loins, and serve to draw them toward each other.

INTERTWINE', *v. i.* To be mutually interwoven.

IN'TERVAL, *n.* [add.] In *New England,* a tract of low or plain ground between hills or along the banks of rivers. Sometimes written *Intervale.*

INTERVENT'OR, *n.* [L.] A mediator; a person anciently designated by a church to reconcile parties, and unite them in the choice of officers.

INTERVIS'IBLE, *a.* In *surveying,* an epithet applied to stations which are mutually visible, or can be seen the one from the other.

INTERVIS'IT, *n.* An intermediate visit.

INTERVOLU'TION, *n.* State of being intervolved.

INTERWŌVE', } *pp.* or *a.* [From *in-*
INTERWŌV'EN, } *terweave.*] Woven together; intermixed; intermingling.

INTESTINA'LIA, *n.* [L.] A class of animals which infest the interior of the bodies, and especially the intestinal canal of other animals. They form the Entozoa of Rudolphi.

INTEST'INAL WORMS, *n.* The Entozoa which reside in the bodies of other animals.

INTEX'INE, *n.* A name given to that membrane of the pollen-grain which is situated next to the *extine,* or outermost membrane.

INTIM'IDATORY, *a.* Causing intimidation.

IN'TINE, *n.* [L. *intimus.*] A name given to the inner coat of the shell of the pollen-grain in plants.

INTI'TULED, *pp.* Having a title to or in. [*Shak.*]—Entitled; distinguished by a title; a term used in acts of Parliament.

INTOL'ERANCE, *n.* [add.] Want of capacity to endure; want of patience or forbearance.

INTOL'ERANCY, *n.* Same as INTOLERANCE.

INTOR'TION, *n.* A winding or twisting.

INTOXICA'TION, *n.* [add.] *Figuratively,* a high excitement of mind; an elation which leads to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.

INTRAC'TILE,† *a.* Incapable of being drawn out; not tractile.

INTRAMUN'DANE, *a.* [*Intra,* and *mundane.*] Being within the world.

INTRAMU'RAL, *a.* [L. *intra,* within, and *murus,* a wall.] Being within the walls, as of a city or town.

INTRANSCA'LENT, *a.* [L. *in,* and *transcaleo.*] Impervious to heat.

IN'TRANT,† *n.* One who makes an entrance.

INTRAPET'IOLAR, *a.* In *bot.*, a term applied when the pair of stipules at the base of a petiole unite by those margins which are next the petiole; and thus seem to form a single stipule between the petiole and the stem or branch. It is often confounded with *interpetiolar,* but is quite different in meaning.

Intrapetiolar.

INTREAT',† *v. t.* To treat of; to speak of. [*See* ENTREAT.] [*Spenser.*]

INTRENCH'MENT, *n.* [add.] *Figuratively,* any defence or protection.

INTRIGUE, *n.* (intreeg'.) [add.] A secret understanding, or commerce of forbidden love, between two persons of different sexes.

INTRIGUE, *v. i.* (intreeg'.) To carry on a commerce of forbidden love.

INTRIGUERY, *n.* (intreeg'e-re.) Arts or practice of intrigue.

INTRINSE', *a.* [It. *intrinsico.*] Inwardly wrought; closely tied. [*Shak.*]

INTRIN'SECAL,† *a.* Intrinsical.

INTRIN'SICALNESS, *n.* Quality of being intrinsical.

INTROCES'SION, *n.* [*Intro,* and *cession.*] A depression or sinking of parts inwards.

INTRODUCE', *v. t.* [add.] To bring before the spectator or reader; to represent as acting or speaking; to induce.

INTRODUC'TION, *n.* [add.] The act of making persons known to each other; as, the *introduction* of one stranger to another; the *introduction* of a foreign minister to a prince or court; and the *introduction* of strangers to a levee or drawing-room.

INTRODUC'TIVE, *a.* [add.] Sometimes followed by *of;* as, laws *introductive of* liberty.

INTRODUC'TIVELY, *adv.* In a manner serving to introduce.

INTRO'IT, } *n.* [add.] In the *Roman*
INTROIT', } *Catholic service,* the entrance or beginning of the mass; a psalm or a passage of Scripture sung or chanted when the priest enters within the rails of the altar.

INTRORSE, *a.* [add.] Pron. intrawrs'.

INTROSUSCEP'TION, instead of **INTROSUS'CEPTION, INTUSSUSCEP'TION,** *n.* [add.] When *introsusception* takes place downwards, it may be termed *progressive;* when upwards, *retrograde.*

INTRU'SION, *n.* [add.] In *law,* an unlawful entry into lands and tenements void of a possessor, by a person who has no right to the same. It arises when a stranger *intrudes* between the death of a tenant for life or years, and the entry of the heir of a remainder man, or reversioner expectant on the estate for life or years, who had died

previous to the decease of such tenant for live or years. The writ of entry or intrusion is abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 27.—In *geol.*, *intrusion* signifies the penetrating of one rock, while in a melted state, into the cavities of other rocks.

INTRU'SIONIST, *n.* One who intrudes, or who favours intrusion.

INTRU'SIVE, *a.* [add.] *Intrusive rocks*, in *geol.*, are rocks which have been forced, while in a melted state, into the cavities, or between the layers, of other rocks.

INTWINE', *v. t.* [add.] To surround by a winding course. [*B. Johnson.*]

INTWINE'MENT, *n.* The act of intwining.

INURBANE', *a.* Uncivil; uncourteous; unpolished.

IN VA'DIO. [L.] In gage; in pledge. [*Law term.*]

INVAGINA'TION, *n.* [L. *in*, and *vagina*, a sheath.] A term synonymous with *introsusception* or *intussusception*.

INVALID', instead of IN'VALID, *n.*

INVALID, *a.* Infirm; weak; sick.

INVALID, *v. t.* To affect with disease; to register as an invalid; to enrol on the list of invalids in the military or naval service.

INVALIDA'TION, *n.* Act of invalidating.

INVALID ED, *pp.* Registered as an invalid.

INVAL'UED, *a.* Inestimable; invaluable.

INVARIABIL'ITY, *n.* Same as INVARIABLENESS.

INVENDIBIL ITY, *n.* [*In*, and *vendibility.*] Unsaleableness.

INVEND IBLE, *a.* Unsaleable.

INVENT, *v. t.* [add.] To find. [*Spenser.*]

INVENT ED, *pp.* [add.] Found; met with; lighted on. [*Spenser.*]

INVENT ER, *n.* One who invents. [*See* INVENTOR.]

INVEN TION, *n.* [add.] Imagination [*Shak.*]

INVENTO'RIAL, *a.* Belonging to an inventory.

INVERSE'LY, *adv.* [add.] In an inverse ratio or proportion.

INVEST', *v. t.* [add.] To lay out money in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature. [*See* INVEST, sig. 7.]

INVEST'ED, *pp.* In *bot.*, having the apex in an opposite direction to that of some other thing, as many seeds.

INVEST'MENT, *n.* [add.] Cargo; lading.

INVEST'OR, *n.* One who invests or makes an investment.

INVEST'URE,† *n.* Investment.

INVIG'ILANCY, *n.* Same as INVIGILANCE.

INVI'OLACY, *n.* The state of being inviolate. [*Rare.*]

INVI'OLATELY, *adv.* Without violation.

INVIS'ED, *a.* Invisible. [*Shak.*]

INVIS'IBLE, *a.* [add.] Unlooked at; disregarded. [*Shak.*]

IN'VOCATORY, *a.* Making invocation; invoking.

INVOKE', *v. t.* [add.] To call for with earnestness; as, to *invoke* the aid of government.

INVOL'UNTARY, *a.* [add.] *Involuntary muscles.* [*See* MUSCLE.]

IN'VOLUTE, *a.* [add.] In *bot.*, when the margins of the leaves in the bud are rolled in, as in the apple.

INVOLU'TION, *n.* [add.] *Involution* has been defined to be, "The performance of any number of successive multiplications with the same multiplier, interrupted or not by additions or subtractions;" and *evolution*, "any method of finding out, from the result of an involution, what multiplier was employed, provided that the said method proceeds by involutions."

INVOL'VEDNESS,† *n.* State of being involved.

INVUL'NERATE, *a.* That is or cannot be wounded; unhurt; invulnerable.

IN'WARD, *n.* An intimate. [*Shak.*]

IN WITH. Within. [*Chaucer.*]

INWORK', *v. t.* To work in; to operate within. [*Rar. us.*]

I'O, *n.* [L. oh! ah!] A triumphal shout.

I'ODAL, *n.* [From *iodine*, and *alcohol.*] An oleaginous liquid obtained from the action of alcohol and nitric acid on iodine.

I ODISM, *n.* In *patho.*, a peculiar morbid state, produced by the use of iodine.

IO NIAN, *a.* Relating to Ionia, or to a cluster of Greek islands.

ION'IC, *a.* [add.] The *Ionic foot*, in *prosody*, consists of four syllables, either two short and two long, or two long and two short.

ION IC, *n.* An ionic verse or metre.

I'O-PÆ'AN, *n.* [Gr.] A sound of exultation.

I. O. U. A simple mode in writing of acknowledging a debt. A paper having on it these letters (signifying *I owe you*), followed by a given sum, and duly signed, is called an I. O U., and is considered equally binding in honour with a promissory note, and is taken as an evidence of debt in a court of law. Such papers are ordinarily given in gambling transactions.

IPECACUAN'HA, *n.* [add.] *American ipecacuanha*, the *Euphorbia americana*, a plant which grows in sandy places in North America. It is emetic, purgative, diaphoretic; but apt to produce hypercatharsis.—*White ipecacuanha*, the *Richardsonia scabra*, a plant which grows in many parts of tropical America. Its qualities are similar to those of the true ipecacuanha (*Cephælis ipecacuanha*), and it is used for the same purposes. The *Ionidium itubu* is also known by the name of white ipecacuanha.

IP'OCRAS, † *n.* *See* HIPPOCRASS. [*Chaucer.*]

IRE'NE, *n.* One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Mr. Hind, 20th May, 1851.

IRIDÆ'A, *n.* A genus of algæ, growing on rocks in the sea.—*I. edulis* is called *dulse* in the south-west of England. It is of nutritious quality, and is eaten by fishermen either raw or pinched between hot irons. [*See* DULSE.]

I'RIDAL, *a.* Same as IRISATED.

I'RIS, *n.* One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Mr. Hind, 13th August, 1847. It revolves round the sun in 1341·64 solar days, and is about 2¼ times the distance of the earth from the sun.

I'RIS-DISEASE, *n.* Rainbow-ringworm, a species of herpes.

I'RISH MOSS, *n.* *See* CARRAGEEN-MOSS in this *Supp.*

I'RISHRY,† *n.* The people of Ireland.

I'RONER, *n.* One who irons.

I'RON HAT, *n.* A term applied in the romances of the middle ages to the cylindrical, flat-topped helmet, worn by the soldiers of the Crusades and others.

IRON'ICALNESS, *n.* State of being ironical. [*Rar. us.*]

I'RONING, *ppr.* [add.] Furnishing or arming with iron.

I'RONING, *n.* A smoothing with an iron; a shackling with irons; a furnishing or arming with iron.

I'RON-WŎRK, *n.* [add.] Manufacture of iron.

I'RON-WŎRKS, *n.* [add.] A place where iron is manufactured.

IRRA'DIANT, *a.* Emitting rays of light.

IRRAD'ICATE, *v. t.* To fix by the root; to fix firmly.

IRREDEEM'ABLY, *adv.* So as not to be redeemed.

IRREF UTABLE, or IRREFŪT'ABLE.

IRREF'UTABLY, or IRREFŪT'ABLY.

IRREG'ULAR, *a.* In *bot.*, having the parts which constitute one series of a flower dissimilar in size and form.

IRREG'ULAR BIVALVES, *n.* Those bivalves which are not uniform in shape throughout the species.

IRREG ULAR MASSES, *n.* In *geol.*, a term applied to rocks of an indeterminate form, and of any size, as granite, greenstone, and porphyry.

IRREG ULOUS, *a.* Licentious; lawless; irregular. [*Shak.*]

IRREJEC'TABLE, *a.* That cannot be rejected.

IRREPRESS'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be repressed.

IRREPRŎV'ABLENESS, *n.* State of being irreprovable.

IRREP UTABLE,† *a.* Disreputable.

IRRESPON SIVE, *a.* Not responsive.

IRRIG'UOUS, *a.* [add.] Inebriated.

IRRIS'IBLE, *a.* Not risible; incapable of laughter.

IRRITABIL'ITY, *n.* [add.] In *phys.*, a healthful, vital susceptibility to the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents, and the power of responding in a normal manner, both by sensations and actions.—Also, a morbid and plainly excessive vital susceptibility to the agents above-mentioned, and a capability of responding only by vitiated and abnormal sensations and actions.

IR RITABLENESS, *n.* Quality of being irritable.

IR'RITABLY, *adv.* In an irritable manner.

IR'RITANT, *n.* [add.] In *phys.*, an agent, either natural, medicinal, or mechanical, which produces vitiated and abnormal sensations and actions, in a part or the whole of an animal system.

IRRITA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *phys.*, a vitiated and abnormal sensation or action, or both in conjunction, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents, either upon an unhealthy state of the vital susceptibilities, or by an excessive or otherwise improper use or application of the agents above-mentioned.

IRRU'BRICAL, *a.* Not rubrical; contrary to the rubric.

IS. The third person singular of the verb *to be.* [*See* BE.]

ISATIN'IC ACID, *n.* Same as ISATIC ACID.

ISCHIAG'RA, *n.* [Gr. ἰσχίον, the hip, and ἄγρα, a seizure.] Hip-gout.

ISCHIAL'GIA, *n.* [Gr. ἰσχίον, and ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the hip; sciatica.

ISCHIAT'IC, *a.* [*See* ISCHIADIC.] Per-

taining to the hip; as, the *ischiatic* foramen, a notch of the os-innominatum; the *ischiatic* artery, which proceeds through the notch of the os-innominatum.

ISCHIATOCE'LE, ISCHIOCE'LE, *n.* [Gr. ἰσχίον, and κήλη, a tumour.] An intestinal rupture through the sciatic ligaments.

ISCHNOPHO'NIA, *n.* [Gr. ἰσχνός, slender, and φωνή, voice.] Shrillness of the voice; hesitation of speech, or stammering.

ISCHU'RIA, *n.* *See* ISCHURY.

I'SE. I shall. [*Scotch.*]

I'SINGLASS, *n.* [add.] The most probable derivation of this word is from Ger. *hausen*, sturgeon, and *blase*, bladder.

IS'LAM, *n.* The religion of Mahomet, and also the whole body of those who profess it throughout the world.

ISLAMIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Islam; Mahometan.

IS'LAMIZE, *v. t.* or *i.* To confirm to Islamism; to Mahometanize.

ISOB'ARES, *n. plur.* [Gr. ἴσος, equal, and βάρος, weight.] In *physical geog.*, lines connecting those places on the surface of the globe at which the mean height of the barometer is the same.

ISOB'ARISM, ISOB'ARYSM, *n.* [Gr. ἴσος, equal, and βάρος, weight.] Equality or similarity of weight.

ISOBAROMET'RIC LINES, *n.* [Gr. ἴσος, equal, βάρος, weight, and μέτρον, measure.] Lines connecting together those places on the earth's surface which present the same mean difference between the monthly extremes of the barometer. These are curves whose geographical position and inflections yield important conclusions regarding the influence exercised by the form of the land, and the distribution of seas, on the variations of atmospheric pressure [*See* ISOBARES in this *Supp.*]

ISOCHEI'MAL, or ISOCHEI'MENAL, *a.*

ISOCHEI'MES, ISOCHI'MENES, *n. plur.* In *physical geog.*, lines drawn through places on the surface of the globe which have the same winter temperature. [*See* ISOCHEIMAL.]

ISOCHI'MAL, ISOCHI'MENAL, *a.* *See* ISOCHEIMAL.

ISOCH'RONON, *n.* [*See* ISOCHRONAL.] An equal time-keeper, or a sort of clock which is designed to keep perfectly equal time.

ISOCLI'NAL, *a.* Same as ISOCLINIC. [*See* ISOCLINIC LINES in this *Supp.*]

ISOCLIN'IC LINES, *n.* [Gr. ἴσος, and κλίνω, to incline.] Lines of equal inclination or dip; a term applied to curves connecting those places in the two hemispheres where the dip of the magnetic needle is equal. They coincide in position with the isothermal lines, and run nearly parallel with the magnetic equator.

ISODYNAM'IC LINES, *n.* [*See* ISODYNAMIC.] Lines of equal power or intensity; a term applied to lines connecting those places where the intensity of the terrestrial magnetism is equal. They resemble, in form and position, the *isoclinic lines*.

ISOGEOTHER'MAL, *a.* [Gr. ἴσος, equal, γῆ, the earth, and θέρμη, heat.] In *physical geog.*, isogeothermal lines are those connecting all those points in the upper strata of the globe where the mean annual temperature is the same. [*See* ISOTHERMAL.]

ISOGON'IC LINES, *n.* [Gr. ἴσος, and γωνία, an angle.] Lines of equal declination of the magnetic needle; a term applied to lines which connect those places having an equal declination west or east. Most of these lines are drawn around the magnetic poles of the earth.

ISOG'RAPHY, *n* [Gr. ἴσος, and γράφω, to write.] Imitation of handwriting.

ISOHYETO'SES, *n plur* [Gr ἴσος, equal, and ὑετός, rain] In *physical geog*, lines connecting those places on the surface of the globe where the quantity of rain which falls annually is the same.

IS'OLATEDLY, *adv.* In an isolated manner.

ISOMER'IC, instead of ISOM'ERIC, *a.*

ISOMER'ICAL, *a.* Same as ISOMERIC.

ISOTHERE, *n.* An isotheral line. [*See* ISOTHERAL.]

ISOTH'ERES, *n. plur.* [*See* ISOTHERAL] In *physical geog*, lines connecting those places on the surface of the globe which have the same summer temperature.

I'SOTHERM, *n.* An isothermal line. [*See* ISOTHERMAL.]

ISOTHEROM'BROSE, *a.* [Gr. ἴσος, equal, θέρος, summer, and ὄμβρος, rain.] In *physical geog.*, a term employed to designate lines connecting places on the surface of the globe where the same quantity of rain falls during the summer.

IS'SUABLE, *a.* [add.] In *law*, *issuable terms* are those of Hilary and Trinity, because in them issues are made up for the assizes; but for town-causes all the four terms are issuable.—*Issuable plea*, a plea upon which a plaintiff may take issue and go to trial upon the merits.

IS'SUE-PEAS, *n.* Round bodies employed for the purpose of maintaining irritation in a wound of the skin, called an *issue*. The seed of the common garden-pea is frequently used, but the young unripe fruits of the common orange are more commonly employed. For this purpose the fruits are dried, and afterwards turned in a lathe to make them round and smooth.

ISTH'MIAN, *a.* Noting certain Grecian games celebrated at the isthmus of Corinth.

ISTHMI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. ἰσθμός, the throat, and the particle *itis*.] Inflammation of the throat.

ISTH'MUS, *n.* [add.] In *anat.*, that which divides the cavity of the mouth from that of the throat.—*Isthmus of the thyroid gland*, a transverse cord connecting the two lobes which compose the thyroid body.

IT, *pron.* [add.] Used instead of *he* and *she*. [*Chaucer.*]

ITAL'ICISM, *n.* An Italian idiom or phrase.

ITCH'ING, *n.* The state of the skin when one desires to scratch it; an uneasy sensation which is removed by scratching; teazing desire.

I'TER, *n.* [L.] A way, road, passage, or journey.—In *anat*, a passage of communication between two or more parts.

ITERA'TION, *n* [add.] Readiness at quoting passages from books. [*Shak.*]

ITIN'ERANTLY, *adv.* In an unsettled or wandering manner.

I'TIS In *patho*, a particle which, when added to the Greek name of any organ of the body, or part affected, implies inflammation of that organ, or part.

ITS. Possessive case of the pronoun *it*, —*which see*.

I'VIED, instead of IVIED.

I'VORY-SHELL, *n.* The shells of the genus Eburna, which are pure white, spotted with dark red, are so called.

I'VY-BERRY, *n* The fruit of the ivy.

IZ'ARD, *n.* The wild goat of the Pyrenees.

IZ'ZARD, *n.* Another name of the letter Z.

POINTED LETTERS OR MARKS OF PRONUNCIATION,

AND

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

POINTED LETTERS, AND HOW SOUNDED.

Ā, ā, as in *fate*.	Ḛ, ḛ, first *a*, as in *prey*.	Ō, ō, long, as in *note*.	ȻH, as *h*.
Ȧ, ȧ, broad, as in *full*.	Ī, ī, long, as in *pine*.	Ö, ö, like *oo*, as in *move*.	ĊH, as *sh*.
Ạ, ạ, as in *what*.	Ÿ, ÿ, *e* long, as in *fatigue*.	Ū, long, as in *tune*.	Ġ, as *j*.
Ä, ä, Italian, as in *father*.	Ĭ, ĭ, short *u*, as in *bird*.	Ụ, as in *pull*.	ŦH, vocal, as in *that*.
Ē, ē, as in *mete, meet*.	Ŏ, ŏ, short *u*, as in *dove*.	Ȼ, as *k*.	

N B.—In this DICTIONARY, the letter *e* simply is frequently substituted, both in the beginning and middle of words, for the diphthong æ, as *predial* for *prædial*.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a	stands for		adjective.
adv	"	"	adverb.
con	"	"	connective, or conjunction.
exclam	"	"	exclamation, or interjection.
n	"	"	name, or noun
†	"	"	obsolete, or not used.
pp	"	"	participle passive, and perfect.
ppr.	"	"	participle of the present tense.
prep.	"	"	preposition.
pret.	"	"	preterite.
pron.	"	"	pronoun.
sing.	"	"	singular.
v i.	"	"	verb intransitive.
v. t.	"	"	verb transitive.
Ar.	"	"	Arabic.
Arm.	"	"	Armoric.
Ch.	"	"	Chaldee.
Corn	"	"	Cornish.
Dan.	"	"	Danish.
D.	"	"	Dutch, or Belgic.
Eng.	"	"	English, or England.
Eth.	"	"	Ethiopic.
Fr.	"	"	French.
G. or *Ger.*	"	"	German.
Gr.	"	"	Greek.
Goth.	"	"	Gothic.
Heb.	"	"	Hebrew.
Ice.	"	"	Icelandic.
Ir.	"	"	Irish and Gaelic.
It.	"	"	Italian.
Lat. or *L.*	"	"	Latin.
Norm.	"	"	Norman.
Per.	"	"	Persic, or Persian.
Port.	"	"	Portuguese.
Russ.	"	"	Russian.
Sam.	"	"	Samaritan.
Sans.	"	"	Sanscrit.
Sax.	"	"	Saxon, or Anglo-Saxon.
Sp.	"	"	Spanish.
Sw.	"	"	Swedish.
Syr.	"	"	Syriac.
W.	"	"	Welsh.
alge.	stands for		algebra
anat.	"	"	anatomy.
arch.	"	"	architecture.
arith.	"	"	arithmetic.
astr.	"	"	astronomy
astrol.	"	"	astrology
bot.	"	"	botany.
chem.	"	"	chemistry.
colloq	"	"	colloquial.
com.	"	"	commerce.
eccles.	"	"	ecclesiastical.
entom	"	"	entomology.
etym	"	"	etymology.
fort.	"	"	fortification.
geol.	"	"	geology.
geom.	"	"	geometry.
gram.	"	"	grammar.
her.	"	"	heraldry.
ich.	"	"	ichthyology.
lan.	"	"	language.
mar.	"	"	marine.
math.	"	"	mathematics.
mech.	"	"	mechanics.
med.	"	"	medicine
meta.	"	"	metaphysics.
milit.	"	"	military.
min or *mineral.*	"		mineralogy
mus.	"	"	music.
myth.	"	"	mythology.
nat. hist.	"	"	natural history.
nat. order.	"	"	natural order.
obs. or *obsol.*	"	"	obsolete.
patho.	"	"	pathology.
persp.	"	"	perspective.
phar.	"	"	pharmacy.
phys.	"	"	physiology.
qu.	"	"	query.
rhet.	"	"	rhetoric.
scrip.	"	"	scripture.
sculp.	"	"	sculpture.
sur.	"	"	surgery.
theol.	"	"	theology.
zool.	"	"	zoology.

Linn., Linnæus or Linnæan.—*Lit. us.*, Little used.—*Not mu. us.*, Not much used.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.

JAB'BERING CROW, *n.* A common bird in Jamaica, so called from its uncouth articulations. It is the *Corvus jamaicensis.*

JAC'AMAR, *n.* [add.] The green jacamar is the *Galbula viridis;* the paradise jacamar is the *G. paradisea,* a native of Surinam and Cayenne.

JAC'ANA, *n.* [add.] Various species of the jacana, which in contour and habit somewhat resemble our moor-hen, are spread over the tropical regions both of the Old and New World.

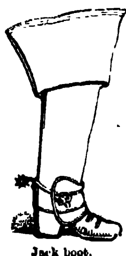
JAC'CHUS, *n.* [add.] The monkeys which constitute this genus are of a small size, with short muzzle, flesh-coloured face, and round head. They are squirrel-like in their habits, and omnivorous. They are natives of Guiana and Brazil, and are known by the name of *marmosets.*

JACCONET'. *See* JACONET.

JACK, *n.* [add.] In *mining,* a wooden wedge used to split the rocks asunder after blasting.—*Jack-of-the-clock-house,* a figure of a little man that strikes the quarters in some clocks.—*Jack-at-a-pinch,* a poor hackney parson. [*Local.*]—The name *jack* is very commonly applied to vibrating levers in various kinds of machinery, as in stocking frames, &c.—The name of some brilliantly coloured fish of the mackerel family, found in the West Indian seas.

JACK'-BACK, *n.* The largest jack of the brewer.

JACK'-BOOT, *n.* A kind of large boot reaching up over the knee, and used as a kind of defensive armour; introduced in the seventeenth century.



Jack boot.

JACK' CROSS-TREES, *n.* In *ships,* cross-trees made of iron, at the head of topgallant-masts.

JACK'-KETCH, *n.* In *England,* a public executioner or hangman; the common hangman of the city of London, said to be so named from *John Ketch,* a noted hangman in 1682.

JACK'-KNIFE, *n.* A large strong clasp-knife for the pocket.

JACK'MAN, *n.* A man that wears a short mail jack or jacket. [*Sir W. Scott.*]

JACK'-SCREW, *n.* *See* JACK.

JACK'-SNIPE, *n.* A small species of snipe, the *Scolopax gallinula;* called also *judcock.*

JACK'-STAFF, *n.* The staff upon which the union-jack is hoisted at the point of a ship's bowsprit.

JACK'-STAYS, *n.* In *ships,* ropes or iron rods, or strips of wood attached to the yard for bending a square sail to.

JAC'OBIN, *n.* [add.] A gray-friar. [*Chaucer.*]

JACOBIN'ICALLY, *adv.* In a manner resembling the Jacobins.

JACOBIT'ICAL, *a.* Relating to the Jacobites.

JACOBIT'ICALLY, *adv.* In a manner resembling the Jacobites.

JA'COB'S MEMBRANE, *n.* In *anat.,* the thin external membrane of the retina, considered by Dr. Jacob as a serous membrane.

JAC'ONET, } *n.* [add.] A light soft
JACONET', } muslin of an open texture, used for dresses, neckcloths, &c. It is intermediate to cambric and lawn.

JACTA'TION,† *n.* Act of throwing; agitation of the body for exercise; the exercise of riding in some kind of vehicle. [*Temple.*]

JAC'ULATOR, *n.* [add.] *See* TOXOTES.

JAGG, *n.* A prick, as of a pin or thorn. [*Scotch.*]

JAG'GER, *n.* A jagging-iron,—*which see.*

JAG'GER, *n.* A pedlar. [*Scotch.*]

JAG'GHERRY, *n.* Same as JAGGERY,—*which see.*

JAG'GING-IRON, *n.* [add.] It consists of a brass wheel with a notched or jagged edge.

JAG'HIRDAR, } *n.* In the *East Indies,*
JAGHIRDAH', } a person holding a jaghire.

JAGS, } *n.* Saddle-bags; a cloak-bag;
JAUGS, } pedlars' wallets. [*Scotch.*]

JAG'UAR, *n.* [add.] The *Felis onca.*

JAIL'-KEEPER, *n.* One who keeps a jail; a jailer.

JAL'APIN, } *n.* A basic resin, which
JAL'APINE, } is the purgative principle of the jalap-root.

JAL'OUSE, } *v. i.* or *t.* To suspect; to
JAL'OOSE, } guess. [*Scotch.*]

JALOUSIE', *n.* [Fr.] A wooden frame or blind for shading from the sunshine, fixed to the exterior of the window; much used in tropical and hot countries.

JAMAI'CA BARK, *n.* The bark of the *Cinchona caribœa,* which grows in Jamaica. It is a substitute for Peruvian bark.

JAMAI'CA KINO, *n.* In *med.,* an extract prepared from the bark of the *Coccoloba uvifera,* or sea-side grape of the West Indies.

JAMB, *v. t.* [add.] In *mech.,* to fix by pressure.

JAM'BES,† *n.* [Fr. *jambe,* the leg.]



Right Jamb and Solleret, 15th century.

Armour for the legs, sometimes made of *cuir-bouilli,* but most frequently of metal, much used during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

JAMES'S POWDER, *n.* *Fever-powder,* a medicinal mixture of phosphate of lime and oxide of antimony.

JAM'PAN, *n.* In the *East Indies,* a solid sedan-chair, supported between two thick bamboo poles, and borne by four men, twelve being the complement of bearers usually taken for a journey.—[*Hügel's Travels.*]

JAM'ROSADE, *n.* The rose-apple; the fruit of the East Indian tree *Jambosa vulgaris,* or *Eugenia jambos.*

JAN, *n.* In *Mahometan myth.,* a kind of demon, supposed to be of small potency. —2. A demon of any kind. A jinnee,—*which see* in this *Supp.*

JANE, *n.* [add.] Any small coin.—*Many a jane,* much money. [*Spenser.*]

JAN'GADA, *n.* [Port.] A raft-boat used in Peru and the northern parts of Brazil. The Peruvian jangada, to which that of Brazil is very similar, is formed of an odd number of beams, the centre one being lower than the others; of a gray porous wood of a fine grain, called by the Spaniards *balsa,* and so light that a boy may carry a trunk 12 ft. long by 16 inches thick. It is 80 ft. to 90 ft. long, by 20 ft. to

30 ft. broad, has sometimes three tiers of beams, and carries 20 tons to 25 tons of cargo. On the top is erected a reed-



Peruvian Jangada.

house covered with cocoa-leaves. It has a square sail, and is steered by several perpendicular beams, placed at intervals along the middle of the raft, and depressed to a greater or less extent in the water, as the vessel is to be directed the one way or the other.

JAN'GLERESSE,† *n.* A female prater. [*Chaucer.*]

JAN'GLOUR,† *n.* A jangler; a prater. [*Chaucer.*]

JAN'IPHA, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* JATROPHA.]

JAN'IZARY, or **JAN'ISSARY,** *n.*

JAPAN'-VARNISH, *n.* Varnish used in japanning. The base is seed-lac dissolved in alcohol. To this is added the colour required. There is another kind prepared with oils.

JAPAN' VARNISH-TREE, *n.* The *Stagmaria verniciflua.* [*See* VARNISH-TREES.]

JĀPE, *a.* or *n.* Belonging to a buffoon; a japer. [*Shak.*]

JĀPE,† *v. t.* [add.] To deride; to taunt; to gibe. [*Chaucer.*]

JĀP'ER,† *n.* [add.] A buffoon. [*Chaucer.*]

JĀPE'-WORTHY,† *a.* Ridiculous. [*Chaucer.*]

JÄR'GOGLE,† *v. t.* To jumble; to confuse.

JÄR'GON, *n.* [add.] Confusion; disorder. [*Addison.*]

JÄRGOON', *n.* In *min.*, the same as JARGON,—*which see.*

JÄR'-NUT, *n.* Pig-nut or earth-nut.

JÄR'RINGLY, *adv.* Shaking discordantly.

JASPID'EAN, instead of JASPIDE'AN.

JASPID'EOUS, *a.* Same as JASPIDEAN.

JAS'POID, *a.* [Fr. *jaspe*, and Gr. *εἶδος*, resemblance.] Resembling jasper.

JAS'SA, *n.* A genus of amphipodous crustaceans.

JATROPH'IC ACID, *n.* Crotonic acid,—*which see.*

JAUD, *n.* A jade; a mare. [*Scotch.*]

JAUNE'ING, *ppr.* Jaunting; hurriedly moving. [*Shak.*]

JAW, *n.* [add.] *Jaws of a gaff or boom,* in *sea lan.*, the part which embraces the mast.

JAW, *n.* A wave; a considerable quantity of any liquid; petulant loquacity; coarse raillery. [*Scotch.*]

JAW'-BONE, *n.* The bone in which the teeth are fixed.

JAW'-HOLE, *n.* A place into which dirty water, &c., is thrown; a sink. [*Scotch.*]

JAW'ING, *ppr.* Undulating; talking loquaciously. [*Scotch.*]

JAWK'IN, *ppr.* Dallying; trifling. [*Scotch.*]

JAW'-ROPE, *n.* In *ships*, a rope attached to the *jaws* of a gaff, to prevent it from coming off the mast.

JAWS, *n.* In *ships*, the semicircular ends of booms or gaffs, which embrace the after-part of the mast.

JAY, *n.* [add.] The common jay is the *Garrulus glandarius*, Cuv; the blue jay is the *G. cristatus*, a native of North America, and considerably smaller than the European jay.

JAZ'ERINE,† } *n.* A jacket **JESS'ERAUNT,**† } strengthened with plate. [*See* JAZERANT.]

JEALOUS, *v. i.* or *t.* (pron. jal'oose.) To suspect; to guess. [*Scotch.*]

JEAL'OUSIES, *n.* A kind of window-blinds. [*See* JALOUSIE in this *Supplement.*]

JEAN, *n.* [add.] A twilled cotton cloth.—*Satin jean* is woven smooth and glossy, after the manner of satin.

JEE, *v. i.* or *t.* To move; to stir; to move to one side; to budge. [*Scotch.*]

JEEDG'ING, *ppr.* Judging. [*Scotch.*]

JEEL, *n.* *See* JHEEL in this *Supp.*

JEERS, *n.* *See* JEARS.

JEIST'IECOR, } *n* [Fr. *juste au corps.*] **JUST'ICOAT,** } A jacket or waistcoat with sleeves. [*Scotch.*]

JEL'LY-FISH, *n.* The popular name used to designate the different marine substances forming that branch of the Radiata which is comprised in the order Acalepha.

JEM'IDAR, *n.* A native officer in the Anglo-Indian army having the rank of lieutenant.

JEN'NY-ASS, *n.* The female ass.

JEOFAIL, *n.* (jef'-fail.) [add.] *Statutes of jeofail,* the statutes of amendment whereby slips and mistakes in legal proceedings are rectified under certain circumstances.

JEREED', *n.* A wooden javelin, about five feet long, used in Persia and Turkey; also, an animated and graceful game, or mimic battle, in which throwing blunted jereeds is practised.

> To witness many an active deed,
> With sabre keen or blunt *jereed* *Byron*

JER-FAL'CON, *n.* The *Falco gyrfalco,* the boldest and most beautiful of the falcon tribe, approaching in size nearly to that of the osprey. It is a native of the cold and dreary regions of the North. Next to the eagle it is the most formidable, active, and intrepid of all



Jer-falcon, *Falco gyrfalco.*

rapacious birds, and the most esteemed for falconry.

JERG'UER, } *n* An officer of the cus- **JERQ'UER,** } toms, whose duty it is to check the landing-waiter's books.

JERG'UING, } *n.* *Jerguing a vessel,* is **JERQ'UING,** } a term applied to a search for unentered goods, performed by an officer of custom after the vessel is unloaded.

JERK, *v. t.* [add.] To cut into long thin pieces, and dry, as beef.

JER'VIA, *n.* A basic crystalline substance obtained from the root of the white hellebore (*Veratrum album*), and of which the Spanish name is *jervei*, rendered *jervia* by chemists.

JESTES,† *n. plur.* for *Gests.* Exploits. [*Chaucer.*]

JEST'ING-BEAM, *n.* A beam introduced for appearance, and not for use.

JES'UIT, *n.* [add.] A crafty person; an intriguer.

JES'UITS'-DROPS, *n.* Friars'-balsam; the compound tincture of benzoin of the *Pharmacopœia.*

JES'UITS'-POWDER, *n.* Powdered cinchona-bark.

JET, *n.* [add.] A channel or tube for introducing melted metal into a mould. —Among *old writers*, drift, scope, gist.

JET'-BLACK, *a.* Of the deepest black; of the colour of jet.

JET'TINESS, *n.* Quality of being jetty; blackness.

JET'TON, *n.* [Fr a piece of metal or ivory; a counter.] A piece of brass, or other metal, with a stamp, used in playing cards; a counter.

JEW'EL-BLOCKS, *n.* In *ships*, small blocks suspended from the extremities of any yard-arm to lead the studding-sail halyards through.

JEW'ELLER'S-PUTTY, *n.* Ignited and finely-levigated oxide of tin, used by jewellers for polishing hard objects.

JEW'ERIE,† *n.* Jewry; a district inhabited by the Jews. [*Chaucer.*]

JEW'ISE,† *n.* [Corruption of Fr. *justice.*] Judgment; punishment. [*Chaucer.*]

JHEEL, } *n.* In the *East Indies*, a lake, **JEEL,** } or pond; a marsh, or piece of shallow muddy water. Jeels are full of rushes, conferva, docks, and duckweed; they are generally replete with various kinds of small fish, and often harbour alligators, or form visiting-places for these reptiles.

JIBE, } *v. t.* In *sea lan.*, to shift a fore- **GIBE,** } and-aft sail, as the wind changes, from one side of the vessel to

the other, or as the changing of the course may render it necessary.

JIBE. *See* GIBE and GYBE.

JIG'GER, *n.* [add.] A small square sail on a mast and boom at the stern of a boat.—Also, the common name of the chigoe (*Pulex penetrans*), a flea which penetrates the feet of persons in the West Indies and in South America.

JIG'GLE, *v. i.* To practise affected or awkward motions; to wriggle.

JIG'JOG, *n.* A jolting motion; a jog; a push.

JIL'LET, *n.* A giddy girl; a gill-flirt. [*Scotch.*]

JILLS, *n.* Cups of metal. [*Shak.*]

JIMP, *a.* [add.] Short; scanty. [*Scotch.*]

JIMP'LY, } *adv.* Barely; scarcely;
JIMP, } hardly. [*Scotch.*]

JIM'SON, *n.* In the *United States*, the popular name of the plant *Datura stramonium.* [*See* DATURA.]

JINGALL', *n.* In the *East Indies*, a light gun mounted on a carriage, easily borne by two men.

JINK, *v. t.* To elude a person who is trying to lay hold of one; to cheat; to trick; to make a quick turn; to escape; to avoid; to make a quick motion like that of the elbow in playing on the fiddle. [*Scotch.*]

JINK, *n.* A quick illusory turn; the act of eluding another. [*Scotch.*]

JINK'ETING-ABOUT. Gadding about. [*Scotch.*]

JIN'NEE, } *n.* In *Mahometan myth.*,
JINN, *plur.* } one of the genii angels, or demons. [These are fabled to be descended from *Jan*, and to have been created some thousands of years before Adam. Arabic writers hold that the jinn are aerial animals, with transparent bodies, which can assume various forms. The jinn consist of five classes.—Jan; jinn (proper), sheytans; iblees or eblis, or devils; efreets [or afrīts] and marids. *E. W. Lane.*]

JIR'BLING, } *ppr.* Pouring out; spil-
JAIR'BLING, } ling any liquid by making it move from one side to the other in the vessel that contains it. [*Scotch.*]

JO, } *n. plur. Joes.* A sweetheart.
JOE, } [*Scotch.*]

JOB, *n.* [add.] An undertaking set on foot for the purpose of some private, unfair, or unreasonable emolument or benefit.

JŌB, } *v. t.* To chide; to reprimand.
JŌBE, } A *cant* word used in the English universities.

JOBA'TION, *n.* A scolding; a long tedious reproof. [*Vulgar.*]

JOB'BER, *n.* [add.] One who buys or sells cattle for others. [The 4th signification of this word appears to be of American origin.]

JŌCE'LET,† } *n.* [Sax.] A little farm or
JŌKE'LET,† } manor; a yokelet.

JOC'ONDE,† *a.* Jocund; joyous; pleasant. [*Chaucer.*]

JOGE'LOUR,† *n.* (jog'lour.) A juggler. [*Chaucer.*]

JOG'GLE, *v. t.* [add.] To jostle; to form a joint in masonry. [*See* the *Noun.*]

JOG'GLE, *v. i.* To push; to shake; to totter.

JOG'GLE, *n.* [add.] In *ship-building*, a notch in the edge of a plank which admits the narrow butt of another. The ends of paddle-beam iron knees, outside, have also notches called joggles, which act as a stop to the diagonal iron stay extended between the arm of each knee.

JOG'-TROT, *n.* A slow motion on horseback; a particular mode of operation to which one pertinaciously adheres. [*Scotch.*]

JOHN-A-NOKES, *n.* [John at the oaks.] A fictitious name made use of in law proceedings. It is, as well as *John-a-stiles*, which usually attends it, a subject of humorous distinction by several writers.

JOHN'-CROW VULTURE, *n.* The local name in Jamaica for the turkey-buzzard.

JOHN DOE, *n.* In *law proceedings*, the name formerly given to the fictitious lessee of the plaintiff in the mixed action of ejectment; but he was sometimes called *Goodtitle.* The fictitious defendant in this action was called *Richard Roe.*

JOHN'NY-CAKE, *n.* In *America*, a cake made of the meal of maize, mixed with water, and baked on the hearth.

JOHNSO'NIANISM, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of Johnson.

JOHN'S'-WORT, *n.* *See* SAINT JOHN'S-WORT.

JOHN-TO-WHIT, *n.* A common fly-catcher in the West Indies, so called from its note resembling the words. It is the *Vireosylvia olivacea.*

JOIN, *v. t.* [add.] To accumulate into one mass or sum.

JOIN'ANT,† *ppr.* [Fr.] Joining. [*Chaucer.*]

JOIN'DER, *n.* [add.] *Joinder in action*, the coupling of two or more persons or matters in a suit or proceeding, as where a plaintiff joins a claim of debt on bond with a claim of debt on simple contract, and pursues his remedy for both by the same action of debt.—*Joinder in pleading*, the accepting of the issue, and the mode of trial tendered, either by demurrer, error, or issue in fact, by the opposite party.

JOINE,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To enjoin. [*Chaucer.*]

JOIN'ERY, *n.* [add.] The work of a joiner.

JOIN'ING, *n.* A hinge; a joint; juncture.

JOIN'ING-HAND, *n.* Same as JOIN-HAND,—*which see.*

JOINT, *n.* [add.] In *geol.*, *joints* are the fissures or lines of parting in rocks, often at right angles to the planes of stratification. The partings which divide columnar basalt into prisms are *joints.*

JOINT, *v. t.* [add.] In *joinery*, to straighten and smooth the edges of boards which are to be joined, so that they may unite closely.

JOINT, *v. i.* To coalesce as joints, or as parts mutually fitted to one another; as, stones cut so as to *joint* into each other.

JOINT'-ACTIONS, *n.* In *law*, are where several persons are equally concerned, and the one cannot bring the action, or cannot be sued, without the other. In personal actions several wrongs may be joined in one writ; but actions founded upon a tort & a contract cannot be joined.

JOINT'-FIAT, *n.* In *law*, a fiat issued against two or more trading partners by a joint creditor.

JOINT'-LIVES, *n.* A phrase in insurance and annuities, when the calculation is founded on the contingency of one life dropping before another. Thus assurances are made for the benefit of survivors, by paying an annual premium during the continuance of two joint lives, the sum insured to be paid to the surviving party when either of the lives shall drop.

JOINT'-STOCK BANK, *n.* An association having a stock or fund formed by the union of several shares from different persons, for the purpose of receiving and letting out money to interest. Joint-stock banks are regulated by the Act 7 and 8 Vict., c. 113.

JOL'IE,† *a.* Jolly.—*Jolie Robin*, the name of a dance. [*Chaucer.*]

JOL'IF,† *a.* [Fr.] Jolly; joyful. [*Chaucer.*]

JOLLIFICA'TION, *n.* A scene of merriment, mirth, or festivity. [*Colloq.* or *vulgar.*]

JOL'LY, *a.* [add.] Handsome. [*Spenser.*]

JOL'LYHEAD,† *n.* A state of jollity. [*Spenser.*]

JOM'BRE,† *v. t.* (jom'ber.) To jumble. [*Chaucer.*]

JONG'LERIE, for **JANG'LERIE,** *n.* Idle talk. [*See* JANGLE.] [*Chaucer.*]

JOR'DANES,† *n. plur.* [Sax. *gor*, filth, and *den*, a couch.] Chamber-utensils. [*Chaucer.*]

JOS'SA,† *interj.* [Formed partly from Fr. *ça!*] Come hither! [*Chaucer.*]

JOUGS, *n.* An instrument of punishment formerly used in Scotland, consisting of an iron collar which surrounded the neck of the criminal, and was fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain. It formed the corresponding Scottish judicial implement to the English stocks.



Jougs.

JOUISSAUNCE',† *n.* [Fr. *jouissance.*] Enjoyment; joy; mirth. [*Spenser.*]

JOUNCE,† *v. t.* To jolt; to shake; to *jaunce.*

JOUNCE,† *n.* A jolt; a shake.

JOUR'NAL-BOOK, *n.* A book for making daily records.

JOUR'NALIST, *n.* [add.] The conductor of a public journal.

JOUR'NEE,† *n.* [Fr.] A day's journey, a day's work. [*Chaucer.*]

JOUST'ER, *n.* One who jousts or takes part in a joust.

JOUSTES,† *n. plur.* Jousts or justs. [*Chaucer.*]

JOUYSAUNCE',† *n.* Same as JOUISSAUNCE. [*Spenser.*]

JŌVE, *n.* [add.] In *alchemy*, the metal tin.

JO'VIAL, *a.* [add.] In *alchemy*, a term applied to the preparations of tin.

JO'VIS,† *n.* [*See* JOVE.] Jupiter. [*Chaucer.*]

JOW, *v. i.* To move from side to side; to toll, as a bell.—*To jow in*, to be rung in that quick mode which is meant to intimate that the ringing is near a close, or that the meeting thus called is to be opened without delay.

JOW, *v. t.* To move; to toll a large bell by the motion of its tongue; to ring. [*Scotch.*]

JOW'ARY, *n.* In the *East Indies*, the name given to the millet, *Holcus Sorghum* or *Sorghum vulgare.*

JOW'ELES,† *n. plur.* Jewels. [*Chaucer.*]

JOW'ING, *n.* The swinging noise or tolling of a large bell.

JOWK'ERY-PACK'ERY, *n.* Sly, juggling tricks. [*Scotch.*]

JOYE,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To enjoy. [*Chaucer.*]

JUBAL'TARE,† *n.* Gibraltar. [*Chaucer.*]

JUBBE,† *n.* A bottle; a vessel for holding ale or wine. [*Chaucer.*]

JUBE, *n.* [Fr. *jube*] The rood, loft, or gallery into the choir.

JU'DAIST, *n.* An adherent to Judaism.

JU'DEX, *n.* [L.] A judge.

JUDGE, *n.* Instead of "sixteen judges," read fifteen judges.

JUDGE'-ADVOCATE, *n.* *See* ADVOCATE.

JUDI''CIAL, *a.* [add.] *Judicial acts,* statutes giving summary power to justices of the peace; and that certain acts shall only be valid if done by two magistrates.—*Judicial authority,* the power of a judge.—*Judicial committee of the privy council,* a tribunal established in its present form by 2 and 3 Wm. IV., and subsequent acts, for the disposal of appeals and such other matters as the queen in council may refer to them.

JUDI''CIOUS, *a.* [add.] Judicial. [*Shak.*]

JU'DY, *n.* The name given to the male of the black shrike in Jamaica; the female of it is called *mountain-dick.* It is the *Tityra leuconotus* of naturalists

JU'GA, *n. plur.* [From L. *jugum,* a yoke, a pair of anything, a ridge] In *bot.*, a name given to the elevated portions by which the carpels of umbelliferous plants are traversed; of these *juga,* five are called *primary,* and four alternating with them, *secondary.*

JUGE,† *n.* [Fr] A judge [*Chaucer*]

JUG'GERNAUT, } *n.* [Hind. *jaganatha,* lord of the
JUG'GURNAUT, } world] A Hindoo idol, one of the incarnations of Vishnu The temple in which this idol is placed is situated in the province of Orissa, and is a huge sort of pyramidal tower, 200 feet high. Vast numbers of pilgrims, at the time of the festivals of Juggernaut, assemble from all quarters of India to pay their devotions at his shrine On these occasions, the idol, along with two others, his brother and sister, is mounted on a monstrous car resting on sixteen wheels, which is drawn by the pilgrims; and it is said that great numbers of the congregated people were wont to throw themselves under the wheels, and were thus crushed to death, the victims believing that by suffering this sort of death they should be immediately conveyed to heaven. This horrid practice, however, is now of much rarer occurrence.

JUG'GLING, *n.* [add.] Trickery; deceit.

JUG'LANS, *n.* The walnut, a genus of plants, so called because the nut was consecrated to Jupiter, or Jovis-glans. [*See* JUGLANDACEÆ, and WALNUT]

JUG'ULATOR, *n.* A cut-throat or murderer.

JU'GUM, *n.* [L. *See* JUGA in this *Supp.*] In *bot.*, a name given to a pair of opposite leaflets on the petiole of a pinnate leaf.

JUIL,† *n.* The month of July. [*Chaucer.*]

JU'JUBE, *n.* [add.] The term *jujube,* or *jujube-paste,* is now applied to an expectorant made of gum-arabic, sweetened and flavoured so as to resemble the jujube fruit.

JU'LIDÆ, *n.* A family of myriapodous insects, which live on decaying vegetable matter; so called from the typical genus Julus. Several species are found in this country. They form part of the group Chilognatha of Latreille.

JU'LIS, *n.* [add.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, belonging to the family Labridæ. Several species are found in the Mediterranean Sea, as well as in the tropics; they are small fishes, with brilliant colours, and have the head void of scales.

JUMP, *v. i.* [add.] *To jump at,* to embrace or accept with eagerness; as, I made him an offer, and he *jumped* at it. [*Colloq.* or *vulgar.*]—To *jump* a body, in *Shak.*, signifies to risk it.

JUMP, *n.* [add.] In *arch.*, an abrupt rise in a level course of brickwork or masonry, to accommodate the work to the inequality of the ground.

JUMP'-COUPLING, *n.* In *mill-work.* [*See* THIMBLE-COUPLING in this *Supp.*]

JUMP'ERS, *n.* The name given to certain fanatical persons among the Calvinistic Methodists and others in Wales, from their violent agitations and motions during the time of Divine worship. This practice was first observed in the western parts of Wales, about the year 1760. It is now on the decline.

JUMP'ING-HARE, *n.* [add.] The *Helamys caffer,* which forms deep burrows in the ground.

JUN'DIE, } *v. t.* To jog with the el-
JOUN'DIE, } bow. [*Scotch.*]

JŪN'EATING, *n.* A kind of early apple which ripens in June; a jenneting.

JŪNE'-BERRY, *n.* A small American tree and its fruit.

JUN'GLE-FOWL, *n.* An Australian bird, the *Megapodius tumulus.* It is about the size of a common fowl, and is almost exclusively confined to the dense thickets immediately adjacent to the sea-beach. It has large strong legs and feet, with which it scratches and brings together great quantities of vegetable matter, which it raises into mounds, and in which it places its eggs The jungle-fowl of the Indian sportsman is the *Gallus Sonneratii.*

JUN'IPER-RESIN, *n.* Sandarach, obtained from the common juniper.

JUNK, *n.* Defin. in *Dict* incorrect — Junks have no bowsprit, and they are often of 600 tons burden

JUNK'ERITE, *n.* A crystallized protocarbonate of iron.

JUNK'ETTING, *ppr.* Feasting secretly or by stealth; feasting.

JUN'TA, *n.* [Sp.] In *Spain,* a grand council of state.

JUP'ARDIE,† } *n.* [Fr.] Jeopardy;
JUP'ARTIE,† } danger. [*Chaucer.*]

JU'PITER, *n.* [add.] The ancient chemical name of tin, which was supposed to be under the control of the planet Jupiter.

JU'PON, *n.* [Fr.] In *anc. armour,* a short military garment without sleeves, worn over the armour, and fitting tight to the shape. It was frequently richly emblazoned and highly ornamented with scolloped edges and embroidered borders.

JURAS'SIC, *a.* In *geol.*, of or belonging to the formation of the Jura mountains, or Jura limestone, or oolite formation.

JURAS'SIC SYSTEM, *n.* The name given by continental geologists to what is termed, in this country, the *oolitic system.*

JURA'TION,† *n.* In *law,* the act of swearing; the administration of an oath.

JU'RATOR,† *n.* A juror.

JURID'IC, *a.* Same as JURIDICAL.

JURID'ICAL DAYS, *n.* Days in court on which the laws are administered.

JU'RINITE, *n.* An ore of titanium found in Dauphiny.

JU'RISCONSULT, *n.* [add.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law; a civilian.

JURISDIC'TION, *n.* [add.] Tribunal; court of justice —An authority which a court of law or equity has to decide matters that are litigated before it, or questions that are tried before it.

JURISPRU'DENCE, *n.* [add.] *General jurisprudence,* the science or philosophy of positive law, as distinguished from *particular jurisprudence,* or the knowledge of the law of a determinate nation. *General jurisprudence* is not concerned directly with the science of legislation, but with principles and distinctions which are common to various systems of particular and positive law, and which each of those various systems inevitably involves. By the older writers it was termed the *law of nature* —*Medical jurisprudence,* forensic medicine,—*which see* in this *Supp.*

JU'ROR'S BOOK, *n.* A list of persons qualified to serve on juries.

JURTE', **JURT',** **YURT',** or **YOURT',** *n.* The name given to the habitations of the native tribes of Siberia.

JU'RY-BOX, *n.* The place in a court where the jury sit.

JU'RY-PROCESS, *n.* The writ for the summoning of a jury.

JU'RY-RIGGED, *pp.* Rigged in a temporary manner.

JU'RY-RUDDER, *n.* A temporary sort of rudder employed in ships, when an accident has befallen the original one.

JUS, *n.* [add.] *Jus ad rem,* an inchoate and imperfect right; such as a parson promoted to a living acquires by nomination and institution —*Jus civile,* the whole system of the Roman laws — *Jus commune,* the common-law.—*Jus in re,* a complete and full right

JUST, *adv.* [add.] Immediately; immediately before

JUSTE-AU-CORPS', *n.* [Fr] A close body coat.

JUSTE-MILIEU', *n.* (zhūst-mil-yu'.) [Fr. the exact centre between two objects.] That method of administrating government which consists in maintaining itself by moderation and conciliation between the extreme parties on either side. The title *juste-milieu* was likewise specifically applied, in *French politics,* to the government which succeeded to the government of July, 1830; and likewise to a party during the reign of Louis Philippe who claimed to hold the exact middle point between the old monarchical and the republican principles.

JUST'ICE, *n.* [add.] All the judges of the superior courts are sometimes called *justices,* but the word is now chiefly employed to designate those petty magistrates, commonly called *justices of the peace.*—*Lords-justices,* persons formerly appointed by the sovereign to act for a time as his substitute in the supreme government, either of the whole kingdom, or of a part of it. Thus, when George I. went abroad, in May, 1719, he intrusted the government during his absence to 13 lords-justices; and 19

lords-justices and guardians were also appointed when George IV. went to Hanover, in 1821. The lord-lieutenant of Ireland is a familiar example of a lord chief-justice.—A judge. [*Chaucer.*]

JUST'ICEMENTS,† *n.* All things appertaining to justice.

JUSTI''CIA, *n.* [From *J. Justice*, the name of an eminent horticulturist.] An extensive, interesting, and ornamental genus of flowering plants, nat. order Acanthaceæ. Some of the species are said to possess antispasmodic qualities, and others are valued for their tonic properties.

JUSTI''CIAR, *n.* An officer instituted by William the Conqueror; a lord chief-justice.

JUSTI''CIARY, *n.* [add.] The office of *chief justiciary* was one of high importance in the early history of English jurisprudence. The *chief justiciary* presided in the king's court, and in the exchequer, and his authority extended over all other courts. He was *ex-officio* regent of the kingdom in the king's absence. The office was abolished in the reign of Henry III.

JUST'IFICATIVE, instead of **JUS-TIF'ICATIVE.**

JUST'IFICATOR, instead of **JUS-TIFICA'TOR.**

JUST'IFICATORS, *n.* In *law*, a kind of compurgators, or those that by oath justified the innocence or oaths of others, as in the case of waging at law.

JUST'IFICATORY, instead of **JUS-TIF'ICATORY.**

JUST'IFIED, *pp.* Made the victim of justice; condemned; hanged. [*Scotch.*]

JUST'IFY, *v. t.* [add.] To prove; to verify; to establish; as, to *justify* one a traitor [*Shak.*]; to *justify* the truth of an observation. [*Addison.*]

JUST'IFY, }
JUST'IFIE, } *v. t.* To punish with death; to judge; to condemn. [*Scotch.*]

JUST'IFYING, *n.* [add.] *Justifying bail*, in *law*, the process of proving the sufficiency of bail or sureties in point of property, &c.

JUSTIN'IAN, *a.* Belonging to the code of laws instituted by the Roman emperor Justinian.

JUSTIN'IANIST, *n.* A civilian; one who studies the civil-law.

JUS'TLE, *n.* (jus'l.) Shock; slight encounter.

JUS'TLING, *n.* Shock; act of rushing against.

JUST NOW, *adv.* Now; presently; immediately.

JUTE, *n.* A fibrous substance resembling hemp, imported from India. It is yielded by the plants *Corchorus olitorius* and *C. capsularis*, and from it is made gunney-cloth. In this country it is used in the manufacture of stair and



Jute, Corchorus capsularis.

other carpets, bagging for cotton and other goods, and such like fabrics.

JUT'TINGLY, *adv.* Projectingly.

JU'VENAL, *n.* A youth; a young man. [*Shak.*]

JUVENA'LIA, *n. plur.* Certain games among the Romans, instituted for the health of youth.

JUXTAPOS'IT, *v. t.* To place contiguous or near.

K.

KAF'FLE, *n.* A slave caravan in Africa.

KAIL, *n.* [add.] *To give one his kail through the reek*, to give him a severe reproof; to subject one to a complete scolding. [*Scotch.*]

KAIL'-BLADE, *n.* A colewort-leaf. [*Scotch.*]

KAIL'-WORM, *n.* A caterpillar. [*Scotch.*]

KAIL'-YARD, *n.* A cabbage-garden. [*Scotch.*]

KAIM, }
KAME, } *v. t.* To comb. [*Scotch.*]

KAIM, }
KAME, } *n.* A comb; a honey-comb. [*Scotch.*]

KAIM, *n.* A low ridge; the crest of a hill; a camp or fortress. [*Scotch.*]

KAK'ODULE, }
KAK'ODYLE, } *n.* [add.] Bunsen has succeeded in obtaining this radical in a separate state. It is a clear liquid, refracting light strongly. Its smell is insupportably offensive, and its vapour is highly poisonous. It is spontaneously inflammable in air. Alkarsine is the protoxide of kakodyle.

KAK'OPLATYLE, *n.* [From *kakodyle*, and *platinum*.] An hypothetical radical, which may be represented as composed of protoxide of platinum, water, and kakodyle. It contains two metals, platinum and arsenic.

KAKOX'ENE, instead of **KAK'OX-ENE.**

KALEI'DOPHONE, *n.* [Gr. καλος, beautiful, ειδος, form, and φωνη, sound.] An instrument invented by Mr. Wheatstone for exhibiting the vibrations of an elastic rod. If an elastic rod, fixed at one end, and having the free end surmounted with a polished knob, be set a vibrating by a blow, or by bending it, beautiful curves of vibration will be exhibited to the eye.

KALEIDOSCOP'IC, *a.* Relating to the kaleidoscope.

KAL'ENDER,† *n.* A calendar; a guide or director. [*Chaucer.*]

KAL'ENDES,† *n.* The first day of each month; the beginning of anything. [*See* CALENDS.] [*Chaucer.*]

KALLIFTHOR'GAN, *n.* [Gr. καλλιφθογγος, and οργανον.] A musical instrument played as a piano, and producing an effect equivalent to a violin, tenor, violoncello, and double bass, in concert.

KA'LOTYPE, *n.* *See* CALOTYPE.

KAL'SOMINE, *n.* A kind of paint, without oil, used on the walls of rooms, ceilings, &c.

KAM'SIN, *n.* A hot southerly wind in Egypt; the simoom.

KANE, *n.* *See* KAIN.

KA'OLIN, or **KA'OLINE.**

KAR'STENITE, *n.* A synonyme of anhydrite,—*which see.*

KATE, *n.* A local name for the brambling finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

KATHETOM'ETER, *n.* [From καθετος, perpendicular height, and μετρον, that by which anything is measured.] An instrument extensively used by modern physicists in their investigations, for the purpose of measuring small differences of *vertical* heights.

KA'THODE, *n.* *See* CATHODE.

KA'TION, *n.* *See* CATIONS.

KA'TYDID, *n.* An orthopterous insect, a species of grasshopper (*Platyphyllum concavum*), found in the United States. Its song is often alluded to by the American poets.

KÄWN, *n.* [add.] A khan.

KAY, *n.* *See* CAY in this *Supp.*

KAY'NARD,† *n.* [Fr. *cagnard.*] A lazy cowardly person; a rascal. [*Chaucer.*]

KEB, *v. i.* To cast lamb; to lose a lamb, as a ewe. [*Scotch.*]

KEB, *n.* A ewe that has brought forth immaturely, or has lost her lamb; the tick or sheep-louse. [*Scotch.*]

KEB'BACK, }
KEB'BOCK, } *n.* A cheese. [*Scotch.*]
KEB'BUCK, }

KEB'BIE, *n.* A cudgel; a club; a rough walking-stick with a hooked head. [*Scotch.*]

KEB'-EWE, *n.* *See* KEB in this *Supp.*

KEB'LAH, *n.* The point toward which Mahometans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca.

KECK'LING, *n.* Among *seamen*, the operation of twining small or old ropes about a cable or bolt-rope, to prevent it from being fretted by friction against a rocky bottom, ice, &c. Also, the material used for this operation.

KEDG'ER, *n.* A small anchor; a kedge.

KEEK'ING-GLASS, *n.* A looking-glass. [*Scotch.*]

KEEK'IT, *pp.* Peeped. [*Scotch.*]

KEEL, *n.* Ruddle; red chalk; soft stone for marking sheep. [*Scotch.*]

KEEL, *v. t.* [add.] *To keel over*, to capsize or upset.

KEEL, *v. t.* To mark with ruddle. [*Scotch.*]

KEEL'-BOAT, *n.* A large covered boat with a keel but no sails, used on American rivers for the transportation of freight.—2. [*See* KEEL, No. 2.]

KEEL'ER, *n.* [add.] A tub for holding stuff for calking ships; a keelman.

KEEL'IVINE, }
KEEL'YVINE-PEN, } *n.* A pencil of black or red lead. [*Scotch.*]

KEEL'SON, *n.* [add.] *False keelson*, a piece of timber wrought longitudinally over the top of the true keelson.

KEEN, *a.* [add.] Acute of mind; sharp; penetrating.

KEEP, *v. i.* [add.] *To keep from,* to abstain; to refrain.

KEEP, *n.* [add.] Food; subsistence; keeping.—Charge; flock; as, he brought a sacrifice of his *keep.* [*Spenser.*]

KEEP'ER, *n.* [add.] *Keeper of a magnet,* a piece of soft iron which is placed in contact with the poles of a magnet when not in use. It tends, by induction, to maintain, and even increase the power of the magnet.—In *mech.*, a key which admits of being readily inserted and removed at pleasure.

KEESH, *n.* In *metallurgy,* a name for the flakes of carburet of iron which sometimes cover the surface of the bars of pig-iron.

KEEV'ER, *n.* A brewing vessel for the liquor to work in before it is put into the cask; a keeve.

KEIGHT,† *pret.* of *Catch.* (keit.) Caught. [*Spenser.*]

KELE,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To cool. [*Chaucer.*]

KELT, } *See* CELT, CELTIC; also
KEL'TIC. } CELT in this *Supp.*

KELT'ER, *n.* [add.] Order; ready or proper state. [Written also *Kilter.*]

KEL'TY, } *n.* A large glass or bumper,
KEL'TIE, } imposed as a fine on those who, as it is expressed, do not drink fair. —*To take keltie's mends,* not to drink fair cup-out, in order to be fined in a bumper.—*Cleared keltie aff,* a phrase used to denote that one's glass is quite empty, previous to drinking a bumper. [*Scotch.*]

KEMB'ED,† } *pp.* [Sax.] Combed;
KEMP'ED,† } decked. [*Chaucer.*]

KEMP, *v. i.* To strive or contend, in whatever way; to strive for victory, as reapers on the harvest-field. [*Scotch.*]

KEMP'IN, } *n.* The act of striving for
KEMP'ING, } victory, as reapers on a harvest-field, &c. [*Scotch.*]

KEMP'LE, *n.* Forty wisps or bottles of straw or hay, about eight lbs. each. [*Scotch.*]

KEND, } *pret.* and *pp.* from *Ken.* Knew
KENT, } or known. [*Scotch.*]

KENE,† *a.* Keen. [*Spenser.*]

KEN'NEL-RAKER, *n.* A scavenger.

KEN'NIN, } *ppr.* Knowing. — As a
KEN'NING, } *noun,* acquaintance; a small portion; a little. [*Scotch.*]

KEN'SPECKLE, *a.* Having so singular an appearance as to be easily recognized; fitted to be a gazing-stock. [*Scotch.*]

KENT, *n.* A long staff used by shepherds for leaping over ditches and brooks; a cudgel; a rough walking-stick. [*Scotch.*]

KEPE,† *n.* [Sax.] Care; attention. [*Chaucer.*]

KEPE,† *v. i.* or *t.* To take care; to care. [*Chaucer.*]

KEP'LER'S PROBLEM, *n.* The determining the eccentric from the mean anomaly of a planet, or the determining its place in the elliptic orbit, answering to any given time.

KEPT'-MISTRESS, *n.* A concubine, or woman kept and maintained by a particular individual as his paramour.

KERAMOGRAPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. κεραμος, potter's-clay, and γραφω, to write.] A term applied to a globe, invented by Mr. Addison, which may be used as a slate for writing on.

KER'ASINE, *n.* A name given to the chloro-carbonate of lead, a mineral of a white, grayish, or yellowish colour.

KER'ATOME, *n.* [Gr. κερας, the cornea, and τεμνω, to cut.] An instrument for dividing the transparent cornea, in the operation for cataract by extraction.

KERATOPH'YLLITE, *n.* [Gr. κερας, a horn, and φυλλον, a leaf.] A variety of hornblende, so named from the form of the crystals.

KER'CHEF,† *n.* A kerchief. [*Chaucer.*]

KE'RI CHETIB, *n.* [Heb.] In *philology,* the name given to various readings in the Hebrew Bible. *Keri* signifies that which is read, and *chetib,* that which is written. When various readings occur, the false reading, or *chetib,* is written in the text, and the true reading, or *keri,* is written in the margin, with the letter ק (= *k*) under it.

KERN, *n.* [add.] A foot-soldier in the ancient Irish militia.—Among *printers,* that part of a type which hangs over the body or shank.

KERNE, *n.* [*See* KERN.] A foot-soldier armed with a dart or *skean;* a vagabond or sturdy beggar; a freebooter. [*Scotch.*]—A churl or farmer. [*Spenser.*]

KER'NELS,† *n.* Crenelles; battlements. [*Chaucer.*]

KER'ODON, *n.* [Gr. κεαρ, a heart, and οδους, a tooth.] A South American genus of rodents, allied to the Cavies, and about the size of a guinea-pig.

KERS,† } *n.* [Sax. *cerse* or *cærse.*]
KERSE,† } Water-cresses.—*Ne raught he not a kers,* he cared not a *cress.* [*Chaucer.*]

KER'SEYMERE, *n.* [add.] A twilled woollen cloth; more usually written *Cassimere.* This manufacture is said to have obtained its name from the position of its original factory on the *mere,* or miry brook, which runs through the village of Kersey, in Suffolk.

KESSE,† *v. t.* To kiss. [*Chaucer.*]

KEST,† *pret.* of *Cast.* Cast. [*Spenser.*]

KESTE,† *pret.* Kissed. [*Chaucer.*]

KES'TRELL,† *n.* [*See* KESTREL.] A bastard kind of hawk. [*Spenser.*]

KES'TRELL,† *a.* Bastard; base [*Spenser.*]

KETCH, *n.* [add.] A hangman [*See* JACK-KETCH.]—In *Shak.*, a cask.

KETCHE,† *v. t.* To catch. [*Chaucer.*]

KET'TLE-HAT, *n.* The iron hat of a knight in the middle ages. Also applied to the leather burgonet.

KETT'RIN, *n.* *See* CAILRAN in this *Supp.*

KEU'PER, *n.* In *geol.*, the German name for a member of the upper new red sandstone formation.

KEV'EL, *n.* A species of antelope found in Africa It is similar to the gazelle in its manners and habits.

KEV'EL, *n.* [add.] *Kevels* also serve for belaying the lower and top-sail braces, and other great ropes. The word is also written *Cavil.*

KEV'ERE,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To cover; to recover. [*Chaucer.*]

KEY, *n* [add.] A state of mind; as, when in a pleasant *key.*—An instrument with which a stringed musical instrument is tuned; a tuning hammer. [*Shak.*]—In *mechanics,* a name common to all fixing wedges.

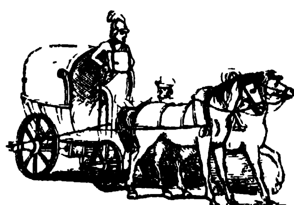
KEY'HOLE-LIMPETS, *n* Shells of the genus Fissurella are so called, from the apex being perforated like a keyhole.

KEY'-NOTE, *n.* In *music,* the fundamental note or tone, to which the whole of a movement has a certain relation or bearing, to which all its modulations are referred and accommodated, and in which, if the movement is regular, it both begins and ends.

KEY'SER'S PILL, *n.* A mercurial medicine, of which the active ingredient is acetate of mercury.

KHAR'ATCH, *n.* A tax which the grand-seignior exacts from his Christian subjects in Turkey.

KIBIT'KA, *n.* A Tartar or Russian vehicle, consisting of a frame of wood rounded at top, covered with felt or



A Summer Kibitka.

leather, and placed on wheels, serving as a kind of movable habitation. It is used for travelling in winter.

KIB'LINGS, *n.* Parts of small fish used by fishermen for bait on the banks of Newfoundland.

KICH'ET,† *n.* [Sax.] A little cake. [*Chaucer.*]

KICK, *v. t* [add.] *To kick up a row* or *a dust,* to create a disturbance. [*Colloq.*] —*To kick one,* or *give him the kick,* is colloquially said of a lady who jilts or discards her lover.

KICK'SY-WICK'SY, *n* A man's wife in *contempt,* between whom and her husband kicks or winks pass, as the humour happens.

KICK'UP, *n* The negroes of Jamaica call the water-thrush (Seiurus) by that name, from its habit of jerking its tail, after the fashion of our wag-tail

KID, *n* [add.] A small wooden tub or vessel, applied, among *seamen,* to one in which they receive their food.—In *America,* a large box in fishing-vessels, into which fish are thrown as they are caught.

KID,† } *pret.* and *pp.* of *Kithe* or
KIDDE,† } *Kythe.* Made known; discovered. [*Chaucer.*]

KID'NAPPING, *n.* [add.] Kidnapping is a felony, and is punishable by transportation for seven years, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years.

KIDST† [*See* KID, *v. t.*] Knowest [*Spenser.*]

KIKE,† *v. t.* To kick. [*Chaucer.*]

KIKEKUNEM'ALO, *n* The name given to a pure resin similar to copal, but of a more beautiful whiteness and transparency. It is brought from America, and forms the most beautiful of all the varnishes.

KILKEN'NY COAL, *n.* Anthracite coal.

KIL'LAS, *n.* [add.] Clay-slate; so called by the Cornish miners.

KILL'DEER, *n.* The American name of a small bird of the plover kind, the *Charadrius vociferus;* so called from its note resembling the word repeated.

KILL'HERB, *n.* A parasitical plant; broom rape.

KIL'LIGREW, *n.* A local name for the Cornish chough (*Fregilus graculus*).

KIL'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] Dangerous; heart-breaking; as, a *killing* beauty, *killing* eyes.

KIL'LING, *n.* A deprivation of life.

KILL-LOG'IE, *n.* Kiln-fireplace. [*Scotch.*]

KIL'OMETRE, instead of **KILOM'-ETRE.**

KILT'ER, *n.* *See* KELTER.

KIM'MER, *n.* A gossip; an idle gossiping *girl.* Also written *Cummer.* [*Scotch.*]

KIM'MERIDGE CLAY, instead of KIMMERIDGE CLAY.
KIN', *n.* or *a.* Kind. [*Scotch.*]
KIN'BOTE, *n.* [Sax.] Compensation for the murder of a kinsman.
KIND, *a.* [add.] Natural. [*Shak.*]
KIND, *n.* [add.] Kindly affections. [*Shak.*]—*In kind*, with something of the same sort or nature; as, to pay one *in kind*.
KINDE,† *n.* [*See* KIND.] Kindred. [*Spenser.*]
KIND'ER, *adv.* In a manner; as it were. [*American vulgarism.*]
KIND'-GALLOWS, *n.* The name by which the gallows at Crieff was designated; but for what reason does not appear. [*Scotch.*]
KINDHEART'EDNESS, *n.* Kindness of heart.
KIN'DLE, *v. t.* [add.] To instigate. [*Shak.*]
KIN'DLE, *v. i.* [add.] To become animated; as, to *kindle* into life, to glow with vivid colours. [*Thomson.*]
KIND'LY, *adv.* [add.] Naturally. [*Shak.*]
KINEMAT'ICS, } *n.* [Gr. κινω, to move.]
KINET'ICS, } A term recently introduced into mechanics, to denote that part of the science which treats of motion, without reference to the forces producing it.—*Kinematic curves* are such as are produced by machinery, called also mechanical curves, in contradistinction to algebraic or mathematical curves.
KING-AT-ARMS. *See* KING.
KING'-CRAB, *n.* For "Mollusca," read Molucca.—Our British thornback-crab (*Maia squinado*), is often also called the king-crab.
KING'-GELD, *n.* A royal aid; an escuage.
KING'LET, *n.* [add.] The golden crested wren is often also so called.
KING'-MULLET, *n.* A fish found in the seas around Jamaica, and so called from its beauty. It is the *Upeneus maculatus* of naturalists.
KING'S'-BENCH PRISON, *n.* *See* QUEEN'S PRISON in this *Supp.*
KING'S' LETTER. *See* BRIEF in this *Supp.*
KING'S' SILVER, *n.* The money which was paid to the king in the court of common-pleas, for a license granted to a man to levy a fine of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another person; and this must have been compounded according to the value of the land, in the alienation-office, before the fine would pass.
KING'S'TON, *n.* A name sometimes given to the angel-fish (*Squatina angelus*).
KING'S' WIDOW, *n.* A widow of the king's tenant in-chief, who was obliged to take oath in chancery that she would not marry without the king's leave.
KING'-VUL'TURE, *n.* The *Sarcoramphus papa*, of the intertropical regions of America, belonging to the family Vulturidæ. It is about two feet and a half in length, and upwards of five feet across the expanded wings. The other vultures are said to stand quietly by until this, their monarch, has finished his repast.
KINK, *n.* A fit of coughing; an immoderate fit of laughter. [*Scotch.*]
KINK, *v. i.* To laugh immoderately. [*Scotch.*]
KINK'AJOU, *n.* A plantigrade, carnivorous mammal of South America, the *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus* of Illiger. It is about as large as a full-grown cat, and somewhat resembles the lemurs in its structure and aspect, but is closely



Kinkajou, *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus.*

allied to the coatimondi. It is a nocturnal animal, and in captivity is very mild.
KI'NONE, *n.* A compound obtained by distilling kinic acid with diluted sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese. It is in the form of a sublimate of fine golden yellow crystals; it is soluble in water, very volatile, and has a pungent smell in the state of vapour. It combines with hydrogen, forming two new compounds, green and white *hydrokinone*; the former of which is one of the most beautiful compounds known to chemists, forming long prisms of the most brilliant gold-green metallic lustre. Kinone is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
KIN'REDE,† *n.* Kindred. [*Chaucer.*]
KIN'RIC, *n.* Kingdom. [*Scotch.*]
KINT'RA, } *n.* Country. [*Scotch.*]
KINT'RAY, }
KIP'PAGE, *n.* The company sailing on board a ship, whether passengers or mariners; disorder; confusion; violent passion. [*Scotch.*]
KIP'PER, *a.* Lively; nimble; light-footed. [*Craven dialect.*]
KIP'PERED SALMON, *n.* Same as KIPPER,—*which see.*
KIP'PER-NUT, *n.* Peg-nut or earth-nut.
KIP'PER-TIME, *n.* In *old English law*, the space of time between the 3d and the 12th of May, in which fishing for salmon in the Thames, between Gravesend and Henley-on-Thames, was forbidden.
KIRN, *n.* A churn; the feast of harvest-home, supposed to be so called because a churnful of cream formed a considerable part of the entertainment. [*Scotch.*]
KIRSCH'-WASSER, *n.* [Ger.] An alcoholic liquor, distilled from the fermented fruit of the small cherry-tree. It is called the brandy of Switzerland.
KIRST'EN, } *v. t.* To christen; to baptize. [*Scotch.*]
KIRS'N, }
KIRST'ENING, } *n.* A christening; a baptism. [*Scotch.*]
KIRS'NING, }
KIR'TLED, *a.* Wearing a kirtle.
KIR'WANITE, *n.* A native silicate of iron and alumina, found in the basalt of the north-east coast of Ireland, and named after Kirwan the mineralogist.
KISH, *n.* A substance resembling plumbago, found in some iron-smelting furnaces. It consists of carbon and manganese.
KISS, *v. i.* To join lips; to be united. [*Shak.*]
KIT,† *v. t.* To cut. [*Chaucer.*]
KIT, *n.* [add.] The tools of a shoemaker; a sailor's chest and contents.—In *Scotch*, the whole, as applied to a person's property, family, lineage
KIT'-CAT-LIKENESS, *n.* A portrait, embracing only the head and shoulders.
KITCH'EN, *v. t.* To entertain with the fare of the kitchen.
KITCH'EN, *a.* Belonging to, or used in the kitchen.
KITCH'EN-FEE, *n.* The drippings of meat roasted before the fire. [*Scotch.*]
KITE, *n.* [add.] *Electrical kite.* [*See* the term under E, in this *Supp.*]
KITE'-FLYING, *n.* In *America*, a combination between two mercantile men of limited means, or who are short of cash, to exchange each other's cheques, which may be deposited in lieu of money, taking good care to make their bank-accounts good before their cheques are presented for payment.—*Kite-flying* is also practised by mercantile houses, or persons in different cities.
KITH,† *n.* [add.] *Kith and kin*, friends and relatives.
KITHE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *cythan.*] To show; to make known. [*Chaucer.*]
KITH'ED,† *pp.* Made known; discovered. [*See* KID in this *Supp.*]
KIT'LING, *n.* [L. *catulus.*] A young cat; a kitten; a whelp; the young of a beast. [*Local.*]
KIT'LISH, *a.* [add.] Difficult to manage. [*Scotch.*]
KITTE,† *pret.* of *Kit.* Cut. [*Chaucer.*]
KIT'TLE, *v. t.* [add.] To excite a pleasant sensation in the mind.—*To kittle* or *kittle up*, to enliven; to excite in a vivid manner. [*Scotch.*]
KIT'TLE, *a.* Ticklish; easily tickled; difficult; nice; not easily managed; trying; vexatious. [*Scotch.*]
KIT'TLE, *v. i.* To litter; to bring forth kittens. [*Scotch.*]
KIT'TLED, *pp.* Tickled; having brought forth young, as a cat. [*Scotch.*]
KI'WI, *n.* A remarkable and curious bird of New Zealand, the *Apteryx australis*, or wingless emu. The skins of these birds used to be made into garments by the natives. [*See* APTERYX in this *Supp.*]
KLEISTAGNA'THA, *n.* The name given by Fabricius to crustacea of the family Decapoda Brachyura.
KLICK, } *n.* A small, regular,
KLICK'ING, } sharp noise.
KLICK'ER, *n.* He or that which clicks.
KNAB, *v. t.* [add.] To lay hold of, or apprehend. [*Vulgar.*] [*See* NAB.]
KNAB'BED, *pp.* [add.] Seized; apprehended. [*Vulgar.*] [*See* NABBED.]
KNAG'GINESS, *n.* The state of being knaggy.
KNAKKES,† *n. plur.* (naks.) [Supposed to be formed from the *knacking* or *snapping* of the fingers, used by jugglers, which required considerable dexterity.] Trifling tricks; trifling words. [*Chaucer.*]
KNAPPE,† *n.* (nap.) A short sleep; a nap. [*Chaucer.*]
KNAP'PING, *ppr.* [*Gnapping.*] Affecting to speak fine, without knowing how; clipping words by a false pronunciation. [*Scotch.*]
KNARL, *n.* A knot in wood.
KNAVE, *n.* [add.] *A knave-child*, or *boy-knave*, a male child. [*Chaucer.*]
KNAVE'-BAIRN, *n.* A man-child. [*Scotch.*]
KNE'BELITE, *n.* (ne'belite.) A gray spotted mineral, consisting of silica, iron, and manganese.
KNEDDE,† *pp.* of *Knede.* (ned.) [Sax.] Kneaded. [*Chaucer.*]
KNEDE,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To knead. [*Chaucer.*]
KNEE, *n.* [add.] *Hanging-knees*, in

ship-building, are such as have one of their arms fayed vertically to the ship's side.—*Lodging-knees*, such as are fixed parallel to the deck.—*Diagonal hanging-knees*, such as cross the timbers in a slanting direction.

KNEE′-JOINT, *n.* The joint which connects the thigh and leg bones. It is a complex articulation, consisting of an angular ginglymus, formed by the condyles of the femur, the upper extremity of the tibia, and the posterior surface of the patella.

KNEE′-JOINTED, *a.* Geniculate.

KNĒELINGLY, *adv.* (neel ingly.) In a kneeling position.

KNĒEN,† } *n. plur.* [Sax.] Knees.
KNĒNE,† } [*Chaucer.*]

KNELT,† *v. i.* To sound as a bell; to toll.

KNET,† *pp.* Knit, or knitted [*Chaucer.*]

KNEV′EL, } *v. t.* To beat violently with
NEV′EL, } the fists.

KNEV′ELLED, } *pp* Beat violently
NEV′ELLED, } with the fists. [*Scotch*]

KNIFE′-CLEANER, *n.* A machine for cleaning knives.

KNIFE′-GRINDER, *n.* One whose business it is to grind or sharpen knives.

KNIFE′-SHARPENER, *n.* A machine for sharpening knives

KNIFE′-TRAY, *n.* A basket, or other receptacle for knives.

KNIGHT, *n.* (nite) [add.] *Knights-bachelors*, and *knights-bannerets*. [*See* KNIGHTHOOD]—*Knights of the chamber*, such knights-bachelors as are made in time of peace, in the king's chamber, and not in the field, as in time of war —A servant in war; a soldier. [*Chaucer.*]

KNIGHT, *v. t.* [add.] A knight is now made by the sovereign touching him with a sword as he kneels, and saying to him, *Rise, Sir* ——.

KNIGHT′AGE, *n.* The body of knights

KNIGHT-ERRAT′IC, *a.* Relating to knight-errantry.

KNIGHT′HODE,† *n* Knighthood; valour. [*Chaucer.*]

KNIGHT′HOOD. Page 28, col. 1, line 12, leave out the words, "as it still does."

KNIGHT′LY, *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.

KNIGHT'S COURT, *n.* A court-baron, or honour-court, held twice a-year by the Bishop of Hereford, wherein those who are lords of manors, and their tenants, holding by knight's service of the honour of that bishopric, are suitors.

KNIT, *v. t* [add] To unite or weave by texture without a loom.

KNIT, *v i.* [add.] To weave without a loom.

KNIT,† *pp.* Joined; bound; agreed. [*Chaucer.*]

KNIT′TING, *n.* [add] The work of a knitter; the act of weaving by knitting-needles.

KNIT′TING-SHEATH, *n.* A sheath for knitting-needles.

KNOB, *n.* [add.] A round ball at the end of anything; as, the *knob* of a lock.

KNOBBES,† *n. plur.* (nobs) [*See* KNOP.] Excrescences in the shape of buds or buttons. [*Chaucer*]

KNOCK, *v. t.* [add.] *To knock down an article to any one* at an auction, is to assign it to him as the purchaser.—*A knock-down* argument is an argument that completely overthrows one's adversary. [*Colloq.*]

KNŎLL, *n.* (nōll.) [add.] The ringing of a bell; as, the curfew *knoll.*

KNOPPE,† *n.* (nop.) A knop; a button; a rose-bud. [*Chaucer.*]

KNOP′PED,† *pp.* Buttoned; fastened. [*Chaucer.*]

KNOTES, *n.* In *mechanics*, the points where cords, ropes, &c , meet from angular directions in funicular machines; called also *nodes.*

KNOT′-GRĂSS, *n.* [add.] A plant of the genus Polygonum, the *P. aviculare*, Linn., which grows in waste places everywhere.

KNOTS, *n.* Garden-beds. [*Shak.*]

KNOTTE,† *n.* (not.) A knot. Used also in the sense of Fr. *noeud*, for the chief point or head of a matter. [*Chaucer.*]

KNOT′TED, *a.* [add.] In *geol.*, a term applied to rocks characterized by small detached points, chiefly composed of mica, less decomposable than the mass of the rock, and forming knots in relief on the weather surface.

KNOTTE′LESS,† *a.* (not′less.) Without a knot; without difficulty or hinderance. [*Chaucer.*]

KNOT′-WEED, *n.* In *bot.*, the same as KNOT-GRASS.

KNOUT, *v. t.* (nout) To punish with the knout or whip.

KNOW, } *n.* A rising ground; a little
KNOWE, } hill; a hillock. [*Scotch*]

KNŌW′ABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being knowable.

KNOWE, for KNEE. [*Chaucer*]

KNŌW′INGNESS, *n.* The state of having knowledge.

KNOWL′ECHE,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To acknowledge. [*Chaucer*]

KNOWL′ECHING,† *n.* Knowledge. [*Chaucer*]

KNOWL′EDGE, *n.* [add.] *To a person's knowledge*, means according to, or in accordance with his knowledge; consistent with his knowledge; as, the money, *to my knowledge*, was paid.

KNŌWN, *pp.* or *a* (nōne) [From *know*] Perceived; understood; recognized; familiar.

KNŌW′-NOTHING, *a.* Thoroughly ignorant. [*Colloq.* or *local*]

KNUCK′LE, *n* [add.] In *ship-building*, an acute angle, such as the *knuckles* at the long stern-timbers at the archboard.

KNUCK′LE-JOINT, *n.* In *mech.*, any flexible joint formed by two abutting links.

KO′ALA, *n.* A marsupial animal of Australia, with a very short tail. It somewhat resembles a small bear, hence its name, *Phascolarctos cinereus* [Gr. φασκωλος, a pouch, and αρκτος, a bear]. It lives much on trees.

KO′BA, *n.* For "Damaliskoba," read *Damalis koba* —Damalis is one of the subgenera of the antelopes.

KŒLE′RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Gramineæ. There is but one British species, *K. cristata*, having narrow leaves, rough at the edges, and ciliated, and a compact, spiked, oval panicle.

KOHL′-RA′BI, *n.* A singular kind of cabbage. The name is a corruption of *caulo-rapa*, the *Brassica caulo rapa* of Bauhin; and is now considered by De Candolle as a variety of *B. campestris.*

KO′NAK, *n.* In *Circassia*, or *Caucasia*, a native host; a protector. Every stranger who visits the Circassians must have his *konak.*

KON′IGINE, *n.* A mineral of a green colour, consisting of a sulphate of copper.

KON′NING,† *n.* Cunning. [*Chaucer.*]

KOO′DOO, *n.* The striped antelope, *Antilope strepsiceros*, a native of South Africa, distinguished by its fine spiral horns.

KO′RE, *n.* [Gr. κορη] The pupil of the eye.

KO′RITE, *n.* A synonyme of agalmatolite, or Chinese figure-stone.

KOS′TER, *n.* A fish; a species of sturgeon.

KOU′MISS, *n.* *See* KUMISS.

KRAME′RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Krameriaceæ. *K. triandria*, a native of Peru and Chili, yields the rhatany-root of the druggists. [*See* RATANY.]

KRAMES. *See* CRAMES in this *Supp.*

KRE′ATINE, *n.* [Gr. κρεας, flesh.] A crystalline compound occurring in muscle or flesh. It is very soluble in hot water, but sparingly in alcohol. It has neither acid nor basic properties.

KREA′TININE, *n.* An organic base which occurs in the juice of flesh, but in much smaller quantity than kreatine. It has an alkaline reaction, and forms crystallizable salts with acids.

These two bodies, kreatine and kreatinine, are closely related to each other, they contain the same elements in the same proportion, excepting a certain amount of oxygen and hydrogen, but kreatine contains the elements of four equivalents of water more than kreatinine. Each may be converted into the other, in contact with a strong acid, kreatine loses the elements of four equivalents of water, and kreatinine is produced, which neutralizes a part of the acid.—[*Liebig's Letters*]

KREM′NITZ-WHITE, *n* A pure variety of white-lead.

KRE′OSOTE, *n.* *See* CREASOTE.

KRIS, } *n.* A weapon of offence, of
CREESE, } various form. Among the Malays it is a kind of dagger, but among the Ilanoons it is a heavy sword.

KRIS, *v. t.* To wound or kill with a kris.

KROO′MEN, } *n.* The name of the inha-
KRU′MEN, } bitants of a small section of Western Africa, between lon. 6° and 10° W.; and lat. 4° 25′ and 5° 45 N.; comprising the western portion of the Ivory Coast, and the eastern portion of the Windy Coast. They are a faithful, industrious, and kindly-dispositioned race, and have been for a long time connected with our trade on the western coast of Africa, serving in our vessels of war and merchantmen, where they are found both steady and efficient. They are generally well-made, muscular, active, and very powerful. They have high notions of freedom and independence, which are so well understood, that even on board British vessels of war they are not allowed to be punished by white men, as in such a case they would in all probability desert in a body.

KU′KUPA, *n.* The name given to a beautiful species of wood-pigeon in New Zealand.

KUN′DAH-OIL, *n.* An oil obtained from the seeds of the *Carapa touloucouna.*

KY′ANIZED, *pp.* or *a.* Preserved from the dry-rot, by the process invented by Mr. Kyan; steeped in a solution of corrosive sublimate.

KY′ANIZING, *ppr.* Steeping in a solution of corrosive sublimate, as timber, to preserve it from the dry-rot.

KY′ANOLE, *n.* In *chem.*, the same as ANILINE.

KY′AN'S PATENT PREPARATION, *n.* A solution of corrosive sublimate (perchloride of mercury). By steeping timber in this solution, the primary element of fermentation is neutralized, and the fibre of the wood rendered indestructible. This process was invented by Mr. Kyan.

KYKE,† *v. i.* [Scotch, *keek;* Suio-Goth. *kika.*] To peep; to look steadfastly or pryingly. [*Chaucer.*]
KY'LOES, *n.* A term applied to the cattle of the Hebrides.
KYND,† } *n.* [*See* KIND.] Nature;
KYNDE,† } natural disposition or affection. [*Spenser.*]
KYR'IE ELE'ISON. [Gr.] "Lord, have mercy on us," a form of invocation in the Catholic Liturgy.
KYRIOLOG'IC, } *a.* [Gr. κυριολογικος; κυριολογεω,
KYRIOLOG'ICAL, } to speak properly; κυριολογια, a discourse consisting of proper words. The original Greek alphabet of sixteen letters was called *kyriologic,* because it represented the pure elementary sounds.] Serving to denote objects by conventional signs or alphabetical characters; a term applied by Bishop Warburton to that class of Egyptian hieroglyphics in which a part is conventionally put to represent a whole.
KYTE, } *n.* The belly. [*Scotch.*]
KITE, }

L.

LABBE,† *n.* [D. *labbern.* *See* BLAB] A blab; a great talker. [*Chaucer.*]
LABBE,† } *v. i.* To blab; to prate; to
LAB,† } talk thoughtlessly or carelessly.
LAB'BING,† *ppr.* Blabbing. [*Chaucer.*]
LA'BELS, *n.* Pendants like broad ribands hanging from the head-dress, and from the helmet of a knight.
LA'BIA, *n. plur.* [From L. *labium,* a lip] In *anat.,* the lips. Applied also to the parts of the pudendum exterior to the nymphæ.
LABO'RIOUS, } Misplaced: *see*
LABO'RIOUSLY, } after LABOUR-
LABO'RIOUSNESS, } ING.
LA'BOUR, *n.* [add] In *polit econ,* *labour* is regarded as the only source of wealth.
LA'BOURING, *n.* The act of bestowing labour.—2 The pitching and rolling of a vessel in a heavy sea.
LA'BOURING-FORCE, *n* In *mech.,* the power applied is termed the labouring-force, in contradistinction to the power transmitted to the point of effect, which is termed the *work,* and which is less than the labouring-force by all the quantity of the force expended in overcoming the frictions, &c.
LA'BOURSOME, *a.* [add.] Liable to pitch and roll, as a ship in a heavy sea.
LAB'RADOR TEA, *n.* A plant of the genus Ledum, the *L. latifolium,* which possesses narcotic properties, and renders beer heady. It grows in the north of Europe and America.
LA'BRAX, *n.* A genus of fishes belonging to the perch family, which includes the rock-fish or striped bass of the United States.
LAB'YRINTH, *n.* [add] In *anat.,* the name of a series of cavities in the ear, viz., the vestibule, the cochlea, and the semicircular canals.
LABYRINTH'ICAL, *a.* Same as LABYRINTHIC.
LABYRINTH'ODON, *n* [Gr. λαβυρινθος, and οδους, a tooth.] An extinct reptile, formerly called *Cheirotherium.* The present name is derived from the labyrinthine structure of a section of the tooth, when seen under the microscope. [*See* CHEIROTHERIUM.]
LAC, *n.* [L.] Milk.
LAC, } properly LAKH, *n.* In the *East*
LACK, } *Indies,* a word used to denote 100,000; as, a *lac* of rupees.
LACE, *n.* [add.] In *old cant* language, spirits added to coffee or other beverage.
LACE, *v. t.* [add.] In *old cant* language, to add spirits to coffee or other beverage.
LACED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Tied; bound. [*Chaucer.*]—*Laced coffee,* coffee intermixed with some other ingredient.
LAC'ERATED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] In *anat.,* a term applied to two foramina, at the base of the cranium, from their *lacerated* appearance.
LACERT,† *n.* [L. *lacerta,* a lizard.] A fleshy muscle, so named from its having a tail like a lizard. [*Chaucer.*]
LACER'TA, *n.* [L.] The lizard, a genus of saurian reptiles. [*See* LIZARD.]—2. A modern northern constellation, consisting of sixteen stars It is surrounded by Andromeda, Cepheus, Cygnus, and Pegasus.
LACER'TIAN, *n.* A saurian reptile belonging to the family Lacertidæ.
LACE-WINGED FLIES, *n.* Insects of the genus Hemerobius are so called, from their delicate wings having many netted spaces like lace.
LACHE,† *a.* [*See* the *Noun.*] Sluggish; negligent. [*Chaucer.*]
LACHESSE,† *n.* [Fr.] Slackness; negligence [*Chaucer*]
LACHRYMOSELY, *adv.* In a lachrymose manner.
LA'CING, *n.* [add] A cord used in drawing tight or fastening; a fastening or binding with cord or lace.
LACIN'IATE, } *a.* [add.] In *bot,*
LACIN'IATED, } leaves are said to be *laciniate,* when they are divided by deep taper-pointed incisions.
LACK'ER, *n.* A yellow varnish. [*See* LACQUER.]
LACK'EY-MOTH, *n.* The *Clisiocampa neustria,* a moth not uncommon in this country; the larvæ, which are striped, live in society under a web, and are sometimes very destructive.
LACK'LUSTRE, *a.* Wanting lustre or brightness; as, *lacklustre* eyes.
LAC-LU'NÆ, *n.* [L] *Literally,* milk of the moon; a snowy-white substance resembling chalk. It consists almost wholly of alumina, saturated with carbonic acid.
LACON'IC, *n.* Conciseness of language. [*Rare.*]
LAC'QUERED WARE, *n.* In *commerce,* brass or other metallic ware covered with lacquer, to improve their lustre, and preserve them from tarnishing.
LACRIMO'SO. [It.] In *music,* a term implying a plaintive movement, as if weeping.
LAC'RYMAL, *a.* [*See* LACHRYMAL.] *Lacrymal canals* or *ducts,* those which originate from the internal angle of the eye, and terminate in the *lacrymal sac,* which is an oval bag about the size of a small horse-bean, and constitutes the upper extremity of the nasal duct.
LAC'TAGE,† *n.* The produce of animals yielding milk.
LAC'TEALLY, *adv.* Milkily; in the manner of milk.
LAC'TEALS, *n.* In *anat.,* numerous minute tubes which absorb or take up the chyle or milk-like fluid from the alimentary canal, and convey it to the thoracic ducts.
LAC'TEAN, *a.* Milky; resembling milk.—2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.
LAC'TEOUSLY, *adv.* Milkily; lacteally.
LAC'TIFUGE, *n.* [L. *lac, lactis,* milk, and *fugo,* to expel.] A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk in the breast, as in cases of weaning.
LACU'NÆ, *n.* [add.] In *anat.,* a name given to a multitude of follicles observed in the mucous membrane of the urethra.
LACU'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or having lacunæ.
LAD,† } *pret.* of *Lede.* [Sax.] Led;
LADDE,† } carried. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]
LAD'ANUM-BUSH, *n.* The name of several species of Cistus, particularly the *Cistus creticus,* which yield a resinous juice, used in plasters, in perfumery, and in pastiles.
LAD'DER, *n.* [add] There are various kinds of ladders used about a ship; as, the *hold-ladders, forecastle-ladders,* &c., for getting into or out of these parts of the ship.—*Accommodation-ladder,* a light sort of wooden stair hung in some vessels over the side, for people coming on board or going ashore.—*Side-ladder,* a rope-ladder with wooden rounds, used for the side of a vessel.—*Stern-ladders,* ladders suspended from the stern of large ships, for getting into or out of the boats.
LADE, } *n.* A load [*Scotch.*]
LAID, }
LADE, } *n.* The canal or chan-
LEAD, } nel which conveys
MILL-LEAD, } water to a mill. [*Scotch.*]
LAD'ING, *n* [add.] *Bill of lading.* [*See* BILL.]
LA'DY, *n* [add] *Lady gent,* a handsome accomplished lady. [*See* GENT.] —*Lady thrall,* a lady enthralled; a captive lady. [*Spenser.*]
LA'DY-BIRD, *n.* For "red vaginopennous," read coleopterous; and leave out second definition, adding, they form the genus Coccinella of Linnæus; their larvæ, which somewhat resemble small lizards, are very useful, especially in hop-growing countries, on account of the number of aphides or plant-lice which they destroy.
LA'DYBRACH, *n.* A female harrier. [*Shak.*]
LA'DY-COURT, *n.* The court of a lady of the manor.
LA'DY-FERN, *n.* A plant, the *Aspidium thelypteris.*
LA'DY-LOVE, *n.* A female sweetheart; a lady who is loved.
LA'DY'S-HAIR, *n.* A plant, the *Briza media.*
LA'DY'S TRACES, instead of **LADY'S-**

TRESSES, *n.* [add.] Also a name given to the *Spiranthes æstivalis*.

LÆMODIP'ODA, *n.* [Gr. λαιμος, the throat, and ποδες, feet.] An order of marine crustaceans, which have the anterior pair of feet attached to the cephalic segment. The whale-louse is an example.

LAFT,† *pret.* and *pp.* of *Leve.* Left. [*Chaucer.*]

LAG, *n.* [add.] *Technically*, the quantity of retardation of some movement, opposed to some term meaning *advance* or acceleration. Thus the *lag* of the tide is the time that the tide-wave falls behind the mean time in the first and third quarters of the moon; opposed to *priming* of the tide, which denotes the acceleration of the tide-wave, or amount of shortening of the tide-day, in the second and fourth quarters of the moon In like manner, the *lag* of the steam-valve of a steam-engine is the distance through which the piston may have passed before the steam-port opens for the admission of steam behind the piston; opposed to *lead* of the valve, or the distance which the piston may still have to pass before completing its stroke, when the steam-port begins to open for the admission of steam for the succeeding stroke. Some writers employ the terms *lag of port* and *lead of port* in these senses, and perhaps more systematically.

LA'GAN, *n.* [Sax. *liggan.*] Goods sunk in the sea; also, a right which the chief lord of the fee had to take goods cast on shore by the violence of the sea.

LAG'GARD, *n.* One who lags; a loiterer

LAG'GINGLY, *adv* Loiteringly.

LAGOON', *n.* [add] Also, sea-reaches extending along the shore, with narrow or comparatively narrow entrances, and usually separated from the ocean by sandbanks or mudflats. Such lagoons [Sp. *laguna*, a lake] are common on the coasts of Mexico and of Central America.

LAGO'PUS, *n.* The ptarmigan, a genus of birds formerly arranged under the genus Tetrao, and so called from their legs and toes being closely covered with hair-like feathers. [*See* PTARMIGAN.]

LAGOS'TOMUS, *n.* A genus of rodent mammals. The only known species is the *L. trichodactylus*, a native of Chili and Brazil. It is about the size of a hare, and is called the *viscacha.*

LAG'OTHRIX, *n.* A genus of South American monkeys, in which the head is round, the nose flat, a thumb on the anterior hand, and the tail partly naked.

LAGRI'IDÆ, *n.* A family of small coleopterous insects, found in woods and hedges, and on plants. They belong to the section Heteromera, and are generally more or less hairy.

LAID, *pp.* [add.] *Laid till one*, awarded to one by fate; laid to one's charge. [*Scotch.*]

LÄIDE,† *pp.* of *Lay.* Trimmed as with lace.

LAID-UP, *pp.* Deposited; laid aside, confined to the bed. [*See* LAID.]

LÄIE,† *n.* for LAY. [*Chaucer.*]

LAIGH'-CROFTS, *n.* Low-lying fields of inferior quality. [*Scotch*]

LÄINE,† *infin.* of verb to *Lay.* [*Chaucer.*]

LAINERS,† *n. plur.* [Fr.] Straps or thongs. [*Chaucer.*]

LÄIR, } *n.* Learning; education.
LEAR, } [*Scotch.*]

LÄIR, *n.* A mire; a bog. [*Scotch.*]

LAIS'SEZ FAIRE, *v. imp.* [Fr.] Let alone.

LÄITH, *a.* Loathsome; loath; unwilling; reluctant. [*Scotch.*]

LAIVE, } *n.* The rest; what is left; the
LAVE, } remainder. [*Scotch.*]

LÄKE,† *n.* [Belg. *laecken.*] A kind of fine linen for shirts. [*Chaucer.*]

LA'KEN,† } *n.* A diminutive of *our*
LA'KENS,† } *lady.* [*Shak.*]

LÄKE'-POET, *n.* A poet who describes lake-scenery.

LA'KER, *n.* A frequenter or visitor of lakes.

LAKKE,† *n.* [Sax. *See* LACK.] A fault; a disgraceful action; want. [*Chaucer*]

LAKKE,† *v t.* To find fault; to blame. [*Chaucer.*]

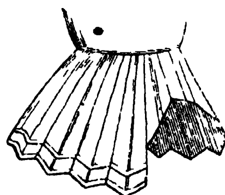
LA'MA. *See* LLAMA.

LA'MASERY, *n.* A Buddhist religious society, presided over by its lama. Every such society has its lama, in the same way as our abbeys and priories had their abbots and priors. The lama is migratory.

LAM'BEN,† *n. plur.* [Sax] Lambs. [*Chaucer*]

LAM'BENT, *a.* [add] Illuminated; licking.

LAM'BOYS,† *n.* [Fr. *lambeau*] In *anc. armour*, drapery which hung in folds



Steel Lamboys, time of Henry VIII

from the front tasses over the thighs, and was sometimes imitated in steel.

LAM'BREQUIN,† *n* A covering for the helmet, to protect it from wet and heat

LAMB'S'-QUARTERS, *n.* Mountain-spinach.

LAMB'S'-WOOL, *n.* Wool obtained from lambs.

LAMB'S-WOOL, *a* Made of the wool of lambs.

LAME, *n.* [L. *lamina.*] In *armour*, a plate of metal.

LAME'-DUCK, *n.* A *cant* phrase for a defaulter at the stock-exchange.

LAMELLIBRANCH'IATE, *a.* Relating to the lamellibranchiata.

LAMELLICORN'ES, *n.* Same as LAMELLICORNS.

LAMEL'LIFORM, *a.* [L. *lamella*, a plate, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a plate or scale.

LAMEL'LIPEDS, *n.* [L *lamella*, a thin plate or scale, and *pes*, a foot.] A section of conchifers containing bivalves with the foot broad and thin, as in Cardiaceæ, &c.

LAMELLIROS'TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the lamellirostrals.

LAMEL'LOSE, *a.* Covered with, or in the form of plates.

LAMENT'. *n.* [add.] An elegy, or mournful ballad or air.

LAMENT'ABLENESS, *n.* The state of being lamentable.

LAM'INARY, *a.* Composed of layers or plates.

LAM'ITER,† } *n.* A cripple. [*Local.*]
LAM'ETER,† }

LAM'MAS, } *n.* [add.] This word
LAM'MAS-DAY, } is said to be derived from *loaf-mass*, because on the first of August our forefathers made an offering of bread made from new wheat. According to others, the term is derived from a custom by which the tenants of the Archbishop of York were obliged, at the time of mass on the first of August, to bring a live lamb to the altar. In Scotland it was a practice to wean lambs on this day. Dr. Johnson supposes Lammas to be a corruption of *lattermath*, a second mowing of grass.

LAM'MAS, *a.* Belonging to the first of August.

LAM'MAS-TIDE, *n.* Lammas-day. [*Shak*]

LAM'MER, } *n.* Amber.
LÄ'MER, }

LAMP, *v. t.* To beat. [*Scotch*]

LAMP, *v. i.* To walk quickly and with long strides [*Scotch.*]

LAM'PER-EEL, *n.* The lamprey. [*Local.*]

LAMP'ING, *ppr.* Beating; also, going quickly and with long strides. [*Scotch*]

LAMPOON'RY, *n.* [add] Use of personal satire; act of lampooning.

LA'NA-PHILOSOPHICA, *n.* [L.] Philosopher's-wool; flowers of zinc.

LÄNCE'-GAY,† *n.* A species of horseman's lance, mentioned in the romances of the 15th and 16th centuries.

LÄNCE'-HEAD, *n.* The head of a lance.

LÄNCE'LET, *n* [*See* AMPHIOXUS] A small fish.

LAN'CEOLATE, } *a.* [add.] In *con-*
LAN'CEOLATED, } *chol*, applied to a shell of an oblong shape, and gradually tapering to each end.—Applied also similarly in *entomology.*

LANCE'-REST, *n.* A projecting support placed on the right side of the breast-plate of a knight, in the 15th and 16th centuries, to assist him in bearing the heavy lances used in the joust and tournament.

LAN'CET-FISH, *n.* The genus Acanthurus, one of the acanthopterygious fishes, is so called, from the sharp spine on each side of the tail.

LAND, *n.* [add] *Land o' the leal*, the place of the faithful or blessed. [*Scotch*]—*Land*, in its widest legal acceptation, includes meadow, pasture, woods, moors, waters, marshes, furze, heath, &c.; but in this wider sense the word generally used is *lands.* In some parts of England *land* is frequently used to denote the fee simple, as distinguished from a less estate, without reference to the nature of the property.

LAND'-BOC,† *n.* [Sax.] The deed or charter by which lands were held.

LAND'-CARRIAGE, *n.* Conveyance by land.

LAND'-CRABS, *n.* Crustacea whose habits are terrestrial, as distinguished from such as are aquatic; more particularly applied to the species of Gecarcinus, which live much on land, and only visit the sea to breed.

LAND'DAMN, *v. t.* To banish from the land. [*Shak.*]

LAND'-FOWL, *n.* Birds that frequent land.

LAND'-GABEL,† *n.* [Sax.] A tax or rent issuing out of land, according to Doomsday-book.

LAND'GRAVINE, *n* The wife of a landgrave; a lady of the rank of a landgrave.

LAND'ING, *a.* At the *custom-house* or in *public docks*, relating to the disposal of a vessel's cargo; as, *landing* charges.

LAND'ING-NET, *n.* A small hoop-net

used by anglers to land the fish they have taken.

LAND'ING-RATE, n. In com., charges at the custom-house.

LAND'ING-SURVEYOR, n. An officer of the customs who appoints and superintends the landing-waiters.

LAND'ING-WAITERS, n. Officers of the customs whose duties consist in taking an accurate account of the number, weight, measure, or quality of the various descriptions of merchandise landed from foreign countries or colonial possessions; they likewise attend to the shipment of all goods in respect of which bounties or drawbacks are claimed. These officers are likewise occasionally styled *searchers*.

LAND'LOPER, n. [add.] A vagabond or vagrant; one who has no settled habitation, and frequently removes from one place or country to another.

LAND'LORD, n. [add.] *Landlord and tenant*, in *law*, one of the common relations of social life, out of which arise sundry rights, duties, liabilities, and remedies.

LAND'LORDRY,† n The state or condition of a landlord.

LAND'LOUPER, n. [See LANDLOPER.] A runagate; one who runs his country; one who frequently flits from one place or country to another. [*Scotch.*]

LAND LOUPING, a. Rambling; migratory; shifting from one place to another. [*Scotch.*]

LAND'LUBBER, n. [Qu. from *landloper*.] A term of reproach among seamen for one who passes his life on land.

LAND'MAN, n In *law*, a terretenant.

LAND'MEASURE, n Measurement of land; also the name of a table of square measure by which land is measured.

LAND'-OFFICE, n [add.] In most colonies there are land-offices, in which the sales of new lands are registered, and warrants issued for the location of land, and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted.

LAND'-REMAINS, n. In *geol.*, those remains of terrestrial animals and vegetables which are found everywhere on digging in the earth. They are mostly interchanged with strata containing marine remains.

LAND'SCAPE-PAINTER, n. A painter of landscapes or rural scenery.

LAND'-SCURVY, n. An affection which consists in circular spots, stripes, or patches, scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk.

LAND'-SERVICE, n. Service on the land; opposed to service on the sea.

LANDS'MAN, n. [add.] One who lives on the land; opposed to *seaman*.

LAND'-TENANT, n. In *law*, he who possesses land let, or has it in his manual occupation; a terretenant.

LAND'-URCHIN, n. A hedgehog.

LAND'-WAITER, n. [add.] *See* LANDING-WAITER in this *Supp.*

LAND'WEHR, n. The militia of Austria and Prussia.

LANE, a. Lone; alone.—*His lane*, himself alone.—*By their lane*, themselves alone. [*Scotch.*]

LANG, a. Long. [*Scotch.*]

LANG'SYNE, n. Long since; long ago. [*Scotch.*]

LAN'GUAGELESS, a. Wanting speech or language. [*Shak.*]

LANI'ADÆ, n. [From *Lanius*, one of the genera.] The shrikes, a family of insessorial or perching birds, in which the bill is abruptly hooked at the end, and the notch is sometimes so deep as to form a prominent tooth on each side. [*See* SHRIKES.]

LANIA'RIFORM, a. [L. *lanio*, to cut or tear, and *forma*, shape.] Shaped like the canine teeth of the carnivora, which are called *laniaries*.

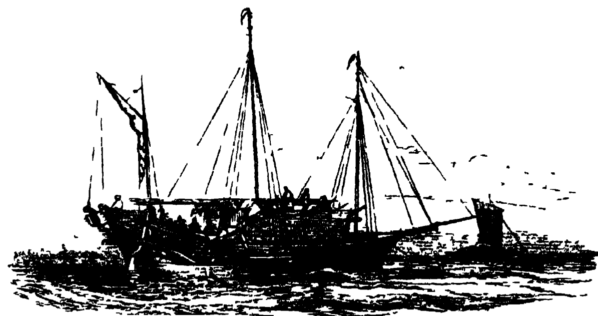
LAN'IERS, n. [Fr. *lanière*.] The leathern straps of a shield which go round the arm.

LAN'NER, n. The *Falco lannarius*, a bird of the long-winged hawk kind, rather less than the buzzard.

LANO'SA, n. A genus of fungous plants; *L. nivalis*, snow-mould, is found beneath snow, and on grasses and cereal crops, to which it is very injurious.

LANT, n. The game of loo.—2. Urine [*Local.*]

LANT'CHA, n. A Malay boat having three masts and bow-sprit, to be met with especially in the eastern part of



Lantcha of the Strait of Malacca.

the Indian Archipelago. Great numbers of lantchas come to Penang and Singapore at the time of the arrival of the Chinese and Siamese junks, fetching spices and areca-nuts.

LAN'TERN, v t. To provide or furnish with a lantern.

LAN'TERN-JAWED, a. Having a thin visage.

LANTHA'NIUM, n *See* LANTANIUM

LAN'THORN, n A wrong spelling of *lantern*.

LAN'YARD, n *See* LANIARD.

LAOC'OON, instead of LA'OCOON.

LAP, *pret.* of *Loup*. Leaped. [*Scotch.*]

LAP'-DOG, n. [add.] Lap-dogs belong to the race of spaniels.

LAPIDAIRE',† n. [Fr.] A treatise on precious stones. [*Chaucer.*]

LAPIDA'RIAN, a. Inscribed on stone; lapidary.

LAP'-JOINTED, a. In *ship-building*, a term applied to the plates of an iron vessel, which are made to overlap each other.

LAP'PA, n. A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. It is the same as Arctium of Linn. *L. minor*, common burdock or clot-bur, is found in waste places throughout Europe and the west of Asia. The root is reckoned tonic, aperient, and diuretic.

LAPPE,† n. [Sax.] A skirt or lappet of a garment. [*Chaucer.*]

LAP'PER, v. i. To coagulate; to curdle. [*Scotch.*]

LAP'PERED, pp. Coagulated; curdled, as milk. [*Scotch.*]

LAPS'ED DEVISE, n. In *law*, a devise which fails or becomes void by reason of the devisee's death in the testator's lifetime, or by reason of such devise being contrary to law. [*See* DEVISE.]

LAR'BOARD, n. [add.] The lords-commissioners of the admiralty have ordered the term *port* to be used by the royal navy instead of *larboard*, and this has been done in order to prevent mistakes arising from the use of *starboard* and *larboard*, on account of their resemblance in sound to each other.

LARDA'CEOUS, a. [add.] *Lardaceous tissues*, tissues which, for cancerous disease, resemble lard.

LARE,† n. [*See* LAIR.] A place where cattle or other animals usually rest under some shelter; pasture. [*Spenser.*]

LA'RES, n. *plur.* [L. *See* LAR.] The household gods of the Romans, regarded as the souls of deceased ancestors.

LARGE, a. [add.] Free; licentious, as words. [*Shak.*]—Spacious; free; prodigal. [*Chaucer.*]

LARGE'-ACRED, a. Having large estates.

LARGHET TO. (lärget'to) [It] In *music*, somewhat slowly, but not so slowly as *largo*.

LARK, n. [add] The sky-lark is the *Alauda arvensis*; the wood-lark, *A. arborea*; the brown lark, *A. rufa*; the meadow-lark, *A. pratensis*; the crested lark, *A cristata*; the field-lark, *A. agrestis*. Some of these belong to the genus Anthus of modern authors.

LARK'-BUNTING, n. The snow-flake (*Plectrophanes nivalis*) is so called, from the long claw on the hind-toe, resembling that of the lark; while in other characters the bird is allied to the buntings.

LARK'-SHEEL, n. The Indian cress.

LAR'US, n. The gull, a genus of web-footed marine-birds, of several species, as *L. canus*, the common gull; *L. marinus*, the black-backed gull; *L. eburneus*, the ivory-gull. [*See* GULL.]

LARVATE, a. Same as LARVATED.

LARVE, n. *pl. Larves*. Same as LARVA.

LARVI'PAROUS, a A term applied to those insects which produce their young in the state of *larvæ*.

LARYNGIS'MUS, n. [From *larynx*.] Spasmodic croup.

LAR'YNX, n. [add.] The superior opening of the larynx is called the *glottis*. Its various parts, anatomically considered, are extremely complex and intricate, especially in reference to its construction and physiology as the organ of voice. It is subservient also to breathing; its exquisite sensibility is immediately excited by the contact of any foreign substance, or of a deleterious gas, and the glottis is firmly closed by the thyro-arytenoid muscles, to prevent the entrance of the noxious body into the lungs. The same action occurs as we swallow each portion of

our food, to prevent any of it passing into the lungs.

LAS,† *n.* [*See* LACE.] A lace; a snare. [*Chaucer.*]

LASERPI'TIUM, *n.* Laserwort, a genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. The species are herbaceous plants, with pinnate leaves and white flowers. *L. glabrum* is a native of mountainous districts of Europe, in dry and stony places. The root is filled with a gum-resin, which is acrid and bitter, and said to be a violent purgative. *L. siler* is a native of the mountains of the middle and south of Europe. The root is extremely bitter, and yields an aromatic resinous substance, said to be the *silphion* or *laser* of the ancients.

LA'SERWÖRT, *n.* *See* LASERPITIUM in this *Supp.*

LASH'ING, *n.* [add.] Castigation, or chastisement.—Among *seamen,* a rope for making fast. [*See* LASHER.]

LASH'ING OUT,† *n.* Extravagance; unruliness.

LA'SIONITE, *n.* A mineral, which is a phosphate of alumina. It is a variety of hydrargillite or wavellite.

LASSE,† } *a. comp.* of *Little.* Less.
LAS,† } [*Chaucer.*]

LAS'SIE, *n.* A young girl; strictly, one below the age of puberty; a term of endearment for a young woman. [*Scotch.*]

LAS'SOCK, *n.* A little girl. [*Scotch.*]

LÄST, *v. i.* To form on or by a last.

LÄST, *n.* [add.] This term is sometimes applied to the burden of a ship.

LÄST'AGE, *n.* [add.] Stowage-room for goods; the lading of a ship.

LÄST'-COURT, *n.* A court held by the twenty four jurats in the marshes of Kent, and summoned by the bailiffs, wherein orders are made to lay and levy taxes, impose penalties, &c., for the preservation of the said marshes.

LÄST'-HEIR, *n.* In *law,* he to whom lands come by escheat, for want of lawful heirs. In some cases, the last-heir is the lord of whom the lands were held; but in others, the sovereign.

LÄST'ING, *n.* [add.] A species of smooth woollen stuff, used for making shoes.

LÄST'REA, *n.* A genus of ferns, belonging to the tribe Aspideæ. To this genus belong the marsh-fern, sweet mountain-fern, male-fern, &c.

LAT, } *Lat be,* let alone. [*Scotch.*]
LET. }

LATCH, *n.* [add.] The old English name for the cross-bow.

LATCH, *n.* A mire; mud. [*Scotch.*]

LATCH, *v. t.* [add.] To lay hold of; to seize; to catch†. [*Shak.*]

LATCHE,† *n.* A lace; a snare. [*See* LAS in this *Supp.;* also LATCH in *Dict.*] [*Chaucer.*]

LATCH'ED,† *pp.* [From Fr. *lécher.*] Licked over. [*Shak.*]

LATCH'ED,† *pp.* Seized; caught. [*Spenser.*]

LATCH'-KEY, *n.* A key used to raise the latch of a door.

LÄTE, *adv.* [add.] *Late ygoe,* late ago, lately. [*Spenser.*]

LÄT'ED, *a.* [add.] As a *participle,* obstructed; hindered. [*Shak.*]

LA'TENTLY, *adv.* In a latent manner.

LAT'ERAN, *n.* [add.] This church was built by Constantine the Great. It is the episcopal church of the Pope, and the principal church of Rome. It has a palace and other buildings annexed to it. Eleven ecclesiastical councils, called *Lateran councils,* have been held in the palace. Every newly-elected Pope takes solemn possession of the church, and from its balcony the Pope bestows his blessing on the people. The site on which the buildings of the Lateran stand originally belonged to Plautius Lateranus, who was put to death by Nero. Hence the name.

LATERIG'RADA, *n.* [L. *latus,* the side, and *gradior,* to advance.] A family of spiders which make no web, but run sideways or backwards, and occasionally throw out adhesive threads to entrap their prey.

LÄTHE,† *n.* [Sax. *læth.*] A barn or granary. [*Chaucer.*]

LATH'ER, *v. t.* To beat; to leather. [*Vulgar.*]

LÄTH'ING, *n.* A covering or lining of laths for walls, &c.; the act of covering with laths.

LÄTH'-REEVE,† *n.* [*See* LATH and REEVE.] An officer in the Saxon government, who presided over a part or division of a county, called a *lath.*

LÄTH'-RENDER, *n.* A person who splits lath; a lath-maker.

LÄTH'-RENDING, *n.* The operation of making laths.

LÄTH'-REVE, *n.* *See* LATH-REEVE in this *Supp.*

LATICOS'TATE, *a.* [L. *latus,* broad, and *costa,* a rib.] Broad-ribbed.

LATIDEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *latus,* and *dens,* a tooth.] Broad-toothed.

LATIFO'LIATE, } *a.* [L. *latus,* and
LATIFO'LIOUS, } *folium,* a leaf.] Broad-leaved, as a plant.

LAT'IMER,† *n.* An interpreter, a corruption of *latiner.*

LATINIST'IC, *a.* Partaking of Latin or Latinism.

LATIN'ITASTER, *n.* A smatterer in Latin.

LATINIZA'TION, *n.* The act of rendering into Latin.

LA'TION, *n.* for TRANSLATION.

LATIS'SIMUS DORSI, *n.* [L. *superl.* of *latus,* broad, and *dorsum,* the back.] A flat muscle situated on the back and side of the lower part of the trunk. It moves the arm backwards and downwards, or brings forward the body when the hand is fixed.

LAT'ITAT, *n.* [add.] This writ is now abolished.

LAT'ON,† *n.* [Sp.] Latten; a kind of mixed metal of the colour of brass. [*Chaucer.*]

LATROCINA'TION,† *n.* [From L. *latro,* a robber.] The act of robbing; a depredation.

LATROCIN'IUM,† *n.* [L.] The prerogative of adjudging and executing thieves; larceny; theft.

LAT'TEN-BILBO, *n.* A sword of thin latten-plate. [*Shak.*]

LAT'TER-DAY SAINTS. *See* MORMON.

LAT'TICE-WÖRK, *n.* Same as LATTICE,—*which see.*

LAUCH, *v. i.* To laugh. [*Scotch.*]

LAUGH, *n.* Law; custom; usage; privilege. [*Scotch.*]

LAUDABIL'ITY, *n.* Laudableness. [*Lit. us.*]

LAUD'ANUM, *n.* [add.] *Dutchman's laudanum,* the *Passiflora rubra,* a plant which grows in Jamaica. The tincture of the flowers is used as a substitute for opium.

LAUDA'TOR, *n.* One who lauds; a lauder.—In *law,* an arbitrator.

LAUDES,† *n. plur.* Lauds. [*See* LAUD.] [*Chaucer.*]

LAUD'ING, *ppr.* Praising; celebrating.

LÄUGH, *v. i.* (l'aff.) [add.] To feel pleasure; to be elated.

LÄUGH'ING-GAS, *n.* Nitrous oxide gas,—*which see.*

LAU'MONTITE, *n.* *See* LAUMONITE.

LAUNCE, *n.* A name common to two species of Ammodytes or sand-eels; the *A. lancea,* Yarr., the small-mouthed launce or riggle; and the *A. tobianus,* Yarr., wide-mouthed launce or horner. These inhabit the British coasts in sandy localities, and are much prized by fishermen for bait.

LÄUNCE,† } *n.* Balance; as, fortune,
LÄNCE,† } all in equal *launce,* doth sway. [*Spenser.*]

LÄUNCE'GAY,† } *n.* A sort of lance.
LÄNCE'GAY,† } [*Chaucer.*]

LÄUNCH, *v. t.* [add.] To plunge into.—In *marine lan.,* when an upper mast has been swayed up, *launch ho!* is the order given to let it settle down on the fid.

LÄUNCH, *v. i.* [add.] To plunge; to expatiate in language; as, to *launch* into a wide field of discussion.

LÄUNCHED, *pp.* Moved into the water; expatiated on.—In *Shak.,* used for LANCED.

LÄUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Moving into the water; expatiating on; plunging into.

LÄUNCH'ING-WAYS, *n.* Same as BILGE-WAYS.

LAUND,† } *n.* [*See* LAWN.] A plain
LAWND,† } place in a wood; an unploughed plain; a park; a field. [*Chaucer.*]

LÄUN'DRY, *n.* [add.] A launder or laundress. [*Shak.*]

LAU'REATE, *n.* One crowned with laurel; the *poet-laureate,*—*which see.*

LAU'REATE, *v. t.* [add.] To invest with the office of poet-laureate. [*Pope.*]

LAU'REL, *n.* [add.] *Common laurel,* the *Cerasus laurocerasus,* Tournefort, which forms laurel-water.—*Spurge-laurel,* the *Daphne laureola,* Linn. [*See* DAPHNE.]

LAU'RELS, *n.* Pieces of gold coined in 1619, with the king's head laureated; hence the name.

LAUREN'CIA, *n.* A genus of algæ. *L. pinnatifida* is the well-known pepper-dulse.

LAU'REOLE,† *n.* Spurge-laurel. [*Chaucer.*]

LAU'RER, *n.* [Fr.] Laurel. [*Chaucer.*]

LAU'RUS, *n.* A genus of plants, formerly comprehending nearly the whole nat. order Lauraceæ, but now very limited. [*See* LAUREL.]

LAUS,† *a.* [Sax. *leas;* Goth. *laus,* to loose.] Loose. [*Chaucer.*]

LAVAN'DULA, *n.* Leave out the words, "There are two varieties, both of which yield a volatile oil;" and for *L. latifolia* read *L. spica,* and for *L. vera* read *L. vera.*

LAVAT'IC, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling lava.

LAV'ATORY, *a.* Washing; cleansing by washing.

LÄVE, *n.* [Sax. *læfan,* to leave.] The remainder; the rest; others. [*Scotch.*]

LÄVE,† *v. t.* [add.] To draw or take out, as water out of a well. [*Chaucer.*]

LÄVED,† *pp.* [add.] Drawn out, as water out of a well. [*Chaucer.*]

LAV'ENDER,† *n.* A washerwoman or laundress. [*Chaucer.*]

LAV'ENDER-COTTON, *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Santolina, which possess anthelmintic properties.

LA'VER, *n.* A name given to two species of sea-plants of the genus Porphyra, *P. laciniata,* and *P. vulgaris.* They are employed as food, salted, eaten with pepper, vinegar, and oil;

and are said to be useful in scrofulous affections and glandular tumours.—*Green laver* is the *Ulva latissima*, Linn. It is also employed as food, stewed and seasoned with lemon-juice, and is ordered for scrofulous patients.

LA'VER-BREAD, *n.* A sort of food made from green-laver (*Ulva latissima*), sometimes called *oyster-green.*

LA'VER-WŎRT, *n.* Same as LAVER.

LA'VIC, *a.* Relating to, or like lava.

LA'VOURES,† *n. plur.* Lavers. [*Chaucer.*]

LAW, *n.* [add.] *Canon law.* [*See* CANON in this *Supp.* —*Law of arms*, the law which regulates proclamations of war, leagues, treaties, &c. According to this law, in case of a solemn war, the prince that conquers gains a right of dominion, as well as of property, over the persons and things he has subdued —*Law of marque* is where they that are driven to it take the shipping and goods of the people of whom they have received wrong, and cannot get ordinary justice in another territory, when they can take them within their own bounds and precincts. [*See* MARQUE] —*Law of the staple* same as *law merchant* or *commercial law* —*Law spiritual*, same as *ecclesiastical law* —*Laws of Oleron* [*See* OLERON]

LAW, *v t* To cut off the claws and balls of a dog's forefeet [*See* LAWING]

LAW'-BOOK, *n* A book containing laws, or relating to laws

LAWE,† *a* for Low. [*Chaucer*]

LAW'IN, } *n* A tavern bill or reckoning. [*Scotch*]
LAW'ING, }

LAW'-LANGUAGE, *n* The technical language of the law [*See* LAW]

LAW'-LATIN, *n.* A corrupt sort of Latin, used in the law.

LAW'LESS MAN, *n.* An outlaw.

LAWN, *n* [add.] A space of ground covered with grass, and kept smoothly mown, generally in front of or around a mansion.

LAWN, *n.* [add.] A sort of clear or open linen fabric, formerly only manufactured in France and Flanders, but now extensively manufactured in Scotland and the north of Ireland The name is also given to an imitation fabric of cotton.

LAWN'-SLEEVE, *n.* A sleeve made of lawn, a part of a bishop's dress.

LAWN'-SLEEVED, *a* Having lawn sleeves.

LAW'-OFFICER, *n.* An officer vested with legal authority.

LAW'YER, *n.* A name given in America to the *Himantopus nigricollis*, or black-necked stilt, a bird which frequents the American shores.

LAX'ATIF,† *n.* [Fr.] A laxative. [*Chaucer.*]

LAXA TOR-TYMPANI, *n.* [L. from *laxo*, to loose.] A muscle of the tympanum, attached to the handle of the malleus, which it draws obliquely forward towards its origin, and thus relaxes the membrana-tympani.

LAY, *n.* [add.] In some parts of the *United States, lay* is used as a vulgarism for the terms or conditions of a bargain; price. It is also used *colloquially* to signify a share; as, a certain *lay* of the proceeds of a voyage.

LAY, } *n.* [*See* SLAIE.] That part
LA'THE, } of a loom in which the reed
SLAY, } is fixed, and by the movements of which the weft-threads are *laid* parallel to each other, *shot after shot*, in the process of weaving. According to the greater or less impulse of the lay the weft is laid more or less closely together in the plane of the web.

LAY, *v. t.* [add.] *To lay in*, to put in; to enter; as, to *lay in* a claim.—*To lay in upon a yard*, in *seamen's language*, is to go nearer the middle of it.—*To lay out upon a yard*, is to go nearer the yard-arm.—*Lay out upon your oars*, the same as *give way* —*To lay the course.* Instead of the words "without gibing," read without tacking.

LAY, *v. i.* [add.] To wager; to bet —*To lay on* or *upon*, to wager upon.—*To lay by*, to lie by; to stop; to desist.

LAY,† *n.* Law; religious profession. [*Chaucer*]

LAY'-CORPORATIONS, *n.* Bodies politic, which are either civil or eleemosynary. [*See* CORPORATIONS in *Dict*, and in this *Supp.*]

LĀYD,† } *pp.* of *Lay.* Thrown down;
LĀID,† } prostrated. [*Spenser.*]

LAY'-DAYS, *n* Running or consecutive days, a term used in regard to the time stipulated in a charter-party, or allowed by custom, for loading and unloading ships, &c.

LAY'EN,† *pret plur.* of *Lie* or *Ligge* [*Chaucer*]

LĀY'ER, *n.* [add] *Woody layers*, the rings of wood which surround the pith, and of which the wood of any stem or branch of a plant consists The number and thickness of these rings depend upon the age of the branch or stem. They are easily reckoned by cutting the branch or stem across In temperate climates, the number of rings or layers corresponds exactly with the number of years the part has existed; but in tropical climates, where many kinds of trees have two or three successions of leaves in a year, a corresponding number of layers will be formed

LĀY'ER-OUT, *n* One who expends money, a steward.

LĀY'ER-UP, *n* One who reposits for future use; a treasurer.

LAYES,† *n plur* Laws. [*Spenser*]

LĀY'-FEE, *n* Lands held in fee of a lay-lord, as distinguished from those lands which belong to the church.

LĀY'-FIGURE, } *n.* A figure used by
LĀY'MAN, } painters, made of wood or cork, in imitation of the human body. It can be placed in any position or attitude, and serves when clothed as a model for draperies, &c.

LĀY'-IMPROPRIATORS, *n.* Laymen who appropriate church-revenues to their use.

LĀY'ING, *ppr.* [add.] *Laying off*, or *laying down*, in *ship-building*, transferring the plans of the ship from the paper to the full size on the floor of the moulding-loft.

LĀY-INVESTITURE OF BISHOPS. The act of putting a bishop into possession of the temporalities belonging to his bishopric.

LĀY'-RACE, *n.* That part of the lay on which the shuttle travels from one side to the other of the web.

LAZARET', } *n.* [add.] The name
LAZARET'TO, } given to inclosed buildings common in the Mediterranean ports, where ships' crews, passengers, and goods, are placed during quarantine —Also, an hospital-ship for the reception of the sick, or persons supposed to be infectious.—Also, in some large merchant ships, a place where provisions and stores for the voyage are laid up.

LAZ'ARITES, } *n.* An order of mis-
LAZ'ARISTS, } sionaries in the Roman Catholic church, established in 1632, and deriving their name from the hospital of St. Lazarus, which serves as their refuge. Their primary object was to dispense religious instruction and assistance among the poorer inhabitants of the rural districts of France.

LAZARO'NI, *n. plur.* In *Naples*, the poor who live by begging, or have no permanent habitation; so called from the hospital of St. Lazarus, which serves as their refuge.

LB. stands for *pound* in weight; *lbs.* for pounds.

LĒACH,† *n.* [*See* LEECH.] A physician. [*Spenser.*]

LĒACH, *n* In *ships*, the border or edge of a sail at the sides. [*See* LEECH.]

LĒACH'-CRAFTE,† *n.* The art of healing, or of physic. [*Spenser.*]

LĒAD, *n.* (led.) [add.] A thin plate of type-metal, used to separate lines in printing. [*See* LEADS.]—Also, a small cylinder of black-lead or plumbago, used in ever-pointed pencils.

LEAD, *v. t.* (led) [add.] In *printing*, to widen the space between lines by inserting a *lead*, or thin plate of type-metal

LEAD, *n* *See* LADE in this *Supp.*

LEAD'ED, *pp* or *a.* (led'ed.) [add.] Covered with lead; fitted with lead; set in lead; as, *leaded* windows.

LĒAD'ER, *n* [add] One of the leading or front horses in a team of four or more, as distinguished from a wheeler, or horse placed next the carriage.—Also, the principal wheels in any kind of machinery.

LĒAD'ERSHIP, *n* The office of a leader

LEAD'ING, *ppr.* (led'ing.) Covering with lead, fitting with lead, or setting in lead —2. Separating by leads, as in printing

LĒAD'ING-QUESTION, *n.* In *law*, a question which suggests to a witness the answer which he is to make. Such questions are allowed on cross-examination.

LEAD'-MINE, *n.* A mine containing lead or lead-ore; as, the *lead-mines* of Cornwall

LEAD'-PENCIL, *n.* An instrument for drawing or making lines, made of plumbago or black lead.

LEAD'-SHOT, *n.* Shot made of lead.

LEAD'-SPAR, *n* A mineral; a sulphate of lead.

LEAD'-WŎRT, *n.* [add] *See* PLUMBAGO.

LĒAF'-FAT, *n.* The fat which lies in the leaves or layers within the body of an animal.

LĒAF'LESS PLANTS, *n.* Such as are destitute of leaves; as plants of the cactus or prickly-pear tribe, liver-worts, lichens, and algæ.

LEAGUE, *n* [add.] *Anti-Corn-Law League*, a political association formed at Manchester in 1838, the object of which was to obtain, by constitutional means, the abolition of the duty on the importation of foreign corn.

LĒAG'UER, *n.* (lēeg'er.) A large sort of cask.

LEA'GUER-LADY, *n.* A soldier's wife. [*Scotch.*]

LĒAK,† *v. t.* To let out.

LĒAKE,† *a.* for LEAKY. [*Spenser.*]

LĒAK'ING, *n.* The oozing or passing of a liquid through an aperture or opening.

LĒAK'Y, *a.* [add.] Troubled with incontinence of urine. [*Shak*]

LĒAN'-FACED, *a.* Having a thin face. —Among *printers*, applied to letters which have not their full breadth.

LĒAN'-FLESHED, *a.* Being lean in flesh.
LĒAN'-WITTED, *a.* Having but little sense or shrewdness. [*Shak.*]
LĒAP'ING-AGUE, *n.* A disease which occurs in some parts of Scotland, and which consists in a morbid propensity to running, leaping, &c.
LEAR,† } *n.* [*See* LEARN, LORE.]
LEARE,† } Learning; lore; lesson. [*Spenser.*]
LEARES,† *n. plur.* Lessons. [*Spenser.*]
LEARN'ABLE, *a.* (lern'able.) That may be learned.
LĒASE, *n.* [add.] A lease is usually made in consideration of rent, or some other annual recompense rendered to the party conveying the premises, who is called the *lessor* or landlord, by the party to whom they are conveyed or let, who is called the *lessee* or tenant. The chief subjects of leases are houses and buildings of all kinds, cultivable lands, and mines. The usual words of operation in a lease are "demise, grant, and to farm let."
LĒAS'ING, } *ppr.* Gleaning.
LĒS'ING, }
LEATH'ER-BACK, *n.* A marine tortoise of the genus Sphargis (*S. coriacea*), so called from its carapace being covered with a leather-like skin It is a common species in the Mediterranean, and has been occasionally taken on our own coasts.
LEATH ER-WOOD, *n* The *Dirca palustris*, a small shrub of the United States, with very flexible branches, and a tough leathery bark. The twigs are used for baskets, &c. Nat. order Thymelaceæ.
LĒAVE, *v t* [add] To part with. [*Shak.*]
LĒAV'ED,† *pp.* [*See* LEAVE,† *v. t.*] Levied; raised. [*Spenser.*]
LĒAVES, *n.* In *mill-work*, the teeth of a pinion are often called leaves.
LĒAVE'-TAKING, *n.* Taking of leave; parting compliments.
LECANO'RA, *n* [add.] *L. parella* yields a purple dye, equal to that of archil.
LECANO'RINE, *n.* [add.] This substance is obtained from *Lecanora tartarea*, and other lichens employed in the manufacture of cudbear.
LĒCHE,† *n* A leech or physician. [*Chaucer.*]
LĒCHE,† *v. t.* To heal. [*Chaucer.*]
LECHE'CRAFT,† *n.* The art of healing; the skill of a physician. [*Chaucer.*]
LECH'OUR,† *n.* A lecher. [*Chaucer.*]
LEC'TORNE,† *n.* A reading-desk. [*See* LECTERN.] [*Chaucer.*]
LEDDE,† *pp.* of *Lay.* Completely prostrated.
LED'DEN,† } *n.* [Sax. *læden, leden.*]
LED'EN,† } Language; dialect. [*Spenser.*]
LED'DY, *n.* A lady. [*Scotch.*]
LĒDE,† *v. t.* To lead.
LED'-FARM, *n.* A farm held along with another, and on which the tenant does not reside. [*Scotch.*]
LEDGE,† *v. t.* for ALLEGE. [*Chaucer.*]
LEDG'Y, *a.* Abounding in ledges.
LE'DUM, *n.* [add.] *See* LABRADOR TEA in this *Supp.*
LEE, *a.* Lying under or to the lee of a ship; having the wind blowing on it or directed to it; as, a *lee* shore.
LĒE,† } *n.* [*See* LEA, LAY.] A meadow
LĒA,† } or plain; the plain surface of water; as, the *watery* lea. [*Spenser.*]
LĒECH, or LĒECH'-TUB. *See* LETCH-TUB.
LĒECH, *v. t. See* LETCH.
LĒEFE,† *a.* [*See* LIEF.] Dear. [*Spenser.*]
LĒE'LANE, } *adv.* All alone; quite
LĒE'FU'LANE, } solitary. [*Scotch.*]
LĒE'LANG, *a.* Livelong. [*Scotch.*]
LĒER, } *a.* Hollow; empty. [*Local.*]
LĒAR, }
LEES,† *n.* [Fr. *lesse.*] A leash by which dogs are held.
LĒES,† *a.* [Sax. *leas.*] False; lying. [*Chaucer.*]
LĒES,† *n.* Falsehood; lying.—*Withouten lees*, without lying; truly. [*Chaucer.*]
LĒE'SOME, *a.* Pleasant; desirable.—*Leesome-lane*, dear self alone. [*Scotch.*]
LEET, *n.* [add.] The district subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.—Also, a law-day, or the period or day of holding legal inquiries.
LEET'-MAN, *n.* One subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.
LĒE'VIN, } *ppr.* or *a* Living.
LĒE'VING, } [*Scotch.*]
LEE'WARDLY, *a.* A ship is said to be *leewardly*, when, sailing close-hauled, she makes a great deal of leeway. It is opposed to *weatherly*.
LĒFE,† *a.* [Sax. *leof.*] Pleasing; agreeable; dear; beloved; pleased. [*See* LIEF] [*Chaucer.*]
LĒFE,† *n.* One loved or beloved; a friend. [*Chaucer.*]
LEFT'-HAND, *n.* The hand on the left side.
LEFT'-HAND, *a.* Relating to the left hand; sinistrous; left-handed.
LEFT'-HANDED, *a.* [add] *Left-handed marriage.* [*See* MORGANATIC MARRIAGE in this *Supp.*]
LEFT'-OFF, *pp.* or *a.* Laid aside; no longer worn; as, *left-off* clothes.
LEFT-WIT'TED,† *a.* Dull; stupid; foolish.
LE'FULL,† *a* Lawful. [*Chaucer.*]
LEG'ABLE, *a.* [L. *legabilis.*] Capable of being bequeathed.
LEG'ACY, *n.* [add] *Demonstrative legacy*, one that partakes somewhat of the nature of both a general and a specific legacy; as a gift of so much money, with reference to a particular fund for payment.—*Contingent legacy*, a legacy given so as to take effect upon some particular contingency.—*Conditional legacy*, a legacy given upon a condition.—*Vested legacy* [*See* VESTED.]—*Lapsed legacy.* [*See* LAPSED.]
LEG'ACY-HUNTING, *n.* An eager pursuit of legacies.
LE'GAL DEBTS, *n.* Debts that are recoverable in a court of common-law; as a bill of exchange; a bond; a simple contract debt.
LE'GAL FICTION, *n. See* FICTION.
LEGA'LIS HOMO, *n.* [L.] A man who stands *rectus in curia*; neither outlawed, excommunicated, nor infamous.
LE'GALISM, *n.* Adherence to the law; legal doctrine.
LE'GALIST, *n.* An adherent to the law; one who relies for salvation upon the works of the law, or on good works.
LĒGALIZA'TION, *n.* The act of legalizing.
LE'GALNESS, *n.* Same as LEGALITY.
LE'GAL REVERSION. *See* LEGAL, *n.*
LEGATOR', *n.* [L] A testator; one who bequeaths anything. [*Lit. us.*]
LEG'-BAIL, *n.* *To give* or *take leg-bail*, is to escape from custody or from apprehension, and run away. It is also said of one who in any case provides for his safety by flight. [*Scotch.*]
LEGERDEMAIN'IST, *n.* One who practises legerdemain.
LEGGE,† *v. t.* To ease; to alleviate. [*See* ALEGE in this *Supp.*] [*Chaucer.*]
LEG'GET, *n.* A kind of tool used by reed-thatchers. [*Local.*]
LEG'GINGS, } *n.* [From *leg.*] Long
LEG'GINS, } gaiters, reaching up to the knees. [*Scotch.*]
LEGIERDEMAINE',† *n. See* LEGERDEMAIN. [*Spenser.*]
LE'GION, *n.* [add.] *Legion of Honour*, an order instituted in *France* by Napoleon when first consul, as a reward for merit, both civil and military. The order consisted, under the empire, of grand crosses, grand officers, commanders, officers, and legionaries.
LEGISLA'TION, *n.* [add.] The making of positive law.
LEG'ISLATIVELY, *adv.* In a legislative manner.
LEG'ISLATOR, rather than **LEGISLA'TOR.**
LEGISLATO'RIAL, *a.* Relating to a legislature.
LEG'ISLATRESS, LEG'ISLATRIX, rather than **LEGISLA'TRESS, LEGISLA'TRIX.**
LEGIT'IMACY, *n.* [add.] Regular sequence or deduction; as, the *legitimacy* of a conclusion.
LEGIT'IMATE, *a.* [add.] Following by regular or natural sequence; as, a *legitimate* result.
LEGIT'IMATING, *n* The act of making legal; the act of giving the right of lawful birth.
LEGIT'IMATIST, *n.* Same as LEGITIMIST.
LEGIT'IMIST, *n.* [add.] In *France*, formerly an adherent of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, which was driven from the throne in 1830; at present an adherent of the Orleans dynasty, driven from the throne in 1848.
LEGIT'IMIZE, *v. t.* To legitimate.
LEG'LIN, *n.* A wooden milk-pail.—*Leglin girth*, girth of a milk-pail. [*Scotch.*]
LEG'-LOCK, *n.* A lock for the leg.
LEIE,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To lay. [*Chaucer.*]
LEI'GER,† *n.* A resident ambassador. [*See* LEGER.]—*Leiger-book*, a leger-book.
LEI'OTHRIX, *n.* A genus of birds known by the name of silky chatterers, family Ampelidæ, so called from their soft feathers.
LEI'POA, *n.* [Gr. λειπω, I leave, and ωον, an egg, from its supposed habits] A genus of gallinaceous birds. *L. ocellata*, the only known species, is the native pheasant of the colonists of Western Australia, which in its habits is very like the domestic fowl.
LĒI'SER,† *n.* [Fr.] Leisure. [*Chaucer.*]
LĒIS'URE, *a.* Free from business; idle; vacant; as, *leisure* time, *leisure* hours.
LĒIS'URED, *a.* Having leisure; unemployed.
LEITE,† *n.* [Sax.] Light—*Thonderleite*, lightning. [*Chaucer.*]
LĒKE,† *n.* [Sax.] A leek; anything of very small value. [*Chaucer.*]
LĒKE,† *a.* for LEAKY. [*Spenser.*]
LEMES,† *n. plur.* [*See* LEME.] Flames. [*Chaucer.*]
LEM'MAN,† *n. See* LEMAN. [*Chaucer.*]
LEM'MING, *n.* [add.] The lemmings constitute the genus Georychus of Illiger. There are several species, varying in size and colour according to the regions they inhabit. They are found in Norway, Lapland, Siberia, and the northern parts of America. Those of Norway are about the size of a water-rat, while those of Lapland and Siberia

are scarcely larger than a field-mouse. The Norway lemming is the *G. lemmus*, and the Hudson's Bay lemming, the *G. hudsonius*, about the size of a rat.

LEMNIS CATE, instead of **LEM'NIS-CATE**.

LEMNIS'CUS, *n.* [L. a riband.] A term applied to the minute riband-shaped appendages of the generative pores in Entozoa — In *anc. costume*, a various-coloured woollen fillet or riband pendant at the back part of the head, from diadems, crowns, &c.; it was likewise attached to prizes as a mark of additional honour.



LEM'ON, *n.* [add.] *Sweet lemon*, the *Citrus lumia*, cultivated in the south of Europe.

LEM ON, *a.* Belonging to, or impregnated with lemon

LEMU RIDÆ, *n.* The lemurs, a family of quadrumanous animals which supply the place of monkeys in Madagascar, and some parts of Africa and India.

LEND, *v. t* [add.] *To lend a hand*, to assist. [*A marine phrase*]

LENDES,† *n. plur.* [*See* LOIN.] The loins. [*Chaucer*]

LĒNE,† *a* Lean. [*Chaucer*]

LENE,† *v t.* [Sax] To lend, to grant [*Chaucer*]

LENG ER,† *a. comp.* Longer. [*Chaucer.*]

LENGTH ENED, *a.* Prolonged; having length; as, a *lengthened* discourse

LENGTH ILY, *adv.* With length; at great length or extent.

LENGTH'WAYS, *adv.* Same as LENGTHWISE.

LENGTH Y, *a* [add.] This word originated in the *United States*, but it is now in general use in this country.

LE'NIENCE, **LE'NIENCY**, *n.* Mildness, gentleness; lenity.

LE'NIENTLY, *adv.* With lenity, mitigatingly; assuagingly

LENS, *n.* [add.] *Coddington lens*, or grooved sphere, a lens which consists of a sphere of glass divided into two portions by a deeply-cut circular groove, which is filled up with opaque matter. It resembles the crystalline lens of the cuttle-fish. —*Stanhope lens* is a thick lens, of which the foci of the two ends are different; in this the object is moistened and placed on the one surface.

LENT, **LENTAN'DO.** [It.] In *music*, a term which directs to a gradual retarding of time.

LENT,† *a.* [add.] Gentle; mild.

LENTE,† *pp.* Lent. [*Chaucer.*]

LENTIBULA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat order of monopetalous exogenous plants, very closely resembling Scrophulariaceæ. The species are natives of marshes, rivulets, or fountains, in all parts of the world, especially within the tropics. The only well-known genera are Utricularia and Pinguicula.

LENTICEL'LÆ, *n.* [From Fr. *lenticella.*] In *bot.*, lenticular glands, or brown oval spots, found upon the bark of many plants, especially willows, which give rise to adventitious roots.

LENTIC'ULAR, *a.* [add.] In *anat.*, a term applied to parts which are about the size of a lentil-seed.—*Lenticular ganglion*, the ciliary ganglion, situated at the external side of the optic nerve. —*Lenticular papillæ*, the papillæ at the posterior part of the tongue.—*Lenticular bone*, the *os orbiculare* of the ear.

LENTIC'ULAR, *n.* In *surgery*, an instrument for removing the irregularities of bone from the edge of the perforation made in the cranium with the trephine.

LEN'TIL ORE, *n.* An arseniate of copper; also called *lenticular* arseniate.

LEN'TISK, *n.* The mastich-tree. [*See* LENTISCUS.]

LENT'ON,† *n.* The season of Lent. [*Chaucer.*]

L'EN'VOY,† *n.* [Fr. *See* ENVOY.] A sort of postscript sent with poetical compositions, and serving either to recommend them to the attention of some particular person, or to enforce what we call the moral of them. It was sometimes used for a conclusion generally. [*Chaucer.*]

LE'ON,† *n.* [Gr. λέων] A lion. [*Chaucer.*]

LEONTI'ASIS, *n.* [Gr. λέων, a lion] A tubercular species of elephantiasis.

LEOPARD, *n.* (lep'ard.) [add.] The common leopard is the *Felis leopardus*; the hunting-leopard or cheetah, the *Guepardajubata*, a useful and docile species, which inhabits the greater part both of Asia and Africa. It has only semi-retractile claws, so that they are easily blunted. In India and Persia hunting-leopards are employed in the chase.

LEOP'ART,†, **LEP'ARD**,† *n.* A leopard. [*Chaucer.*]

LE OS,† *n.* [Gr λαός] People [*Chaucer.*]

LEPADOGAS TER, *n.* A genus of small malacopterygious fishes, which have the power of attaching themselves to rocks, and other hard substances, by means of the disc.

LĒP'ANDE,† *ppr.* Leaping. [*Chaucer.*]

LĒPE,† *v. t.* or *i.* To leap.

LEPE,†, **LEP**,† for LEPETH, *third pers. sing.* of *Lepe*. [*Chaucer.*]

LEPE,†, **LEP**,† *pret.* for *Leped.* [*Chaucer.*]

LĒPE,†, **LEAP**,† *n.* [Sax. *leap.*] A basket, hamper, or pannier of osiers.

LEP IDOIDS, instead of **LE PID-OIDS**

LEPIDOSI REN, *n.* A genus of batrachian reptiles belonging to the family Proteidæ. Some naturalists place these animals among the fishes.

LEPIDO SIS, *n* [Gr λεπίς, a scale.] An efflorescence of scales over different parts of the body; called also *scaleskin.*

LEPIDOS TEUS, *n* A genus of fishes, with very bony polished scales; and hence known by the name of bony-pikes. Family Clupeidæ. They are only found in North America, and resemble many of the fossil genera more than any other living fishes.

LEPOR'IDÆ, *n.* A family of rodent animals, including the hare, rabbit, &c.

LEPRA'RIA, *n.* A genus of lichens, most commonly found on old pales or rocks. They are generally of a yellowish cast. *L. ochracea* is one of the lichens used in dyeing.

LEP'TIDES, *n.* A subfamily of dipterous insects, distinguished by the proboscis being short and membranous. The type of this subfamily is the genus Leptis, the larvæ of which excavate funnel-shaped cavities in the sand for the purpose of entrapping insects.

LEPTOCEPH'ALUS, *n.* A genus of fishes belonging to the eel tribe. The *L. morrisi* is found on the British coast.

LE'PUS, *n.* [add.] The Hare, a southern constellation containing nineteen stars. It is situated directly under Orion.

LERE,† *n.* The complexion; the skin. [*Chaucer.*]

LĒR'ED,† *pret.* and *pp.* of *Lere.* Learned; taught. [*Chaucer.*]

LERNÆ'ADÆ, **LERNÆ'ANS**, *n.* A group of parasitic suctorial crustaceans, having the mouth armed with piercing mandibles, and the feet, jaws, and true legs undeveloped. The lernæa is not unfrequently found on the eyes and gills of fish.

LERNÆ'ANS, instead of **LER'NE-ANS.**

LERNE,† *v. t.* To learn; to teach. [*See* LERE.] [*Chaucer.*]

LE ROY LE VENT. [add.] The phrase at present is *La Reine le vent*, the queen wills it; and instead of *Le Roy s'avisera*, the phrase is *La Reine s'avisera*, the queen will advise upon it.

LESE,† *n.* [Fr] A leash.—In *lustie lese*, in love's leash. [*Chaucer.*]

LĒSE,† *a.* [Sax. *leas.*] False; lying. [*Chaucer.*]

LESE,† *v. t.* [Sax.] To lose. [*Chaucer.*]

LĒSE MAJESTY, *n.* [L. *læsio*, to injure.] Any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state; high treason.

LES ETH,† *second pers. plur. imper.* Lose ye. [*Chaucer.*]

LESS, *a.* [add.] *In less*, in less time; in shorter time; as, *in less* than a month the ship will arrive.

LEST,† *v. i.* To list; to listen. [*Spenser.*]

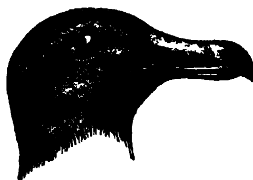
LEST,†, **LIST**,†, **LUST**,† *n* Pleasure. [*Chaucer.*]

LESTE,† *a.* for LAST. [*Chaucer.*]

LĒSTE,† *a. superl.* Least. [*Chaucer.*]

LESTE,†, **LISTE**,†, **LUSTE**,† *v t.* [Sax. *listan*, or *lystan.*] To wish; to desire; to please. It is generally used as an impersonal, in the third person only, for it *pleaseth*, or it *pleased*. [*Chaucer*]

LES TRIS, *n.* A genus of palmipede birds, distinguished from the true gulls by their membranous nostrils being larger, and opening nearer to the point and edge of the beak; the tail is also pointed. The *L. parasiticus* is the arctic gull, and the *L. cataractes*, the Skua gull; the most formidable of all the



Head of Skua gull, *Lestris cataractes.*

gull kind. They both force gulls and other sea-birds to give up their prey; hence their name, *lestris* meaning a robber.

LET, *v. t.* [add.] To stay. [*Shak*]—To omit; to withhold; to keep back; to leave; to relinquish; to yield; to give or grant; to cause. [*Chaucer.*]—*To let in* or *into*, to insert, as a piece of wood, into a space made in another piece to receive it.—*To let on*, to mention; to disclose; to betray a knowledge or consciousness of anything. [*Vulgar.*]—*To let drive*, or *let fly*, to send forth or discharge with violence, as an arrow, stone, &c.—*To let slip*, to let go; to let loose; to omit; to lose by negligence.

LET, *v. t.* [add.] *To let abee*, to let alone. —*To let on*, to acknowledge; to confess; to seem to observe anything; to

mention a thing.—*Let that flee stick to the wa'*, let that alone. [*Scotch.*]
LET,† *v. i.* [add.] In *modern phrase*, to be leased or let; as, a house to *let*.
LE'TE,† *n.* The river Lethe. [*Chaucer.*]
LET'GAME,† *n.* [*Let*, hinderance, and *game*, sport, play.] A hinderer of pleasure. [*Chaucer.*]
LETH'ARGIZE, *v. t.* To render lethargic. [*Rare.*]
LETH'ARGIZED, *pp* or *a.* Rendered lethargic; drowsy. [*Rare.*]
LETH ERIN, *n.* A beating; a drubbing. [*Scotch.*]
LETT,† *v. t.* [*See* LET.] To hinder — *Lett be (imperat.)*, leave off; away with. [*Spenser.*]
LETTE,† *n.* Delay; hinderance. [*Chaucer.*]
LET'TER, *n.* [add.] *Dead letter*, a letter left in a post-office, and not called for. —*Letter of exchange*, a bill of exchange. —*Letters-patent.* [add.] The instrument by which the crown conveys to an individual specified therein, the sole right to make, use, or dispose of some new invention or discovery, for a limited period. [*See* PATENT.] Lands, honours, liberties, franchises, &c., are granted by letters-patent, and peers are sometimes created by letters-patent.—*Letters of request*, letters which dispense with the necessity of instituting a suit, in the first instance, in the consistory court, and authorize it to be instituted in the court of arches.—*Letters of credence.* [*See* CREDENTIALS.]
LET TER-CARRIER, *n.* A post-man.
LET'TERING, *n.* The act of impressing letters.—2. The letters impressed.
LET'TERIZE, *v. i.* To write letters. [*Rare*]
LET'TERLING, *n.* A little letter.
LET'TER-OFFICE, *n.* A depository for letters.
LET'TERS CLAUSE, *n* [L. *clausus*, close, shut.] Close letters, opposed to letters-patent, being commonly sealed up with the royal signet, or privy seal.
LET'TER-WRITER, *n.* One who writes letters; a book which teaches the proper modes of writing letters; an instrument for copying letters.
LET'TING, *n.* The act of granting upon lease —In the *United States*, the putting out of portions of work, to be performed by contract, as on a railway or canal.
LET'TRED,† *a.* Lettered; learned. [*Chaucer.*]
LETTRURE',† } *n.* [Fr.] Literature.
LETTERURE',† } [*Chaucer.*]
LETT'UARIE,† *n.* [Fr.] An electuary [*Chaucer.*]
LET'TUCE, *n.* [add.] *See* LACTUCA
LET'TUCE-OPIUM, *n* Lactucarium, —*which see.*
LEUCADEN'DRON, *n.* A genus of splendid evergreen shrubs, with handsome foliage, and heads of yellow flowers, nat. order Proteaceæ; habitat, Cape of Good Hope. The *L. argenteum* is the silver-tree, much prized by gardeners for ornamenting conservatories.
LEU'COL, *n.* A particular substance produced in the distillation of coal.
LEUCOPATH'IA, or LEUCOP'ATHY, *n* [Gr. λευκος, white, and παθος, affection.] The condition of an albino, or a white person born of black parents.
LEU'COPHANE, *n.* [Gr. λευκος, and φαινω, to appear.] A mineral occurring imperfectly crystallized, of a pale greenish or wine-yellow colour, consisting of silica, fluoric acid, glucina, lime, and sodium. It is found in Norway.
LEUCOPHA'SIA, *n.* A genus of white butterflies. *L. sinapis*, or wood-white butterfly, is a native of Britain.
LEUCOPHLEG'MACY, *n.* *See* LEUCOPLEGMASIA.
LEUGH, } *pret.* of *Lauch.* Laughed.
LEUCH, } [*Scotch.*]
LEUK, *v. i.* To look. [*Scotch.*]
LE'VANT, or LEVANT', *a*
LEVANT', *v i.* To run away with.
LEVANT'ER, *n.* [add.] In *cant lan*, one who runs away disgracefully.
LEV'ANTINE, or LEVANT'INE, *a.*
LEV'ANTINE, or LEVANT'INE, *n.*
LEVA'RI FA'CIAS. [add.] This writ, except in the case of outlawry, has been completely superseded by the writ of *elegit.*
LEVE,† *v. i.* for LIVE. [*Chaucer.*]
LEVE,† *n.* [Sax.] Desire; inclination. [*Chaucer.*]
LEVE,† *a.* Dear; beloved. Written also *Lefe.* [*Chaucer.*]
LEVE,† *a.* for LIEF. [*Spenser.*]
LEVEE, *n.* [add.] Often pronounced *lev'e'.*
LEV'EE, *v. t.* To hunt or pursue at levees. [*Rar. us*]
LEV'EL, *n.* [add.] Aim. [*Shak.*]
LEVE'LESS,† *a.* Without leave. [*Chaucer.*]
LEV'ELISM, *n.* The act or principles of levelling distinctions in society. [*Rare*]
LEV'ELLING, *n.* [add.] The reduction of uneven surfaces to a level or plane.
LEV'ELLY, *adv.* Evenly; in a level manner.
LEV'EN, *n* A lawn; an open space between woods. [*Scotch.*]
LE'VER,† *a.* Compar. of *Lefe.* [*See* LIEF] More agreeable. In the phrase, *I hadde lever*, the word is used adverbially for rather; more gladly; more willingly. [*Chaucer*]
LEV'ESELL,† *n.* A lattice. [*Chaucer.*]
LEV'ETH,† *v t. imperat. second pers. pl. Leveth me*, believe me. [*Chaucer.*]
LEV'ETH. Misprint for LISETH. [*Chaucer.*]
LEV'IN, *n.* Lightning; the light of the sun. [*Scotch.*]
LE'VINE, *n.* *See* LEVYNE.
LEVI'RATE, *a.* [L. *levir*, a husband's brother.] The *levirate law*, among the Jews, was one according to which a woman whose husband died without issue, was to be married to the husband's brother. Deut. xxv. 5.
LEVIRA'TION, *n.* The act or custom among the Jews, of a man's marrying the widow of a deceased brother. The same custom or law prevails in some parts of India
LEVIT'ICAL DEGREES, *n.* Degrees of kindred within which persons are prohibited to marry. They are set forth in Levit. xviii.
LEWD, *a.* [add] Ignorant; illiterate; deluded; impudent.—*Lewd word*, impudent language. [*Spenser.*]
LEWD'LY, *adv.* [add.] Impudently; foolishly; ignorantly. [*Spenser.*]
LEWD'NESS, *n.* [add.] Impudence. [*Spenser.*]
LEW'ED,† } *a.* Ignorant; unlearned;
LEWDE,† } lascivious. [*Chaucer.*]
LEXIGRAPH'IC, } *a.* Expressing
LEXIGRAPH'ICAL, } words by distinct characters; representing words by the combination of other words.
LEXIG'RAPHY, *n.* [add.] A representation of words by the combination of other words.
LEX MERCATO'RIA, *n.* [L.] Law-merchant; the usages and customs of merchants; a branch of the law of nations, having been adopted as part of the law of most countries, and particularly of maritime states, for the protection and encouragement of trade. In this general signification of the term, law-merchant is, at the present day, exceedingly indefinite, as different countries have adopted different portions of it, and the mercantile customs and usages common to all are few in number.
LEY,† *n.* Law.
LEYE,† *v. t.* To lay; to lay a wager. [*Chaucer.*]
LEY GA'GER,† *n.* A wager of law; one who commences a lawsuit.
LEYTE,† } *n.* [*See* LIGHT.] Flame.
LEITE,† } [*Chaucer.*]
LI'A-FAIL, or STONE OF DESTINY, *n.* The stone whereon the kings of Scotland were crowned, now in Westminster Abbey.
LIAISON, *n.* (lē'-a-zong'.) [Fr.] A fastening or joining together; friendship; alliance; a union, or bond of union.
LI'ARD, *n.* [Fr.] A French farthing.
LI'ARD,† *n.* [Low Lat. *liardus.*] A horse, properly of a gray colour. [*Chaucer.*]
LI'ART, } *a.* Liard; gray; gray-headed.
LY'ART, }
LI'ART HAFFITS, } Gray hairs on
LY'ART HAFFITS. } the temples.
LI'BEL, *n.* [add.] Whatever written words tend to render a man ridiculous, or to lower him in the estimation of the world, amount to a libel; although the very same expressions, if spoken, would not have been slander or defamation in the legal sense of those words. To complete the offence, publication is necessary; that is, the communication of the libel to some person, either the person himself who is libelled, or any other. The mere writing of defamatory matter, without publication, is not an offence punishable by law. The Act of 6 and 7 Vict, c. 96, has made some alterations on the law of defamation and libel, as regards England and Ireland. The preamble of this act is, "For the better protection of private character, and for more effectually securing the liberty of the press, and for better preventing abuses in exercising the said liberty, be it enacted," &c.
LI'BELLANT, *n.* One who libels; one who brings a libel or institutes a suit in a chancery or admiralty court. [*American.*]
LIBEL'LULA, *n.* The dragon-fly; a Linnean genus of neuropterous insects, having the mouth furnished with jaws, and the tail terminated by a kind of forceps. This Linnean genus is now divided into three or four families, each containing several genera.
LIB'ERAL, *a.* [add.] Licentiously free; unrestrained; uncontrolled. [*Shak.*]
LIB'ERAL, *a.* [add.] Abusive; scurrilous. [*Shak.*]
LIB'ERALISM, *n.* [add.] The principles or practice of liberals; free-thinking.
LIB'ERATE, *v. t.* [add.] To free from debt; as, to *liberate* the public revenue. [*Smith.*]
LIBERA'TION, *n.* [add.] The act of freeing from debt; as, the *liberation* of the public revenue. [*Smith.*]
LIB'ERTY, *n.* [add.] A franchise, being a royal privilege, or a branch of the crown's prerogative, subsisting in the hands of a subject; as the right to have the goods of felons, waifs, estrays, &c.; the return of writs; the right of holding fairs and markets; the right of hold-

ing a hundred-court or a court-leet, &c. —Also, a district within a hundred of a county, enjoying certain exemptions and peculiar privileges. There are many such *liberties* in the English counties.

LIBETH'ENITE, *n.* The phosphate of copper, a mineral first found at Libethen in Hungary, having an olive green colour, and consisting of phosphoric acid, oxide of copper, and water.

LIBRET'TO, *n.* [It.] A little book; a book containing the words of an opera.

LICEN'TIATE, *n.* [add.] One who has license to practise any art or faculty.—*Licentiate of medicine*, a physician who has a license to practise, granted by the college of physicians. Of these some are authorized to practise in London, and within seven miles thereof, and others, called *extra licentiates*, are only privileged to practise in the country, at a greater distance from the metropolis. Medical graduates of Cambridge or Oxford may practise in the provinces, independently of the college license.

LICENTIA'TION, *n.* The act of permitting. [*Rare.*]

LICHEN, **LICHEN**, *n.* pron. li'ken, lik'en, or litch'en; as the name of a tetter, usually li'ken.

LICHE'NES, **LICHENA'CEÆ**, *n.* The lichen tribe, a nat. order of cryptogamian plants, consisting of aerial leafless plants, spreading over all dry surfaces of trees, stones, &c. [*See* LICHEN.]

LICHE'NIC, LICH'ENIN, LICHENOGRAPHIC, &c., are also written **LICHE'NIC, LICH'ENIN, LICHENOGRAPH'IC**, &c.

LICH'ENINE, *n.* Same as LICHENIN.

LICH'EN-STARCH, *n* *See* LICHENIN.

LICHE-WAKE,† *n.* [*See* LICH.] The custom of watching with the dead. [*See* WAKE.] [*Chaucer.*]

LI'-CHI, *n.* The fruit of the *Nephelium litchi*, a delicious Chinese fruit, having a sweet subacid vinous pulp.

LICHT, *n.* Light. [*Scotch.*]

LICHT, *a* Light; not heavy. [*Scotch.*]

LICITA'TION, *n.* [L. *liceo*, to set a price for sale.] The act of exposing to sale to the highest bidder.

LICK'-PENNY, *n.* A greedy covetous person. [*Scotch.*]

LICME'TIS, for **LICME'TIS**.

LICMOPH'ORA, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of Diatomaceæ, having several narrow frustules, placed in a fan-shaped manner at the extremity of a branching stalk. They are very beautiful objects.

LIC'NON, instead of **LICNON**.

LICNO'PHORI, instead of **LICNO'PHORI**.

LIDE,† *n* for LYDIA. [*Chaucer.*]

LIE, *n. See* LYE.

LIE, *v. i.* [add.] To reside; to dwell; to sojourn. [*Shak.*]—*To lie along*, to lean over with a side wind, as a ship.—*To lie along the land*, to keep a course nearly parallel to the land.—*To lie to.* A ship is said to *lie to*, when her progress is checked, either by counterbracing the yards or taking in sail.

LIEF,† *a.* [add.] Willing; pleasing; agreeable; pleased; glad. [*Spenser.*]

LIEF,† *n.* One loved or beloved; a friend. [*Spenser.*]

LIEFE,† *a. See* LIEF in this *Supp.*

LIEG'ES, *n. plur.* [Fr.] Subjects. [*Chaucer.*]

LIEN, *n.* (leen.) [add.] A lien is either *particular*, as a right to retain a thing for some charge or claim growing out of, or connected with, the identical thing; or *general*, as a right to retain a thing, not only for charges and claims specifically of, or connected with, the identical thing, but also for a general balance of accounts between the parties in respect to other dealings of the like nature. Liens are said to exist only in three ways; either by express contract, by usage of trade, or where there is some legal relation.

LI'EN,† *present tense plur.* of *Lie* or *Ligge.* [*Chaucer.*]

LIES,† *n. plur.* [Fr.] Lees. [*Chaucer.*]

LIEUTEN'ANT-GOV'ERNOR, *n.* A deputy-governor.

LIFE, *n.* [add.] *For life*, with the utmost exertion; so as to save the life; as, to run *for life*; to swim *for life.*

LIFE'-ASSU'RANCE, *n.* A transaction whereby a sum of money is secured, to be paid upon the death of the person whose life is assured, or upon the failure of one out of two or more joint-lives. [*See* INSURANCE.]

LIFE'-DROP, *n.* A vital drop or particle.

LIFE'-ESTATE, *n.* A freehold, not of inheritance, or an estate which the owner has for his own life only, or the life of some other person, or until the happening of some uncertain event.

LIFE'-INTEREST, *n* An estate or interest which lasts during one's life, or the life of some other person.

LIFE'-LAND, **LIFE'-HOLD**, *n.* Land held on a lease for lives.

LIFE'-LINES, *n* In *ships*, ropes stretched from the lift to the tie, on each side of an upper yard, a little above it, for the security of the men when reefing the sail.

LIFE'-RENEWING, *a* Renewing life; re-animating.

LIFE'-RESTOR'ING, *a.* Restoring or recovering life.

LIFE'-STRING, *n.* A nerve or string imagined to convey life.

LIFE'-SUSTAIN'ING, *a.* Supporting or sustaining life.

LIF'LY,† *adv.* Like the life. [*Chaucer.*]

LIFT, *n.* A coarse rough gate without hinges, and which must be lifted up to let one pass through. [*Local.*]

LIFT, *v t.* To carry off by theft.—*To lift cattle*, to make a prey of cattle; to drive away cattle forcibly as a booty.—*To lift rents*, to collect rents. [*Scotch.*]

LIFT'ER, *n* [add.] A thief; a sort of key for opening a door.

LIFT'ERS, *n.* Cattle-dealers; persons who forcibly drove cattle as a booty. [*Scotch.*]

LIFT'-LOCK, *n.* A name sometimes given to a canal-lock, because it lifts or raises a boat from one level to another.

LIFT'-TENT'ER, *n.* In *mech.*, the governor of a wind-mill driving flour-stones, for regulating the distance between the upper and lower stones, according to the velocity.

LIFT'-WALL, *n.* [add.] The cross-wall of a lock-chamber of a canal.

LIG,† **LIGGE**,† *v. i.* To lie down.

LIG'AN, *n.* [Fr. *lier*, to tie.] A wreck, consisting of goods sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy, in order to be found again. Also written *Lagan.* [*See* JETSAM.]

LIG'EANCE,† *n.* [Fr.] Allegiance. [*Chaucer.*]

LIGGE,† **LIG**,† *v. i.* To lie down. [*Chaucer.*]

LIG'GEN, *present tense plur* of *Ligge*, to lie. [*Spenser.*]

LIG'GER, *n.* The horizontal timber of a scaffolding; called also *ledger.*—2. A line with a float and bait, used for catching pike. [*Local.*]

LIG'GING,† *ppr.* Lying. [*Chaucer.*]

LIGHT, *n.* [add.] An illustrious person; as, the *lights* of antiquity.—In *law*, a right to have the access of the sun's rays to one's windows or premises, free from any obstruction. An absolute right to light may be acquired by twenty years' uninterrupted enjoyment, unless the use has been enjoyed by some consent or agreement made or given by deed or writing.—*Artificial lights*, contrivances for the illumination of apartments, as candles, lamps, gas-light, bude-light, &c.—*Harbour-lights*, such as are placed at the extremity of one of the arms forming the entrance to a harbour, for the purpose of guiding vessels in and out during the night, &c.

LIGHT, *adv.* Lightly; cheaply.

LIGHT, *v. t.* [add.] *To light along a rope* or *sail*, in *mar. lan.*, is to assist in hauling it along.

LIGHT, *v. t.* [add.] To enlighten; to make light or pleasant. [*Chaucer.*]

LIGHT,† for LIGHTLY. Quickly. [*Spenser.*]

LIGHT'-BALLS, *n.* In *military affairs*, hollow cases, either spherical or in the form of cylinders, terminated at each extremity by a hemisphere. They are filled with a combustible composition, and being thrown, by night, in a burning state from mortars, or in some cases from the hand, they serve to discover the working parties or troops of the enemy.

LIGHT'-EQUA'TION, *n.* In *astr.*, the name given to the correction required in calculating the time of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, in consequence of the time employed by light in traversing the solar system.

LIGHT'EN, *v t.* [add.] To emit, like lightning. [*Shak.*]

LIGHT'-FOOT, *n.* Venison. [*A cant word.*]

LIGHT'-HANDED, *a.* Among *seamen*, said of a vessel when she is short of her complement of men.

LIGHT'HOUSE, *n.* [add.] Of late years lenses have in many instances been substituted for reflectors in light-houses, in accordance with the French system. This dioptric system is said to be peculiarly adapted to fixed lights, as by means of it a light of equal intensity is distributed round every point of the horizon, and it is attended with less expense and trouble. The lights of different lighthouses are distinguished by their colour, by the time of revolution, or by the interval that elapses between the successive appearances of the lights. There are also *flashing-lights*, *intermittent lights*, and *double lights.*

LIGHT'LY, *adv.* [add.] Commonly. [*Shak.*]

LIGHT'LY, *v. t.* To slight; to make light of. [*Scotch.*]

LIGHT'-WATER LINE. *See* WATER-LINE.

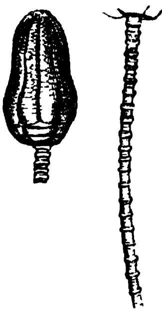
LIGNE,† **LIGNEE'**,† *n.* [Fr.] Lineage; descent. [*Chaucer.*]

LIGNOSULPHU'RIC ACID, *n.* Sulpholignic acid, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on lignine.

LIG'NUM, *n.* [L.] Wood; that portion of arborescent plants which comprises the *alburnum* and the *duramen.*

LIG'NUM-ALOES, *n.* Aloes-wood; a fragrant resinous substance, consisting of the interior of the trunk of the

Aquilaria ovata or eagle-wood, and *Aquilaria agallochum.* [*See* AGALLOCHUM.]
LI'GONE, *n.* [From *lignum,* wood.] A liquid obtained from wood-spirit by distillation; called also *xylite.*
LIG'ULA, *n* [L.] In *law,* a copy or transcript of a court-roll or deed.—In *bot.* [*See* LIGULE.] A strap-shaped petal of flowers of the class Syngenesia, Linn.—In *entom.,* a genus of Entozoa, belonging to the family Cestoidæ of Cuvier.
LIKE, *n.* [add.] Probability; as, 'tis great *like* he will thrive. [*Shak.*]
LIKE. A frequent termination of adjectives in English, from the Sax. *lic,* softened into *ly;* as, man*like,* man*ly.*
LIKE, *v. t.* [add.] To esteem, whether favourably or unfavourably; as, she wished to see how they *liked* her. [*Addison.*]
LIKE LY, *adv.* [add.] As may reasonably be thought; so circumstanced or qualified as to give probable expectation.
LIKE'NESS, *n.* [add] Comeliness. [*Shak.*]
LIK'EROUS,† *a.* [*See* LICKERISH] Gluttonous; lascivious. [*Chaucer.*]
LIKE'-WAKE, } *n.* [*See* LICH, and
LYKE'-WAKE, } WAKE.] The watching of a corpse before interment. [*Scotch.*]
LIK'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Pleasing. [*Chaucer.*]
LI'LAC, *n.* Dele sig. 2.
LI'LAC, *a.* Having the colours of lilac; as, a *lilac* dress, *lilac* dye.
LI'LACINE, *n.* The bitter crystallizable principle of *Syringa vulgaris,* or lilac.
LILIPU'TIAN, *n.* One belonging to a diminutive race, described in Swift's imaginary kingdom of *Liliput.*—2. A person of a very small size.
LILIPU'TIAN, *a.* Very small; pigmean.
LILL,† *v i.* or *t.* To loll.
LILLED,† *pret.* of *Lill* (*Loll*). Lolled; thrust out, as the tongue. [*Spenser.*]
LIL'Y-BEETLE, *n.* A small beetle found on the white-lily. The larva of this species covers its back with its excrement, which serves to protect it; hence its specific name (*Crioceris merdigera*)
LIL Y-ENCRIN-ITE, *n.* A fossil zoophyte, the *Encrinites moniliformis,* one of the most beautiful of the crinoidean family. It is found in the muschelkalk of the new red-sandstone group, and is so named, because the arms, when folded, resemble the head of a lily


Lily-encrinite, *Encrinites moniliformis*

LIL'Y-PINK, *n.* A plant, the *Aphyllanthes monspeliensis.*
LIL'Y-THORN, *n.* A plant, the *Catesbæa spinosa.*
LI'MA, *n.* A genus of conchiferous mollusca, inhabiting a longitudinal shell, almost always white, and nearly equivalve. Lamarck places this genus in his family Pectenides. Two or three species are found on our coasts.
LIMA'CEOUS, *a.* Belonging to the slug, or naked snail, the Limax of Linn.
LIMACI'NA, *n.* A genus of mollusca, belonging to the order Pteropoda, found in the northern seas.
LIMACI'NÆ, *n.* The slug family, of which the genus Limax is the type. It consists of terrestrial animals, which have either no shell or one much too small to contain the body. They all feed on vegetable substances.
LIMAILE',† *n.* [Fr.] Filings of any metal. [*Chaucer.*]
LI'MAX, *n.* A genus of naked gasteropodous molluscs, belonging to the order Pulmonea of Cuvier, and known by the common name of slugs. They are diffused throughout all climates, particular species being restricted to each, and they are everywhere regarded as inveterate destroyers of garden-produce.
LIMB, *n.* [add] *Limb of the law,* a member of the legal profession.
LIM'BATE, *a.* In *bot.,* bordered; when one colour is surrounded by an edging of another.
LIM'BER-BOARDS, *n.* In *ships,* short planks placed over the limber-holes to keep out dirt, &c.
LIM'BER KENTLEDGE, *n.* Blocks of iron fitted to go down between the floor timbers, as ballast.
LIM BER-PASSAGE, *n. See* LIMBERS.
LIM'BILITE, *n.* A granular mineral found in the volcanic formation of Limbourg.
LIM BO, *n.* [add.] A region bordering on hell. The term has been applied by the poets to supposed places lying on the outer borders of hell. Shakspeare applies it to hell itself. Ariosto makes it the place of all lost things; Milton, the paradise of fools. The term is also applied to a place of restraint or confinement.
LIM BUS, *n.* [add] In *scholastic theol.,* the same as *limbo* The *limbus patrum* was considered as a place for the souls of good men until the coming of our Saviour. The *limbus infantum* was a similar place for the souls of unbaptized infants.
LIME, *n.* [add] *Sweet lime,* the *Citrus limetta,* which is cultivated in the south of Europe, and produces an inferior sort of lemon
LIMED, *pp* [add.] Caught as with bird-lime. [*Chaucer*]
LIMED,† *pp.* [Fr. *limer*] Polished as with a file. [*Chaucer*]
LIMENI'TIS, *n.* A genus of butterflies, of the family Nymphalidæ. *L. camilla,* or honeysuckle-butterfly, is found in this country.
LIME'-PLANT. *n.* The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum.*
LIM'ER,† *n.* [Fr. *limier.*] A blood-hound. [*Chaucer.*]
LIME'-ROD,† *n.* A twig with bird-lime. [*Chaucer.*]
LIME'-WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of Dianthus.
LIM'ITARY, *a.* [add.] Circumscribed or bounded in power or authority; as, a *limitary* king.
LIMITA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *law,* personal actions of trespass or debt on simple contract, must be commenced within six years after the cause of action, with the exception of actions of assault, menace, and imprisonment, which are limited to four years. Penal actions for forfeitures made by statute, must be sued in general within two years or one year. By the statute 3 and 4 William IV., c. 27, all process for the recovery of land by entry or distress, or by action, whether real or mixed, must be commenced within twenty years after the right of action accrued. Persons, at the time their right first accrued, under disability of infancy, coverture, idiotcy, lunacy, unsoundness of mind, imprisonment, or absence beyond seas, and their representatives, are allowed ten years from the termination of their disability. This statute extends both to suits in equity and actions at law.
LIM'ITED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Legalized; appointed. [*Shak.*]
LIM'ITED ADMINISTRATION, *n.* In *law,* a special administration of certain specific effects, as a term of years, &c.
LIM'ITOUR,† *n. See* LIMITER. [*Chaucer.*]
LIM'ITS, *n. plur.* Calculations; estimates. [*Shak.*]
LIMMES,† *n. plur.* Limbs. [*Chaucer.*]
LI'MONINE, } *n.* A bitter crystalliz-
LI'MONE, } able matter found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, &c.
LI'MONITE, *n.* [Gr. λειμων, a meadow.] A variety of brown iron-ore.
LIMO'SA, *n.* The godwits, a genus of wading birds, frequenting marshes and the sea-shore. [*See* GODWIT in *Dict.* and in this *Supp.*]
LIM'ULUS, *n.* King-crab, a genus of large crustaceans. [*See* KING-CRAB]
LIN,† *v. i.* [add.] To cease, to stop [*Spenser.*]
LIN'AGE,† *n.* Lineage; family. [*Chaucer.*]
LIND, *n. See* LINDEN.
LINDE,† *n.* [Sax.] The lime-tree. [*Chaucer.*]
LIN DEN, *a.* Belonging to the lime or linden tree.
LINE, *n.* [add.] *Line of packets,* a series of vessels trading regularly between ports with goods and passengers —In *mech.,* the *line of action* is the line of direction of the link in link-work, or the line of the common normal to the curves in rolling-motion —The *line of centres* is the right line which joins the centres of motion.
LINE, *v t* [add.] *To line bees,* in the *United States,* is to track wild bees to their homes in the woods.
LIN'EA, *n. plur. Lineæ.* [L.] A line or any kind; a streak; a string; a degree of kindred.—In *anat,* a linear fibre or process.
LIN'EAL CONSANGUINITY, *n.* In *law,* that relationship which subsists between persons descended in a right line, as grandfather, father, son, grandson. [*See* CONSANGUINITY.]
LIN'EAL DESCENT, *n.* In *law,* the descent of an estate from ancestor to heir in a right line.
LIN'EN, *n.* [add.] The under part of dress, as being chiefly made of linen; often used in the plural.
LIN'ERS, *n.* Packet-ships regularly trading to and from certain ports; as, the Liverpool and New York *liners.*—Also, a name sometimes given to ships of war and to their crews.
LING'EL,† } *n.* [Fr. *ligneul.*] A shoe-
LING'LE,† } latchet; a shoemaker's thread; a little tongue or thong of leather.
LIN'GUAL, *n.* A letter pronounced by the tongue.
LINGUIS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to lan-
LINGUIS'TICAL, } guage, or to the affinities of language.
LINGUIS'TICS, *n.* The science of languages, or of the origin, significations, affinities, and application of words.

LIN'GULA, *n* A genus of conchiferous mollusca found in the Philippine Isles, &c., and constituting a singular anomaly, as being the only known bivalve shell that is pedunculated.

LINIG'EROUS, *a.* Bearing flax; producing linen.

LIN'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Drawing lines upon; marking with lines.

LIN'ING, *n.* [add.] The act of drawing lines upon, or marking with lines.

LINK,† *n.* A sausage.—In *mech.*, any straight rod connecting two rotating pieces by flexible joints.—*Links of a parallel motion.* [*See* PARALLEL MOTION.]

LINK, *v i.* [add.] To be joined in marriage; to ally one's self; as, to *link* with one. [*Shak*]

LINK, *v i* To walk smartly; to trip; to do anything smartly and quickly. [*Scotch.*]

LINK'ING, *ppr.* Walking quickly and lightly; doing anything quickly and with spirit. [*Scotch.*]

LINK'-MOTION, *n* Motion communicated by links, applied especially to a system of gearing for working the valves of a locomotive-engine, in contradistinction to cam-motion

LINKS, *n* The windings of a river; the ground lying among the windings of a river; the sandy flat ground on the seashore, covered with bent-grass, furze, &c In this sense nearly synonymous with *downs* in England [*Scotch*]

LINK'-WORK, *n.* The general term applied in *mechanics* to that species of gearing by which motions are transmitted by links, and not by wheels or bands.

LINN, *n* *See* LIN.

LI'NOUS, *a* Relating to, or in a line

LIN'-PIN, LINCH'-PIN, *n* The key-pin which keeps the wheel of a cart on the axle

LIN'SEED-CAKE, *n* The solid mass or cake which remains when oil is expressed from flax-seed.

LIN'SEY, *n* [add] Linsey-woolsey.

LIN'SEY-WOOLSEY, *n* [add] A jargon, gibberish [*Shak*]—After "hence," insert, as an *adjective*.

LINUM CATHARTICUM, *n* Purging-flax, a plant growing in damp meadows and fields. It is bitter, purgative, and diuretic.

LI'ON, *n* [add.] Of the African lion there are several varieties, as the Barbary lion, Senegal lion, Cape lion. The Asiatic varieties are generally distinguished as the Bengal lion, the Persian or Arabian lion, and the maneless lion of Guzerat. The American lion is the puma (*Felis concolor*).—The term *lion* is *colloquially* applied to an object of interest and curiosity; as, the *lion* of the day; to visit the *lions* of a place. This use of the term is derived from the lions kept as objects of curiosity in the Tower of London.

LI'ON-DOG, *n.* A species of dog which has a flowing mane.

LI'ONEL, *n.* A lion's whelp; a young lion.

LI'ONISM, *n.* The act of attracting notice as a lion; the pursuit of curiosities or shows. [*See* LION in this *Supp.*]

LI'ONIZE, *v. i.* To visit the objects of curiosity in a place.

LI'ON-LIZARD, *n.* A name applied to the basilisk (*Basiliscus americanus*), from the crest (or mane) on its back and tail.

LI'ON'S-EAR, *n.* A plant of the genus Leonotis.

LI'ONSHIP, *n.* The quality of a lion.

LI'ON'S-TOOTH, *n.* A plant of the genus Leontodon.

LI'ON-TOOTHED, *a.* Having teeth like those of a lion.

LIP, *n.* [add.] In *conchol.*, the outer edge of the aperture of a univalve shell. The two sides of the aperture of spiral shells are termed *lips*.

LIP'AROCELE, *n.* [Gr. λιπαρος, fat, and κηλη, tumour.] A fatty tumour; a species of sarcocele.

LIP'PEN, *v. t.* To expect.—*To lippen to*, to rely upon; to trust to. [*Scotch.*]

LIP'PIA, *n* A genus of plants, nat. order Verbenaceæ. *L. pseudo-thea*, the *Lantana pseudo thea* of Augustus de St. Hillaire, is a native of Brazil. It is aromatic and fragrant, and when dried forms an agreeable tea.

LIP PIE, LIP'PY, *n.* The fourth part of a peck [*Scotch.*]

LIP'PING, *ppr* Making notches on the edge of a sword or knife. [*Scotch*]

LIP'PIT, *pp.* or *a.* Notched. [*Scotch*]

LIQUEFA'CIENTS, *n* In *med.*, agents which augment the secretions, and promote the liquefying processes of the animal economy. They are frequently termed *resolvents*.

LIQUID-AMBER, *n* [add.] The *L. orientale*, Linn, Oriental liquid-amber tree, yields common storax, and is used as a stimulant expectorant.

LIQUID'ITY, *n* [add] That condition of a material substance in which the particles have a perfect freedom of motion, without any sensible tendency to approach or recede from one another, except by the action of some external power

LIQ'UIDIZE, *v t* To make liquid.

LIQUOR, *n.* [add.] *Liquor of flints*, a solution of silicated potash.—*To be in liquor*, to be intoxicated, or drunk [*Vulgar*]—*Liquor of surfaces*, the fluid poured out on the surfaces of every cavity in the body —*Liquor sanguinis*, the fluid portion of the blood

LIQ'UORISH, *a* *See* LICKERISH.

LIR'IPIPES,† *n* [Fr *liripepion*] Pendant streamers or tails to a hood.

LIS PEN'DENS [add] In *law*, a pending suit, or action.

LISSE,† *n.* [Sax. *lysan*] [*See* LESS, LESSEN.] Remission; abatement [*Chaucer.*]

LISSE,† *v. t* To loose; to free from; to remit; to abate.

LISSE,† *v. i.* To grow easy; to obtain relief. [*Chaucer.*]

LIS'SED,† *pp.* Eased; relieved. [*Chaucer.*]

LIST, *n* [add] *Civil list.* [*See* CIVIL LIST in this *Supp*]

LIST, *v. i.* [add.] To hearken; to attend; to listen.

LISTE,† *v. t.* [*See* LUSTE in this *Supp.*] [*Chaucer*]

LIS'TENETH,† *imperat. second pers. pl.* of *Listen*. Hearken ye. [*Chaucer.*]

LIST'ENING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hearkening; giving attention.

LIST'ENING, *n.* The act of giving attention.

LISTES,† *n. plur.* Lists, a place inclosed for combats, &c. [*Chaucer.*]

LISTS, *n. plur.* The ground or place inclosed for a race, combat, wrestling, &c. [*See* LIST, No. 2.]

LIT'ARGE,† *n.* [Fr.] White-lead; litharge. [*Chaucer.*]

LIT'ERAL, *a.* [add.] Relating to the alphabetic characters.

LIT'ERALIZE, *v. t.* To render literal; to conform to the letter.

LIT'ERALLY, *adv.* [add.] Exactly; punctually; as, the prophecy has been *literally* accomplished.

LIT'ERATE, *n.* One who has received an education out of a university or college; a man educated, but not graduated.

LIT'ERATURE, *n.* [add.] The collective body of literary productions, embracing the entire results of knowledge and fancy preserved in writing. The term *literature* is sometimes used in a narrow sense, as synonymous with *belles-lettres*, or *polite literature*.

LITERA'TUS, *n* [L] A man of letters. [*Rar. us.* *See* LITERATI.]

LITH, for LIETH. [*Chaucer.*]

LITH'ERLY,† *adv.* [add.] Very ill. [*Chaucer.*]

LITHI'ASIS, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone.] The formation of a calculus or stone in the urinary passages.

LITH'IATE, *n.* Same as LITHATE.

LITHOCHROMAT'ICS, *n* *See* LITHOCHROMICS.

LITHODER'MIS, *n.* [Gr λιθος, and δερμα skin.] A genus of apodal echinodermata, having an oval body, and so named because the surface is covered with a layer of calcareous granules, forming a hard crust.

LITHODOME, instead of LITHODOM

LITHOGRAPH'IC STONE, *n.* A slaty compact limestone, of a yellowish colour, and fine grain, used in lithography.

LITHONTHRIPTIC, LITH'ONTRIPTIC, or **LITHONTHRIP'TIC, LITHONTRIP'TIC,** *a*

LITH'ONTHRIPTIC, LITH'ONTRIPTIC, or **LITHONTHRIP'TIC, LITHONTRIP'TIC,** *n.*

LITH'ONTRIPTOR, *n.* *See* LITHOTRIPTOR

LITHONTRYP'TIC, LITHONTHRYP'TIC. Same as LITHONTRIPTIC, LITHONTHRIPTIC.

LITHOPHAGI, LITHOPHAGIDÆ, *n* [*See* LITHOPHAGOUS.] A name applied to all conchifera, mollusca, radiata, &c, that penetrate stones, masses of madrepore, and other hard corals, forming a nidus or shallow basin-like lodgment for themselves.

LITHOTINT, *n.* A stone tint, dye, or colour

LITHOTOM'ICAL, *a.* Same as LITHOTOMIC.

LITHOTRITOR, *n.* Same as LITHOTRIPTOR.

LITHOX'YLITE, *n* *See* LITHOXYLE.

LI'THY, *a.* [add.] Lazy; depraved; wicked.

LIT'IGABLE, *a.* Subject to litigation.

LITIGATE, *v. t.* [add.] To maintain by disputation; to stickle for.

LIT'IGATOR, *n.* One who litigates.

LITIG'IOUS, *a.* [add.] In *law*, an epithet applied to a church where several persons lay claim to the patronage, and present several clerks to the ordinary, which excuses him from admitting any until the right is decided.

LITISPEN'DENCE,† *n.* The time during which a lawsuit is going on.

LIT'LING,† *a.* Very little. [*Chaucer.*]

LITRAM'ETER, *n.* An instrument invented by Dr. Hare, of Pennsylvania, to ascertain the specific gravity of liquids

LIT'TER, *v. i.* To be supplied with bedding, as cattle.

LITTER, *v. t.* [add.] To stock or fill with a vile worthless brood; as, to *litter* all the land with all that is base. [*Cowper.*]

LIT'TLE-GO, *n.* In the *English universities*, a *cant* term for a public examination, about the middle of the course, which, being less strict and less important in its consequences than the final one, has received this appellation. —*Little-goes* was a term also applied to a species of lottery, declared to be unlawful by 42 Geo. III., c. 119.

LITTORI'NA, *n.* [L. *littus, littoris*, the sea-shore.] A genus of pectinibranchiate molluscs, found on the sea-shores in all parts of the world, and which feed on sea-weed. They inhabit a thick, turbinated shell, of which the aperture presents a small angle, and is without a ridge. The common periwinkle is a specimen of this genus.

LITUR'GIES, *n.* The doctrine or theory of liturgies.

LIT'URGIST, *n.* One versed in, or attached to a liturgy.

LIVAND,† *ppr.* Living. [*Chaucer.*]

LIVE,† *n.* Life.—*On live*, in life; alive. —*Lives creature*, living creature — *Lives body*, living body. [*Chaucer.*]

LIVE'-FEATHERS, *n.* Feathers which have been plucked from the living fowl, and are, therefore, more strong and elastic.

LIVE'LIHOOD, *n.* [add.] Liveliness; cheerfulness. [*Shak.*]

LIVE'-OAK, *n.* A species of oak (*Quercus virens*), which grows in the southern states of North America. It is of great durability, and is highly esteemed for ship-timber

LIV'ER-COLOURED, *a.* Having the colour of the liver.

LIV'EREY AND SEIS'IN,† *n* Delivery and possession. [*See* LIVERY] [*Spenser.*]

LIV'ERIED, *a.* Wearing a livery, as servants.

LIV'ER-ORE, *n.* Hepatic mercurial ore. [*See* HEPATIC.]

LIV'ER-PYRITES, *n.* Hepatic sulphuret of iron. [*See* HEPATIC.]

LIV'ER-SPOTS, *n.* A vernacular term for the disease properly called *pityriasis versicolor*, which chiefly affects the arms, breast, and abdomen.

LIV'ERY, *n.* [add.] *Livery in law*, or *within view*, is when, the parties being within sight of the land, the feoffer refers to it, and gives it to the feoffee. [*See* FEOFFMENT in this *Supp*]

LIV'ERY-OFFICE, *n.* An office appointed for the delivery of lands.

LIV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] Actual; positive. [*Shak*]—*Living-rock*, rock in its native or original state or location; as, seats cut in the *living* rock.

LI'VOR, *n.* [L.] A blackish mark on the body, caused by a blow, fall, &c — Also, a dark circle round the eye.

LIZ'ARD, *n.* In *marine lan.*, a piece of rope, sometimes with two legs, and one or more iron thimbles spliced into it. It is used in a vessel for various purposes.

LIZ'ARD-SEEKER, *n.* A genus of exotic cuckoos (Saurothera), so called because the birds live much on lizards, which they seek on the ground.

LLANDEI'LO FLAGS, or **LLANDEI'LO FORMATION**, *n.* In *geol.*, the name of one of the lower silurian rocks, consisting of a bed, 1200 feet in thickness, of calcareous, dark-coloured flags, with sandstone and schist, and containing mollusca and trilobites. It is so named from the town of Llandeilo-Fawr, in Caermarthen, near which it occurs.

LLOYD'S AGENTS, *n.* Parties in various quarters of the world, appointed by the associations of underwriters at Lloyd's in London, and in Liverpool, Glasgow, &c., whose business it is to forward to their constituents accurate intelligence of the arrivals and sailings of vessels, of casualties at sea, &c.; and to assist masters of merchant vessels in cases of misfortune.

LLOYD'S LIST, *n.* A London daily publication, containing full and early information as to shipping matters.

LLOYD'S REGISTER, *n.* A register of British and foreign shipping, published yearly. The names of the vessels are alphabetically arranged, and ranked in different classes, according to their qualifications; their title to be in any class being determined by the report of surveyors, and by certain rules as to their construction, the nature of the materials, their state of repairs, age, &c.

LOAD, *n.* [add.] In *mech.*, an engine or other prime mover is said to be loaded when it is working to its full power, and the quantity of work it is then doing is called its *load.* The term *burthen* or *burden* is sometimes used in the same sense.

LOAD'-WATER LINE, *n. See* WATER-LINE.

LOAF, *v i* To lounge; to idle away one's time. [*American*] [*See* LOAFER.]

LOAN, *n.* [add.] *Gratuitous loan*, or *commodate*, in *law*, the gratuitous lending of an article to the borrower for his own use, which article must be used according to the lender's intention, and restored at the proper time and in proper condition

LOAN'ABLE, *a.* That may be lent. [*Rare.*]

LOAN'ING, *n.* [*See* LOAN] A green sward on which cows are milked. [*Scotch.*]

LOAN'-SOCIETIES, *n.* Institutions established for the purpose of advancing money on loan to the industrious classes, and receiving back payment for the same by instalments, with interest. Such institutions are regulated by 3 and 4 Vict, c. 110.

LOB BY, *v. i.* In the *United States*, to attempt to exert an influence on the members of a legislative body by persons not members of such body. These frequent the *lobbies* of the house, where they meet the members, and by various means attempt to influence them, or secure their votes for some favourite bill. The practice itself is called *lobbying.*

LOB'COCK, *n.* [add] A stupid, sluggish, inactive person.

LOBE, *n.* [add.] The designation of the portions into which the lower surface of the brain is divided; these are termed the *anterior*, the *middle*, and the *posterior* lobes. —In *mech.*, the lobe of a camwheel is the portion of curve between two minor distances from the centre of rotation, and including a major distance between them. If the wheel has *n* lobes, then $\frac{2\pi}{n}$ is the lobe-angle, and there are *n* lobes in a revolution.

LOBE'-FOOT, *n.* Lobipes, a genus of birds allied to the Phalaropes, and resembling them in the toes being bordered with membranes.

LOBE'LIA, *n.* [add.] *L. cardinalis*, cardinal-flower. [*See* CARDINAL.] *L. syphilitica*, an American species, possessing emetic, cathartic, and diuretic properties.

LOB'ELIN, *n.* A peculiar principle procured from *Lobelia inflata*, and said to resemble *nicotina.*

LOB'LOLLY, *n.* Instead of defin. in *Dict.*, substitute, An old term for thick spoon-meat of any kind. [*Markham, Chambers.*]

LOB'LOLLY-BOY, *n.* An attendant on the surgeon on board ships, who compounds the medicines and assists the surgeon in his duties.

LO'BOITE, *n.* In *min.*, a magnesian idocrase occurring in Norway.

LOB'SCOUSE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds; an olio.

LOB'STER, *n.* [add.] The lobsters belong to the macrourous decapod crustaceans. The common lobster, *Astacus gammarus*, or *Astacus marinus*, is found in great abundance on many of the European shores. Lobsters are esteemed a very rich and nourishing aliment, and they are generally in their best season from the middle of October till the beginning of May. A species allied to ours is found on the coasts of North America. The fresh-water species are called craw-fish, or cray-fish.

LOB'ULUS, *n.* [L.] A lobule or small lobe.

LO'BUS, *n.* [L] A lobe.

LO'CAL, *a.* [add.] *Local courts*, tribunals of a limited and special jurisdiction, as the several courts of request in England throughout the country.—*Local allegiance*, such as is due from an alien or stranger born, so long as he continues within the sovereign's dominions and protection.—*Local taxes*, those assessments which are limited to certain districts, as poor-rates, parochial taxes, county-rates, &c.

LOCALE', *n.* [Fr. *local.*] A place; locality. [*Rare*]

LOCA'LES, *n.* [L. *locus*, a place.] Local diseases; morbid affections which are partial.

LO'CALISM, *n* [add.] A word or phrase limited to a particular place; a local community or interest.

LOCALIZA'TION, *n* The act of localizing.

LO'CATE, *v. t.* [add.] In *America*, as applied to persons, to place in a particular position; to place in a permanent residence; to settle.—Among the *Methodists*, to settle permanently as a preacher.

LO'CATE, *v. i.* To reside; to be placed; to adopt or form a fixed residence. [*American.*]

LO'CHES, *n.* Same as LOCHIA,—*which see.*

LOCK, GOWP'EN, *n.* After the words, "*Gowpen*, a handful," insert, or rather, as much as can be held in the two hands placed side by side. [*See* GOWPEN in this *Supp.*]

LOCK, *n.* [add.] *Lock, stock, and barrel*, the whole; a figurative expression, borrowed from sportsmen.

LOCK, *v. t.* [add.] To fasten so as to impede motion; as, to *lock* a wheel.

LOCK'ER-UP, *n.* A jailer; an under-turnkey.

LOCK'-GATES, *n.* The framed gates employed on rivers and canals for penning back the water and forming locks.

LOCK'ING, *ppr.* Making fast by a lock; embracing closely.

LOCK'-JAW, *n.* Same as LOCKED-JAW.

LOCK'MAN, *n.* An officer in the Isle of Man, who executes the orders of the governor; much like an under-sheriff.

LOCK'-PULLEY, *n.* In *mill-work*, an old form of coupling, of which the slip-clutch coupling is the modern representative.

LOCK'-UP, *n.* A place where bailiffs, &c., temporarily confine persons under arrest.

LOCOCES'SION,† *n.* The act of giving place.

LOCOMO'TIVE, *n.* instead of LOCOMOTIVE.

LOCOMO'TIVENESS, *n.* The power of changing place. [*Lit. us.*]

LOC'ULAR, *a.* In *bot.*, having one or more cells, as a pericarp.

LOC'ULŌSE, *a.* In *bot.*, divided by internal partitions into cells.

LOC'ULOUS, *a.* Having cells; locular.

LO'CUM TENENS. [L.] Misplaced: *see* after Locus. [add.] One who holds the place of another.

LO'CUS, *n. plur. Loci.* [add.] *Plane and solid loci.* When the locus of the variable point is a straight line, or a circle, it was called by the ancient geometers a *plane locus;* when one of the conic sections, a *solid locus.*

LOCUS'TA, *n.* [add.] This term is also applied to those inflorescences in which the flowers are sessile, and arranged upon a lengthened axis which is permanent.

LOCUSTELLE', *n.* Some of the singing birds of the family Sylviadæ are so called, from their note resembling that of the grasshopper (Locusta). They are also called grasshopper-warblers.

LOCUS'TIC ACID, *n.* An acid procured from the common locust, or grasshopper, which differs but little from acetic acid.

LOCUS'TIDÆ, *n.* The locust tribe, a group of orthopterous insects belonging to the class Saltatoria.

LOCU'TION,† *n.* Discourse; mode of speech; phrase.

LODE,† *n.* A ferry; retained in names of places; as *Wainlode, Upperlode, Abbot'slode*, &c.

LŌDE'-MANAĠE, *n.* Pilotage; the hire of a pilot for conducting a vessel from one place to another. Also written *Load-manage.*

LŌDE'-SHIP, *n.* A small fishing-vessel.

LŌDES'MEN,† *n. plur.* Pilots; ringleaders. [*Chaucer.*]

LŌDE'STAR, *n. See* LOADSTAR in *Dictionary.*

LŌDES'TERRE,† *n.* [D. *leydsterre.*] The lodestar or pole-star. [*Chaucer.*]

LODĠ'MENT, *n.* [add.] A place where persons or things are lodged; a room; a chamber. [*Pope.*]

LOFT,† *adv. On loft*, on high; a-loft. [*Chaucer.*]

LOFT, *n.* [add.] A gallery or small chamber, raised within a larger apartment, or in a church.

LOG, *v. i.* [add.] To move or rock; hence, *logan*, a rocking-stone. In the *United States*, to cut down and get out pine-logs, for sawing into boards, &c.

LOG'AN, } *n.* A rocking-stone; a
LOG'GAN, } large stone or rock, so balanced as to be easily moved.—Used also as an *adjective;* as, a *loggan* stone. [*See* ROCKING-STONES.]

LOGARITHMET'ICALLY, *adv.* By the use of logarithms.

LOGARITH'MICAL, *a.* Same as LOGARITHMIC.

LOGARITH'MICALLY, *adv.* By the use or aid of logarithms.

LOG'-CABIN, *n.* A house or hut, whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other.



Log-cabin.

LOĠE,† *n.* [Fr.] A lodge; habitation. [*Chaucer.*]

LOĠĠED,† *pp.* Lodged. [*Chaucer.*]

LOG'GER, *n.* In the *U. States*, a person employed to procure logs or timber.

LOG'GERHEAD, *n.* 2. [add.] Also, a timber-head in a whale-boat for veering out lines when fast to a whale.—In the *West Indies*, two or three species of fly-catchers are called *loggerheads.*

LOG'GIA, *n* [Lat.] In *arch.*, a portico; a piazza.

LOG'GING, *n.* In the *United States*, the business of cutting down pine-timber, and taking it out of the swamps, called *logging* swamps.

LOĠĠING,† *n.* A lodging. [*Chaucer.*]

LOG'-GLASS, *n.* The half-minute sand-glass used at sea, for ascertaining the rate of a ship's velocity through the water. [*See* LOG.]

LOĠ'ICS, *n.* Used for LOGIC.

LOĠ'IST,† *n.* An expert accountant.

LOGOM'ETER, *n.* [*See* LOGOMETRIC.] A scale for measuring chemical equivalents.

LOGOMET'RICAL, *a.* Same as LOGOMETRIC.

LOG'OTHĒTE, *n.* [Gr. λογος, and τιθημι.] An accountant; a receiver or treasurer of the public money.

LOG'OTYPE, *n.* [Gr. λογος, and τυπος.] A name given to two or more letters, cast in one piece, as *ff, ffl, æ, œ*, &c.

LOG'-SHIP, } *n.* The board in the form
LOG'-CHIP, } of a quadrant, attached to the log-line. [*See* LOG.]

LO'HOCH, *n.* Same as LOHOCK. [*See* LOCH.]

LOIT'ER, *v. t.* To consume in trifles; to waste carelessly.

LOKE,† *v. t.* To see; to look upon. [*Chaucer.*]

LOK'EN,† } *pp.* of *Lock* or *Loke.*
LOKE,† } Locked; shut close. [*Chaucer.*]

LOL'LARDISM, *n.* The principles or doctrines of the Lollards.

LOL'LER,† *n.* A Lollard. [*Chaucer.*]

LOL'LIPOP, *n.* The vulgar name for a kind of sugar confectionary, which dissolves easily in the mouth.

LOL'LOP, *v. i.* To move heavily; to lounge. [*Low.*]

LONDE,† *n.* [Sax.] Land. [*Chaucer.*]

LON'DENOYS,† *n.* A Londoner; one born in London. [*Chaucer.*]

LONDI'NUM. Roman name for London.

LONE,† *n.* A loan; anything lent. [*Chaucer.*]

LONG, *n.* [add.] *The long and the short*, the whole of a thing, embracing all its parts. [*Colloquial* or *vulgar.*]

LONG'-BREATHED, *a.* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time; having good breath; long-winded.

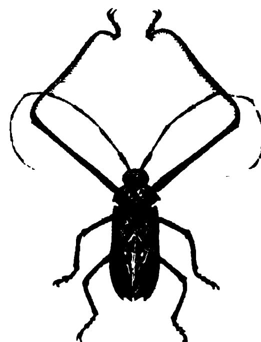
LONG'-EARED, *a.* Having long ears.

LONG'-HANDED, *a.* Having long hands.

LONG'-HORNED, *a.* Having long horns; as, the *long-horned* breed of cattle.

LON'ĠICORN, *a.* Pertaining to the longicornes.

LONĠICORN'ES, } *n.* [L. *longus*, long,
LON'ĠICORNS, } and *cornu*, a horn or antenna.] The fourth family of tetramerous coleoptera, in the system of Latreille. It includes a vast number of large and beautiful beetles, all remarkable for the length of their antennæ,



Longicornes, *Acrocinus longimanus.*

which, in the males of some of the species, are several times longer than their bodies. They inhabit woods, where the females deposit their eggs beneath the bark of trees, by means of a long, tubular, horny ovipositor, with which the abdomen is terminated. The larvæ are very destructive to wood, boring it very deeply. The longicorn beetles are very generally dispersed, but the greatest number of species, and the largest forms, are found in South America and Western Africa. The family is divided into four groups, Prionidæ, Cerambycidæ, Lamiadæ, and Lepturidæ.

LONG'ING,† *ppr.* Belonging.—*Longing for his art*, belonging to his art. [*Chaucer.*]

LON'ĠIPALPS, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and *palpus*, a feeler.] A tribe of coleopterous insects, having long maxillary feelers.

LONĠIPEN'NATE, *a.* Having long wings.

LONĠIROS'TERS, *n. See* LONGIROSTRES.

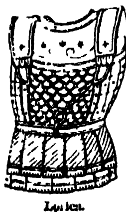
LONĠIROS'TRAL, *a.* Having a long bill; applied to certain birds, as the snipe, crane, &c.

LONĠIS'SIMUS DOR'SI, *n.* [L.] A muscle of the back, which assists others in keeping the spinal column erect. It is so named from its superior length, compared with the other muscles of the back.—*Longissimus oculi*, the longest muscle of the eye, otherwise called *obliquus superior oculi.*

LONĠITU'DINAL, *a.* [add.] A term applied to two sinuses of the dura-mater.

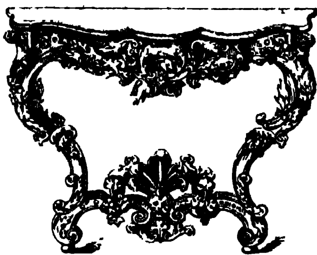
LONG'-KNIVES, } *n.* A term applied
BIG'-KNIVES, } to Europeans and their descendants, by the North American Indians. It signifies wearers of swords.

LONG'-LEGS, *n.* An insect having long legs, such as the *Tipula oleracea*, and its congeners.
LONG'-NOSED BEETLES, *n.* The family of coleoptera named Curculionidæ.
LONG'-PATED, *a.* Long-headed; sagacious.
LONG'-PRIM'ER, *a.* Noting a kind of type, of a size intermediate between small-pica and bourgeois. [*See* the *Noun.*]
LONG'-TAIL, *a.* Having the tail uncut, as a dog.
LONG'-TAILED, *a.* Having a long tail.
LONG'-TONGUE, *n.* A local name for the wryneck, derived from the long, extensile tongue of that bird.
LON'GUS COL'LI, *n.* [L.] A long muscle at the back of the esophagus, which supports and bends the neck.
LONG VACA'TION, *n.* In *law-courts*, the recess from the 10th of August to the 24th of October at common-law, and to the 28th of October in chancery, during which time no pleadings at common-law or in equity can be filed or delivered.
LONG'-VIS'AGED, *a.* Having a long face
LOO, *n.* Love. [*Scotch.*]
LOOK'ING-FOR, *n.* Expectation. [*Hebrews.*]
LOOK'IT. Looked. [*Scotch.*]
LOOK'-OUT, *n.* [add.] A place of observation; a small tower, with windows, on the roof of a house, for viewing the scenery around.
LOON, *n.* [add.] A rustic boy; a boy; one in a menial station; a worthless person, male or female. [*Scotch.*]
LOOP, *n.* [Gael.] The bend of a river [*Scotch.*]
LOOP'ERS, *n. plur.* The larvæ of certain species of moths (Geometridæ), which form a loop when crawling; when resting, they stretch their body out, holding on to the branch by the hind pair of feet; they look then like a piece of the branch, and being often coloured like it, must frequently escape the notice of birds.
LOOP'IE, or **LOOP'Y**, *a.* Deceitful; crafty. [*Scotch.*]
LOOP'ING-SNAILS, *n.* The species of Truncatella are so called, from the animal walking by contracting the space between the lips and foot.
LOORD,† *n.* [add.] A low, degraded, worthless person.
LOOS,† } *n.* [L. *laus.*] Praise. [*Chau-*
LOS,† } *cer.*]
LOOSE, *v. t.* [add.] To solve; to explain. [*Spenser.*]
LOO'SOME, *a.* Lovely. [*Scotch.*]
LOOT, *pret.* of the verb to *Lat.* Permitted. [*Scotch.*]
LOOT'EN, *pp.* of the verb to *Lat.* Permitted. [*Scotch.*]
LOOV'ERED-BOARDS, *n.* *See* LEVER-BOARDS.
LOPE,† *n.* [Sw. *lōpa;* D *loopen*, to run *See* LEAP] A leap; a long step.
LOPE,† *v. i.* To leap; to move or run with a long step, as a dog.
LO'PHIUS, *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, comprehending the sea-devils, fishing-frogs, or anglers. [*See* ANGLER in this *Supp.*]
LOPHOBRANCH'II, *n.* [Gr. λοφος, a crest or tuft, and βραγχια, gills.] A family of fishes, in which the gills, instead of being pectinated, are separated into small rounded tufts, which are arranged in pairs along the branchial arches, and covered by a large operculum, so fixed as to leave only a single small orifice for the passage of the water outwards. It comprehends the *pipe-fishes.*
LO'PHYRUS, *n.* A genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the family Tenthredinidæ. The larva of the British species (*L. pini*) feeds on the fir.
LOP'PED MILK, *n* Loppered milk. [*Local.*]
LOP'PERED MILK, *n.* Milk that is sour and curdled. In *Scotland*, called *lappered milk.* [*Local.*]
LOQUA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* In a loquacious or talkative manner.
LOQUE'LA, *n.* [L.] In *law*, an imparlance.
LORAN'THUS, *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the nat order Loranthaceæ. The species are evergreen shrubs, parasitical on trees. *L. europæus* has the habits of the common mistletoe. It is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and is found on the oak.
LORD, *n.* [add.] A title of honour, formerly given to monks, as well as to other persons of superior rank. [*Chaucer.*]—In *ludicrous lan.*, a hump-backed person (Gr. λορδος). — *Lord-keeper.* [*See* KEEPER.]—*Lords-justices.* [*See* JUSTICES in this *Supp.*]—*Lord in gross*, he that is lord having no manor, as the king in respect of his crown.—*Lord of a manor*, one who possesses a copyhold —*Lord and vassal*, grantor and grantee in the feudal system.—*Lord's act*, an act, 32 Geo. III., c. 28, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, but now abolished. —*Lords marchers*, those noblemen who, in former times, lived on the marches of Wales or Scotland, and had their laws and powers of life and death like petty kings. [*See* MARCHES.]—*Lords temporal*, those lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords.—*Lords spiritual*, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords.—*Lord of misrule*, a person formerly chosen to direct the sports and revels of a great family during Christmas holidays. [*See* REVEL.]
LORD'DOM, *n.* The dominion of lords. [*Rare.*]
LORD'INGS,† *n. plur.* [*See* LORDING.] Sirs; masters. [*Chaucer.*]
LORDO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. λορδος, curved.] Procurvation of the head and shoulders, or anterior crookedness.
LORDS-AND-LA'DIES, *n.* A plant of the genus Arum, the *A. maculatum*, Linn.; also called cuckoo-pint.
LORD'SHIP, *n.* [add.] Supreme power; sovereignty. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]
LORD'S SUP'PER, *n.* In the *Christian church*, the sacrament of the eucharist, so named because it was instituted by our Saviour when he took his last meal with his disciples, on the occasion of celebrating the Passover.
LORE,† *pret.* of *Lore.* [Sax. *leoran.* *See* FORLORN in *Dictionary.*] Left; lost. [*Spenser.*]
LORI'CA, *n.* [L.] Among the *Romans*, a cuirass or crest of mail, made of leather, and set with plates of metal.—2. A kind of lute with which vessels are coated before they are exposed to the fire.


Lorica.

LORICA'TA, } *n.* [L. *lorica*, a coat of
LORICA'TES, } mail.] An order of reptiles, including the crocodiles, alligators, and gavials, characterized by the plate-armour with which their body is protected.—2. A group of polygastric animalcules, inclosed in a shell.
LOR'IKEETS, *n.* Birds belonging to the parrot tribe, remarkable for their extensible tongue, furnished with a pencil at its extremity, by which they are enabled to suck up the nectar of flowers.
LŌR'ING,† *n.* [add.] Instruction. *A diminutive of Lore.* [*Spenser.*]
LO'RIUS, *n.* A genus of birds, belonging to the parrot tribe. [*See* LORY in *Dict.* and *Supp.*]
LORNE,† *pp.* of *Lese*, or of *Lore.* [*See* FORLORN.] Lost; left; undone. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]
LOR'RELL,† } *n. See* LOREL, LOSEL.
LOR'EL,† } [*Spenser.*]
LO'RY, *n.* [add.] The *lories* are an Oriental group of scansorial birds, having square tails, and dense soft plumage, the colours of which are extremely brilliant; their beaks are comparatively feeble. There are several species, as the collared lory (*Lorius domicella*), cream-lory (*L. garrulus*), scarlet lory (*L. cæruleatus*).
LOS,† *n.* Loss: also, praise. [*See* LOOS in this *Supp.*] [*Chaucer.*]
LOS'ED,† *pp.* Loosed; also, praised. [*Chaucer.*]
LOS'ELL,† *n.* *See* LOSEL. [*Spenser.*]
LOS'ENGE, *n.* *See* LOZENGE.
LOS'ENGEOUR,† *n.* A losenger; a flatterer. [*Chaucer.*]
LOS'ES,† *n plur.* Praises. [*Chaucer*]
LŌSINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to incur loss.
LOSS, *n* [add.] Exposure. [*Shak.*]
LOSTE,† for LOOSTE,† *pp.* of *Loose.* Loosed; loosened; dissolved. [*Spenser.*]
LOS'YNGES,† *n plur.* Lozenges. [*Chaucer.*]
LOT, } *n.* The thirteenth measure of
LOTH, } brayed lead-ore in the mines of Derbyshire, being the royalty paid to the crown.
LOT, } *n.* A quantity; a large number;
LOTS, } as, a *lot* of people; *lots* of passengers. [*Vulgar.*]
LOTE'BY,† *n.* A private companion or bedfellow; a concubine. Also written *Ludby.* [*Chaucer.*]
LOTH,† *a.* [*See* LOATH.] Disagreeable; odious. [*Chaucer.*]
LOTH,† *a.* [*See* LOATH.] Unwilling; not inclined; reluctant. [*Spenser.*]
LOTH'ER,† *a. compar.* More hateful. [*Chaucer.*]
LOTH'EST,† *a. superl.* Most unwilling. [*Chaucer.*]
LOTH'LY,† *adv.* Loathsome. [*Chaucer.*]
LOUGH,† *pret.* of *Laugh.* (lou.) [Scottish, *leugh*, or *leuch.*] Laughed. [*Chaucer.*]
LOUIS-QUATORZE, *n.* [Fr.] (pron. Loo'i-Katorze'.) A meretricious style of ornament and ornamental decoration developed in France during the reign of Louis XIV. The great medium of this style was gilt stucco-work, and its most striking characteristics are an infinite play of light and shade, and a certain disregard of symmetry of parts, and of symmetrical arrangement. The characteristic details are the scroll and shell. The classical ornaments, and all the elements of the Cinque-cento, from which the Louis-Quatorze or Louis XIV. proceeded, are admitted under peculiar treatment, or as accessories; the panels

are formed by chains of scrolls, the concave and convex alternately; some


Louis-Quatorze Ornament.

clothed with an acanthus foliation, others plain.

LOUIS-QUINZE, *n.* [Fr.] (pron. Loo'i-Kinze.) A variety of the Louis-Quatorze style of ornament, which prevailed in France during the reign of Louis XV., in which the want of symmetry in the details, and of symmetrical arrangement,


Louis-Quinze Ornament.

which characterize the Louis XIV. style, are carried to an extreme. An utter disregard of symmetry, a want of attention to masses, and an elongated treatment of the foliations of the scroll, together with a species of crimped conventional shell-work, are characteristics of this style.

LOUKE,† *n.* A receiver to a thief. [*Chaucer.*]

LOUN, LOUND, *a.* Calm; low and sheltered; still; serene; tranquil. [*Scotch.*]

LOUN, *n.* *See* LOON in *Dict.* and *Supp.*

LOUN'DER, *v. t.* To beat with severe strokes. [*Scotch.*]

LOUN'DER, *n.* A severe stunning blow. [*Scotch.*]

LOUN'GING, *ppr.* Passing the time in idleness; reclining at ease.

LOUP, *v. t.* or *i.* *pret.* *Lap*, *pp.* *Loupen.* To leap; to spring; to run or move with celerity; to give way; applied to frost, when it melts away.—*To loup on*, to mount on horseback.—*To loup the dyke*, to leap the fence; to break out of or into the inclosure. [*Scotch.*]

LOUP'ING ILL, *n.* Leaping-evil; a disease among sheep, which causes them to spring up and down, when moving forward. [*Scotch.*]

LOUP'ING-ON STANE, *n.* A step-stone, or a flight of stone-steps for assisting one to get on horseback. [*Scotch.*]

LOUP-THE-DYKE, *a.* Giddy; unsettled; runaway. [*Scotch.*]

LOUR'DANE,† LOUR'DEN,† LUR'DAN,† *n.* [Fr. *lourdin.*] A lazy, worthless, stupid person.

LOURE,† *v. i.* To lower; to look discontented. [*Chaucer.*]

LOUR'ING,† *ppr.* Lowering. [*Chaucer.*]

LOUT,† *v. t.* To humble; to depress; to overpower.

LOUT,† *pret.* of *Lout* or *Lowt.* [*See* LOUT, *v. i.*] To bow down; to do homage. [*Spenser.*]

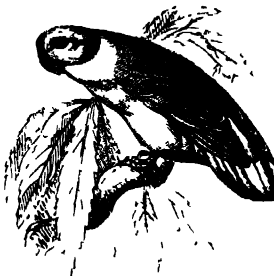
LOUTE,† *v. i.* [*See* LOUT.] To bow; to lurk. [*Chaucer.*]

LOUT'ISHNESS, *n.* Clownishness.

LÖV'D,† *n.* for BELOVED. [*Spenser.*]

LÖVE, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of love.

LÖVE'-BIRDS, *n.* Psittacula, a group of birds belonging to the Psittacidæ. They are a beautiful group, consisting


Swindern's Love bird (*Psittacula swinderniana*)

of very diminutive species; they are found in both continents, and are remarkable for having no furcula, and receive their name from the great attachment shown to each other by the male and female birds.

LÖVE'-DAY, *n.* The day on which any dispute was amicably settled between neighbours; or a day in which one neighbour helps another without hire.

LÖVE'-DRINKE,† *n.* A drink to excite love. [*Chaucer.*]

LÖVE'-FEAT, *n.* An amour; a deed of gallantry. [*Shak.*]

LÖVE'-GRÄSS, *n.* A name given to plants of the genus Eragrostis, so named from the beautiful dancing spikelets.

LÖVE-IN-IDLENESS, *n.* A plant, a species of violet. [*Shak.*]

LÖVE'-LONG ING,† *n.* Desire of love. [*Chaucer.*]

LÖV'ER, *n.* [add.] A mistress; a female sweetheart. [*Shak.*]

LO'VER,† *n.* [*See* LOUVRE.] An opening in a poor cottage at the top, to let out the smoke, and to let in the light. [*Spenser.*]

LÖVES,† for LOVERS. [*Spenser.*]

LÖVE'-SICKNESS, *n.* Sickness caused by love.

LOW,† *n.* for LAW. [*Chaucer.*]

LÖW, *n.* Flame; fire. [*Obsolete* or *local.*] [*See* LOWE.]

LÖW'BOTE,† *n.* [Sax.] A recompense for a man killed in a tumult.

LÖW'-CHURCH, *a.* Not carrying the principles or the authority of the church, or of episcopacy, to extremes; not asserting exclusive episcopacy; opposed to *high church.* [*See* HIGH-CHURCH.]

LOW'ER,† for LOW. [*Spenser.*]

LÖW'ER-CASE, *n.* Among *printers*, the case of boxes that contains the small letters of printing-type.—Hence, as an *adjective*, it denotes the small letters, in distinction from capitals.

LÖW'LILY, *adv.* In a lowly manner; humbly.

LÖW'LYHEDE,† *n.* Humility. [*Chaucer.*]

LÖW'-MINDED, *a.* Having a low and vulgar mind; mean; base.

LÖWND, *a.* [Icel. *logn.*] Calm and mild; out of the wind; under cover or shelter. [*Local.*]

LOWT. *See* LOUT.

LOWT,† *v. i.* [Sax. *hlutan.*] To bend; to bow down; to stoop; to do homage.

LOWT'ED, *pp.* Treated with contempt. [*Shak.*]

LOWT'ED,† *pret.* of *Lowt* or *Lout.* *Lowted to*, or *unto*, did honour and reverence to. [*Spenser.*]

LOWT'ING,† LOUT'ING,† *ppr.* Bowing down; doing homage.—*Lowting low*, making a low obeisance; bowing in a servile manner. [*Spenser.*]

LÖW'-WATER, *a.* Relating to the ebb of the tide; as, the *low-water* mark. [*See* WATER-MARK.]

LOX'A-BARK, *n.* The pale crown-bark; the produce of *Cinchona condaminea.*

LOXAR'THRUS, *n.* [Gr. λοξος, twisted, and αρθρον, a joint.] An obliquity of a joint without dislocation or spasm, as in the case of club-foot.

LOX'IA, *n.* [Gr. λοξος, twisted.] A distortion of the head toward one side; wry-neck.

LOXODROM'ICS, instead of LOXODROMICS.

LOXOD'ROMISM, *n.* The tracing of a loxodromic curve or line.

LOXOD'ROMY, *n.* A loxodromic curve or spiral; loxodromics.

LÖY, *n.* In *agric.*, a long narrow spade used in stony lands.

LOY'ALISM, *n.* Loyalty. [*Rare.*]

LOY'ALNESS, *n.* Loyalty. [*Rare.*]

LO'ZEL, *n.* *See* LOSEL.

LOZ'ENGE-SHAPED, *a.* Having the form of a lozenge or rhomb.

LUB'BER'S POINT, *n.* A dark vertical line drawn on the inside of the case of the mariner's compass. This line, and the pin on which the card turns, are in the same plane with the keel of the ship, and hence the thumb opposite to the lubber's point shows the course of the ship at any time. The lubber's point, however, deviates from its proper position when the ship is heeled over, hence seamen do not implicitly depend upon it, as indeed its name implies.

LU'BRICAL, *a.* Same as LUBRIC.

LUCA'NIDÆ, *n.* The stag-beetles, a family of lamellicorn coleopterous insects, distinguished by the very large and powerful mandibles with which the males are furnished. They live during the day in the trunks of trees and old wood, and take flight at dusk. The larvæ of the European species live in the willow and the oak, and remain untransformed for several years. The common stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), is a highly characteristic species of the group [*see* STAG-BEETLE], and is one of the largest of British insects. This species flies about in the evening in the middle of summer, especially round the oaks, upon the wood of which the larvæ feed. Some of the foreign genera of stag-beetles are remarkable for their brilliant colouring, such as Lamprima, an Australian group, and Chiasognathus, a curious genus from the Isle of Chiloe.

LUCA'NUS, *n.* A genus of coleopters, the type of the family Lucanidæ.

LUCER'NAL, *a.* [L. *lucerna*, a lamp.] Pertaining to a lamp; relating to a lamp or candle. — *Lucernal microscope*, a compound microscope upon the principle of the solar microscope, but in which the object is illuminated by a lamp instead of the sun's rays. The magnified images of objects are projected upon a ground-glass screen by the rays of light transmitted from a

lamp through a tube carrying the usual system of achromatic lenses, the observations being made at night, or in a darkened room.

LUCERNA'RIA, *n.* [L. *lucerna*, a lamp.] A genus of polypi belonging to the radiata. They affix themselves by a slender peduncle to sea-weeds, &c., and are phosphorescent.

LUCER'NIDÆ, *n.* Land-volutes or lamp-snails, a subfamily of the helicidæ.

LUCIF'EROUSLY, *adv.* So as to enlighten or discover.

LU'CIFERS, *n.* [add.] Lucifer-matches are now usually tipped with phosphorus and nitre.

LUCI'NA, *n.* In *Roman myth.*, the goddess who presided over the birth of children, said to have been the daughter of Jupiter and Juno, but was frequently confounded with Diana and Juno.—2. A genus of bivalve molluscs.

LUCI'NA, *n.* The moon. [*Chaucer.*]

LUCK'EN, *pp.* or *a.* Shut up; contracted; webbed.—*Lucken-footed*, web-footed. [*Scotch.*]

LUCK'LESSLY, *adv.* Unfortunately; unsuccessfully.

LUCK'-PENNY, *n.* A small sum given back by the person who receives money in consequence of a bargain. This custom originated from a superstitious notion that the sum so given insured good luck to the buyer. It is now chiefly retained in selling horses and cattle. [*Scotch.*]

LUCKS, *n. plur.* Locks of wool twisted on the finger of a spinner at the distaff or wheel. [*Local.*]

LUCK'Y, *a.* [add.] Bulky; full; superabundant. [*Scotch.*]

LUCK'Y, *adv.* Excessively; very; too; as, *lucky* severe, *lucky* long. [*Scotch.*]

LUCK'Y, LUCK'IE, *n.* An elderly woman; a grandam; goody. [*Scotch.*]

LUCK'Y-DAD, LUCK'Y-DADDIE, *n.* A grandfather. [*Scotch.*]

LUCK'Y-MINNIE, *n.* A grandmother. [*Scotch.*]

LU'CRATIVELY, *adv.* Profitably.

LU'CRATIVE SUCCESSION, *n.* In *Scots law*, that succession which the heir receives by law without paying any value, and which renders him liable to the debts of his ancestor.

LU'CUBRATOR, *n.* One who makes lucubrations.

LUCUL'LITE, instead of **LU'CULITE,** *n.* [add.] Of this subspecies of limestone there are three kinds, the *compact*, the *prismatic*, and the *foliated*. It is often polished for ornamental purposes

LUCU'MA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat.



Mammee sapota, *Lucuma mammosa.*

order Sapotaceæ. The species are trees yielding a milky juice. *L. mammosa*, the common or mammee sapota, is a native of the tropical parts of South America, and of many of the West Indian Islands. The fruit, which is of a large size, is covered with a brownish rough skin, under which is a soft pulp, very luscious, and which, on account of its flavour, is called natural marmalade. It is eaten in the West Indies. Several other South American species yield edible fruits.

LUD'LOW ROCKS, *n.* In *geol.*, a portion of the upper silurian rocks, 2000 feet in thickness. It is composed of three groups, the *Lower Ludlow rock*, or mudstone, the *Aymestry limestone*, and the *Upper Ludlow rock.*

LU'DUS HELMON'TII, *n.* The Latin name for those iron-stone nodules, otherwise called *waxen veins*, and which are usually found of a spheroidal shape, more or less oblate. They derive their name from a mistake of "Paracelsus, who had the cubic pyritæ in great esteem, and called those bodies, from their resembling a die in shape, by the general name of *ludus*; and Van Helmont, afterwards mistaking the bodies here described for those *luduses* of Paracelsus, prescribed them in similar diseases, and called them by the same name; hence the Latin name, *ludus helmontii.* The English name is acquired from the resemblance of the *tali*, in some species, but of the *septa* in many more, to yellow wax in colour." [*Hill's History of Fossils.*]

LUFF, *n.* [add.] The roundest part of a vessel's bow; the side of a fore-and-aft sail next the mast or stay to which it is attached; a luff-tackle.

LUFF'-TACKLE, *n.* [add.] It is used for setting up rigging and similar purposes. [*See* TACKLE.]

LUGUBRIOS'ITY, *n.* Sorrowfulness; sadness

LUGU'BRIOUSLY, *adv.* Mournfully; sadly.

LUKE'WARMTH, *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarmness; indifference.

LULL, *n.* [add.] A season of temporary quiet after storm, tumult, or confusion.

LUM'BAR, *a.* [*See* LUMBAL.] Pertaining to the loins; a term applied to the nerves, arteries, veins, &c., belonging to the region of the loins.—*Lumbar abscess*, an abscess of the loins formed upon the psoas muscle; a chronic collection of pus which forms in the cellular substance of the loins, behind the peritoneum, and descends in the course of the psoas muscle.

LUM'BARDES,† *n. plur.* [*See* LOMBARD.] Bankers; remitters of money. [*Chaucer.*]

LUM'BER, *v. i.* [add.] In *America*, to cut timber in the forest and prepare it for the market.

LUM'BERER, *n.* In *America*, a person employed in cutting timber and getting it from the forest; a wood-cutter.

LUM'BER-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reception of lumber, or various matters.

LUM'BERING, *n.* In *America*, the act or employment of getting timber from the forest and preparing it for the market.

LUM'BER-MAN, *n.* Same as LUMBERER.

LUM'BER-WAGGON, *n.* In *America*, a waggon, with a plain box upon it, used by farmers for carrying their produce to market.

LUM'BI, *n. plur.* [From L. *lumbus.*] The loins.

LUMBRICA'LES, *n. plur.* [L.] The name given to four muscles of the hand and foot; so called from their resemblance to the earth-worm (Lumbricus).

LUMINOS'ITY, *n.* Same as LUMINOUSNESS.

LUMP'-FISH, *n.* [add.] The *Cyclopterus lumpus*, Linn.; called also *lump-sucker.*

LU'NACY, *n.* [add.] *Commission of lunacy*, a commission granted by the lord-chancellor, or under his authority, to inquire into the state of mind of a party alleged to be lunatic, by a jury; and if the jury should find him to be lunatic, or of unsound mind, the care of his person is committed to some relation, or other fit person, with a suitable allowance for maintenance. All commissions in the nature of writs *de lunatico inquirendo*, are directed to two commissioners, called Masters in Lunacy, who conduct all inquiries with respect to lunatics and their estates, in such manner as the lord-chancellor may from time to time direct.—*Commissioners in lunacy*, commissioners appointed by statute to visit and superintend asylums, and grant licenses to persons who wish to open houses for the reception of patients.

LU'NARIE,† *n.* [*See* LUNARIA.] The plant moon-wort. [*Chaucer.*]

LU'NAR TABLES, *n.* Logarithmic tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star, on account of refraction and parallax.

LU'NARY, *a.* *See* LUNAR.

LU'NARY, *n.* A plant; moon-wort. [*See* LUNARIA.]

LU'NATIC, *n.* [add.] By the *law of England*, the term lunatic is only properly applied to a person who is found to be a lunatic by the verdict of a jury under an inquisition; but it is also applied to those who, being considered lunatics, are confined in lunatic asylums or hospitals, under the regulations of the Act 8 and 9 Vict., c. 100, without having been found lunatics under an inquisition; and also to any single patient who is boarded and lodged for pay as a lunatic in a house not licensed under the same act; and likewise to any person who is under the care of any person who receives or takes the charge of such one lunatic only, and derives no profit from the charge.

LU'NATIC ASY'LUMS, *n.* Houses or hospitals established for the reception of insane persons. They are of various descriptions, some being established by law for the public benefit, others by the endowment of charitable donors for the public benefit, and others being private houses kept by individuals for their own profit.

LUNCH, *n.* A slight repast between breakfast and dinner; formerly the same as LUNCHEON.—2. A place for taking a luncheon; an eating-house.

LUNCH, LUNCH'EON, *n.* Dele LUNCH. [add.] A portion of food taken at any time, except at a regular meal.

LUNCH, *v. i.* For "luncheon," read lunch.

LUNETTE', *n.* [add.] In *optics*, a species of watch-glasses, much flattened in the centre, and a kind of convexo-concave lenses for spectacles, are called *lunettes.*

LUNGS, *n.* An old *cant* term for an alchemist's attendant, who puffed his coals.

LU'NULITE, *n.* A small fossil coral.

LU'PERCAL, or **LUPER'CAL**, &c.

LU'PINASTER, *n.* The wild lupine.

LU'PINE, *a.* Like a wolf; wolfish.

LU'PININE, or **LU'PINITE**, *n.*

LU'POUS, *a.* Wolfish; like a wolf. [*Rar. us.*]

LU'PULINE, *n.* [add.] This term has also been applied to the fine yellow powder of hops, which contains the bitter principle.

LU'PULITE, *n.* *See* LUPULINE.

LU'PUS, *n.* [add.] A slow tubercular affection, occurring especially about the face, and commonly ending in ragged ulcerations of the nose, cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips. It is so termed from its eating away the flesh, like a wolf. It is also called *noli-me-tangere.*

LURCH'ER, *n.* [add.] A dog that lies in wait for game, drives them into nets, runs them down or seizes them, as hares, rabbits, partridges, fallow-deer, &c. This species of dog is said to be descended from the shepherd's dog and the greyhound, and is more used by poachers than sportsmen.

LU'RID, *a.* [add.] Ghastly pale.—In *bot.*, a term applied to a dirty brown colour; a little clouded.

LURK'ING-HOLE, *n.* A hole or place to hide in.

LUSHE'BURGHES,† *n. plur.* Base coins, probably first imported from Luxemburg. [*Chaucer.*]

LU'SIAD, *n.* The celebrated Portuguese epic poem, written by Camoens, on the establishment of the Portuguese government in India. It was published in 1571.

LUSK,† *v. i.* To be idle, indolent, or unemployed.

LUST,† *n.* *See* LEST in this *Supp.*

LUST,† *n.* [*See* LIST in *Dict.*, and LEST in this *Supp.*] Pleasure; will; inclination. [*Spenser.*]

LUST,† *pret.* of *List* or *Leste.* [*See* LUST.] Chose; liked; had an inclination. [*Spenser.*]

LUSTE,† *v.* *See* LISTE in this *Supp.*

LUST'ICK, *a.* Lusty. [*Shak.*]

LUST'IHEAD,† *n.* Vigour; sprightliness; corporal ability; mirth; pleasure. [*See* LUSTIHOOD.]

LUST'LESSE,† *a.* [*See* LUSTLESS.] Languid; lifeless. [*Spenser.*]

LUS'TRE, *n.* [add.] One of the distinguishing characters of rocks and minerals. The *lustre* is said to be *splendent*, when it can be seen at a great distance; *shining*, when the reflected light is weak; *glistening*, when observed only at a short distance; *glimmering*, when the surface presents only luminous points; and *dull*, when the surface is almost destitute of lustre. The *lustre* is also said to be *plumbaginous, silky, resinous, vitreous, flinty*, and *waxy*.

LUS'TROUSLY, *adv.* In a brilliant or shining manner.

LUST'Y, *a.* [add.] Lovely; beautiful. [*Spenser.*]

LUST'YHEDE,† *n.* [Sax.] Pleasure; mirth. [*Chaucer.*]

LU'TEOLINE, instead of **LUTE'OLINE**.

LUTE'STRING, *n.* [add.] A plain stout silk, much used for ladies' dresses. [*Corrupted from lustring.*]

LU'TRA, *n.* A genus of carnivorous animals, of the digitigrade tribe, comprising the otters, of which there are many species. [*See* OTTER.]

LUTRA'RIA, *n.* A genus of bivalve molluscs, belonging to the family Myadæ. The species are found in the sand at the mouths of rivers, in temperate climates.

LUXU'RIATE, *v. i.* [add.] To feed or live luxuriously; as, the herds *luxuriate* in the pastures.—*Figuratively*, to expatiate with delight; as, to *luxuriate* in description.

LUX'URIE,† *n.* [Fr.] Lechery. [*Chaucer.*]

LYB'ICKE,† } *a.* Lybian.—*Lybicke*
LIB'YCK,† } *ocean*, the Lybian sands. [*Spenser.*]

LYCÆ'NA, *n.* A genus of butterflies, closely allied to Polyommatus. *L. dispar*, large copper-butterfly, and *L. phlæas*, small copper-butterfly, are British species.

LYCÆ'NIDÆ, *n.* A family of lepidopterous insects, of which the type is the genus Lycæna.

LYCH'NOBITE, *n.* [Gr. λυχνος, a lamp, and βιος, life.] One who labours or transacts business by night, and sleeps by day.

LYC'ODON, *n.* A genus of innocuous serpents, found in South Africa.

LYCOPER'DON, *n.* [add.] *L. gemmatum*, or common puff-ball, acts mechanically as a styptic, by means of its brown spores; *L. giganteum*, or giant-puff-ball, when dry, stanches slight wounds, and the smoke stupifies bees.

LYCOPODIA'CEOUS, *a.* Belonging to the Lycopodiaceæ.

LYCOPOD'IUM, *n.* [add.] The spores of *L. clavatum* are also used for rolling up pills, and for dusting infants. *L. selago*, or fir-moss, is a powerful irritant, keeps blisters open; a counter-irritant, and a rude purgative for very strong persons. *L. catharticum*, a native of equatorial America, is a hypercathartic, and used in elephantiasis and leprosy. It is a medicine of great activity.

LYD'IAN, *a.* [add.] Pertaining to Lydia, a country of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants; hence, soft; effeminate.

LYE, *n.* A term employed, in *railway lan.*, to denote the sidings or short offsets from the main line, into which trucks may be run for the purpose of loading and unloading. The different sets of rails at a terminus, where trucks stand while being loaded or unloaded, are also called *lyes*, and are distinguished from one another by having applied to them the terms descriptive of the different purposes for which they are used, as the grain *lye*, the coal *lye*, &c.

LYM, *n.* A dog held in a leam; a lime-hound or limmer.

LYMEX'YLON, *n.* [Gr. λυμη, plague, and ξυλον, wood, timber.] A genus of serricorn beetles, nearly allied to Elateridæ and Buprestidæ. The grubs are very destructive to oak-trees, especially those of the *Lymexylon navale*. This species receives its name from the damage caused by the grubs in the Swedish dock-yards in the time of Linnæus.



Lymexylon navale.

LYM'ITER,† *n.* *See* LIMITOUR in this *Supp.* [*Spenser.*]

LYMNÆ'A, *n.* A genus of mollusca, found abundantly in our rivers and ponds, particularly the latter. They inhabit a thin oval or oblong shell.

LYMPH, *n.* [add.] *Lymph* is a thin, opaline, whitish fluid, of a somewhat saline taste, which, a short time after it is removed from the body, separates into a clear fluid, and a soft white or pinkish coagulum. The use of the lymph is to return the superfluous nutritious jelly from every part of the body, and to mix it with the chyle in the thoracic duct, there to be further converted into the nature of the animal.—*Coagulable lymph*, blood deprived of its red particles, which is poured out by the vessels for the closing of wounds, and for the formation of new tissue.—*Lymph of plants*, the elaborated sap of plants.

LYMPHAT'IC, *n.* [add.] The *lymphatics* are small, transparent, absorbent vessels, which originate in every part of the body, and convey lymph from all parts. As they proceed from their origin, they gradually converge into a succession of branches of increasing size, and terminate in two main trunks called the right and left great lymphatic veins, through which the lymph is poured with the chyle from the thoracic duct into the right and left subclavian veins. With the lacteal vessels of the intestines, the lymphatics form what is termed the *absorbent system.*

LYNCH'ET, *n.* A line of green sward which separates tracts of ploughed land from each other. [*Provincial.*]

LYNX, *n.* [add.] One of the northern constellations, situated directly in front of Ursa Major.

LY'RA, *n.* [L. a *lyre.*] The Lyre, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, surrounded by Cygnus, Aquila, Hercules, and the head of Draco. Its principal star is α Lyra, of the first magnitude.—2. A portion of the brain, the medullary fibres of which are so arranged as to give it somewhat the appearance of a lyre.

LYRE, *n.* [add.] A constellation. [*See* LYRA in this *Supp.*]

LYRE'-BIRD, *n.* The *Menura superba.* [*See* MENURA.]

LYTHE,† *a.* [*See* LITHE.] Soft; gentle. [*Spenser.*]

LYTHE, *n.* A fish. *See* POLLOCK.

LYTHOG'ENOUS, *a.* *See* LITHOGENOUS.

M.

MA, *n.* A child's abbreviation of *mamma.*

MACA'COS, *n.* Monkeys so called. [*See* MACACUS in this *Supp.*]

MACA'CUS, *n.* A genus of quadrumanous mammals, called by the French *macaques.* *M. rhesus* is the pig-tailed baboon of Bengal.

MACADAMIZA'TION, *n.* The act or art of macadamizing.

MACAD'AMIZING, *n.* An improved method of making roads, first publicly introduced by Mr. Macadam. It consists in covering the roadway or forming the road-crust with small broken stones to a considerable depth, and consolidating them by carriages working upon the road, or by rollers, so as to form a hard, firm, and smooth surface

MACARO'NIAN, *a.* Same as MACARONIC.

MACART'NEY, *n.* The fire-backed pheasant (*Euplocomus ignitus*), a native of China, is so called from having been discovered by Lord Macartney during the Chinese embassy

MACAS'SAR OIL, *n.* An oil used for promoting the growth of the hair, so named from *Macassar,* a district in the island of Celebes, in the Eastern Archipelago, from which it was originally procured It is said, however, to consist chiefly of castor oil, with a little olive-oil, and certain perfumes

MACAS'SAR POISON, *n.* The gum of a tree which grows in the isle of Celebes, in the Indian Ocean, with which the Malayans anoint their arrows, to make the wound fatal.

MACAW', } *n.* [add] The macaws
MAC'CAW, } are magnificent birds, distinguished by having their cheeks destitute of feathers, and their tail-feathers long (hence their generic name, *macrocercus,* μακρος, long, and κερκος, tail) They are all natives of the tropical regions of South America. The largest and most splendid in regard to colour is the scarlet macaw (*Macrocercus macao*).

MĀCE'-PROOF, *a* Secure against arrest.

MĀ'CER, *n.* A mace bearer,—*which see.*—2. A medicinal bark, described by ancient authors, said to be useful in dysentery.

MAC'ERATE, *v. t.* [add] To tear; to distract; to harass [*Spenser*]

MACHI'NAL, or **MACHĪ'NAL,** *a*

MACHĪ'NA PNEUMAT'ICA, *n.* The Air-pump, a southern constellation [*See* ANTLIA PNEUMATICA in this *Supp.*]

MACHINE', *v. i.* To be employed upon, or in machinery; to be occupied in the machinery of a poem. [*Pope.*]

MA'CIES, *n.* [L. from *maceo,* to be lean] Wasting; atrophy; emaciation

MACK'EREL-MINT, *n.* A name of spearmint.

MACK'EREL-SKY, *n.* [add] A sky in which the clouds have the form called *cirro-cumulus;* that is, are broken into fleecy masses; called also a *mackerel-back sky.*

MACK'INTOSH, *n.* A term applied, from the name of the inventor, to waterproof garments, particularly overcoats, rendered waterproof by a solution of india rubber. Such garments, however, are now superseded by others rendered waterproof by different preparations.

MACK'LE, *n.* [L. *macula*] Among *printers,* a blur in printing, so that the impression of a page appears double

MAC'LE, *n.* [add.] A variety of chiastolite, the crystals of which present a tesselated appearance when cut transversely. – Also, a tesselated appearance in other crystals

MACROBIOT'IC, *a* [Gr μακρος long, and βιος, life] Long-lived.

MACROCEPH'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr μακρος, large, and κεφαλη, the head.] Large-headed; applied to dicotyledonous embryos, in which the two cotyledons adhere, as in horse-chestnut.

MACRODACTYL'IC, *a.* Having long toes; applied to a tribe of wading-birds. [*See* MACRODACTYLES.]

MACRODIAG'ONAL, *n.* [Gr. μακρος long, and *diagonal*] The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.

MACROM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. μακρος, long, and μετρον, measure] A mathematical instrument, contrived to measure inaccessible heights and objects, by means of two reflectors on a common sextant

MACROP'ODAL, *a* [Gr μακρος, large, and πους, foot] Large-footed; a term applied to a modification of the monocotyledonous embryo of seeds, in which the radicle presents an unusual protuberance, as in wheat.

MAC'TA'TOR,† *n.* A murderer.

MAC'TRA, *n.* A genus of molluscous animals, of the order Conchifera Dimyaria They live in the sand, and are universally diffused. The genus includes many rare and beautiful species.

MAC'ULATE, *a* [add] Stained; as, *maculated* thoughts. [*Shak.*]

MAD, *a* [add.] Mad, in the sense of angry, very angry, vexed, is seldom used, except in familiar conversation – *Like mad,* madly; furiously; as, to run *like mad* [*Vulgar*]—*Mad as a March hare,* entirely mad; exceedingly enraged, so as to lose all self-control. [*Vulgar* or *provincial*]

MADĀME, *n* [Fr.] *plur. Mesdames,* (medam'.) Madam; ladyship; a title of respect for a married lady.

MADDE,† *v i.* To madden; to be mad [*Chaucer.*]

MADĒIRA, *n* (madē'ra), for MADEIRA

MADĒI'RA-NUT, *n.* A species of wall-nut, with a thin shell, from the island of Madeira.

MA'DEL-PAROO'WA, *n.* A boat used in Ceylon for fishing, chiefly close inshore, and on the lakes of the interior, sometimes covered with a bamboo-roof, when it takes the name of *padji.* The madel-paroowas are usually made of old warkainoowees, and are composed of two half canoes, sewed to some floor-planks, with other vertical ones for wash-boards.

MADRIÈR', or **MAD'RIER,** *n.*

MAD'-WOMAN, *n.* A woman deprived of reason.

MAE, }
MOE, } More. [*Scotch*]
MA. }

MAEL'STROM, *n.* (mal'strom.) *Literally,* mill-stream; a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway, near the island of Moskoe. It is very dangerous in winter, especially when the north-west wind restrains the reflux of the tide. At such times the whirlpool rages violently, so as to be heard several miles, and to engulf small vessels, and even whales, which approach it.

MÆNU'RA, *n.* *See* MENURA.

MAES'TO. *See* MAESTOSO.

MAFEIE ,† [Fr. *ma foy*] By my faith. [*Chaucer.*]

MAG'BOTE,† *n.* A compensation for murdering one's kinsman.

MAG'DALEN, *n.* A reformed prostitute; an inmate of a female penetentiary.

MAG'DALEN HOSPITAL, } *n.* A
MAG'DALEN ASYLUM, } house or establishment into which prostitutes are received, with a view to their reformation; a female penetentiary

MAG'DEBURG HEMISPHERES, *n* An apparatus for ascertaining the amount of the atmospheric pressure on a given surface. It consists of two hollow brass hemispheres, furnished with handles, and so formed, that when placed mouth to mouth they shall be in air-tight contact. In this state the air is exhausted from the inside by means of the air-pump, when it will be found that the hemispheres adhere together with considerable force, owing to the pressure of the atmosphere on their external surfaces. If, then, the area of the section of the sphere through the centre be known, and the force required to pull the hemispheres asunder be ascertained, the pressure exerted by the atmosphere on a square inch of surface may be found, supposing the exhaustion of the hemispheres to be complete. The atmospheric pressure, however, is much more accurately ascertained by the barometer. The Magdeburg hemispheres were first constructed by Otto Guericke, of Magdeburg; hence the name.

MAGG, *v. t.* To steal; to carry off clandestinely.

MAGG, *n. plur. Maggs* A *cant* word for a halfpenny; the gratuity which servants expect from those to whom they drive any goods [*Scotch*]

MAGGIO'RE, *a.* (maj-jo'rā) [It.] In *music,* greater

MAGI'CIEN,† *n.* [Fr.] A magician. [*Chaucer.*]

MAG'IKE,† *n.* Magic. [*Chaucer*]

MA'GILUS, *n.* A genus of gastropodous mollusca, inhabiting a thick, tubular, irregularly contorted shell. It is generally inclosed in corals, and when young fixes itself in a hole, and as the coral grows it increases in size and length.

MAGIS'TER, *n.* [L.] Contracted to *master.*—*Mister,* or *Mr.,* a title of power or authority. An appellation given in the middle ages to persons of scientific or literary distinction, equivalent to the modern title of *Doctor.*

MAGISTE'RIAL, *a.* [add.] Belonging to the office of a magistrate. [*Locke.*]

MAGISTRAND', *n.* [L. *magistrandus,* from *magistro.*] A designation given to those students who are in the highest philosophical class before graduation. It is retained in the university of Aberdeen. [*Scotch.*]

MAG'ISTRATE, *n.* [add.] In *England,* the term *magistrate* is usually applied

to justices of the peace in the country, and to those called *police magistrates*, such as there are in London.

MAG'NA CHÄR'TA, *n.* [add.] The great charter of the liberties of England, signed and sealed by King John in a conference between him and his barons at Runnymede, June 19, 1215. Its most important articles are those which provide that no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or proceeded against, except by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land, and that no scutage or aid should be imposed in the kingdom (except certain feudal dues from tenants of the crown), unless by the common council of the kingdom. The remaining and greater part of the charter is directed against abuses of the king's power as feudal superior. The charter granted by Henry III. is only a confirmation of that of his father, King John.

MAG'NATE, *n. plur. Magnates.* A person of rank; a noble or grandee.

MAGNATES, *n. plur.* [add.] In *Hungary*, the title of the noble estate in the national representation. The Hungarian magnates are divided into greater and lesser, the former including certain high state officers, and the latter the counts and barons of the kingdom.

MAGNESIA-WATER, *n.* A kind of aerated water prepared by impregnating carbonate of magnesia, dissolved in water, with ten times its volume of carbonic acid gas.

MAGNET'IC, } *a.* [add.] *Magnetic*
MAGNET'ICAL, } *amplitude, azimuth*, &c., in *navigation*, the amplitude, azimuth, &c., indicated by the compass. —*Magnetic battery*, a kind of battery formed of several magnets combined together (usually horse-shoe magnets), with all their poles similarly disposed. It is also called a *magnetic magazine*, or a *compound magnet*.—*Magnetic needle*, the needle of the mariner's compass; any small magnetized iron or steel rod turning on a pivot.—*Magnetic north*, that point of the horizon which is indicated by the direction of the magnetic needle. It is seldom the true north point.—*Magnetic points of convergence*, the magnetic poles of the earth, around which are drawn the isogonic lines, or lines of equal declination.—*Point of magnetic indifference*, that point of a magnet, somewhere about midway between the two extremities, where the attractive force, after continually diminishing as we proceed from either pole, ceases altogether.—*Magnetic telegraph*, the *electro-magnetic telegraph*, or *electric telegraph*. [*See* TELEGRAPH.]

MAGNET'IC, *n.* Any metal, as iron, steel, nickel, cobalt, &c., which may receive, by any means, the properties of the loadstone.

MAGNE'TO-ELECTRIC, *a.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity.—*Magneto-electric rotatory machine*, an apparatus for rendering the magneto-electric induction currents continuous, and for converting their alternating direction into a constant one.

MAGNE'TO-ELECTRICITY, *n.* [add.] That branch of natural science which is established on the ascertained fact that magnetism and electricity have certain principles in common.

MAGNETOM'ETER, *n.* [add.] This instrument consists of a magnetized bar of steel, which is employed to determine either the absolute amount of magnetic declination (or variation of the compass), or the resolved intensities of terrestrial magnetism in horizontal or vertical directions. The bar is suspended in a horizontal position, somewhat after the manner of the torsion-balance.

MAGNETOMET'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to the magnetometer.

A valuable series of hourly *magnetometric* observations was continued, night and day, throughout the whole period of our stay at the island.—[*Ross's Antarctic Expedition*, i. 91.]

MAGNIF'ICAT, *n.* [L.] In the *Roman Catholic church*, the name given in the service to the song of the Virgin Mary, drawn from Luke i. 46, in the Vulgate.

MAGNIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of magnifying. [*Rar. us.*]

MAG'NIFYING-GLASS, } *n.* A double
MAG'NIFIER, } convex lens which increases the apparent magnitudes of objects viewed at a small distance through it, by increasing the angle of vision.

MAGNIL'OQUENTLY, *adv.* With loftiness or pomposity of language.

MAG'NITUDE, *n.* [add.] *Magnitude of stars.* [*See* STAR.]

MAG'NUM, } *n.* [L.] A
MAG'NUM-BO'NUM, } double-sized bottle, holding two English quarts. [*Sir W. Scott.*]

MAG'OT, *n.* The Barbary ape, which has a small tubercle in place of a tail. It is naturalized on the rock of Gibraltar, and forms the type of Cuvier's genus Inuus.

MAG'PIE-MOTH, *n.* A black and white moth, the larva of which feeds on the currant. It is common in our gardens (*Abraxas grossularia*).

MA'GUS, *n.* [L.] A Magian; one of the Magi, or ancient Oriental philosophers.

MAGYAR, *n.* (mad'jar.) One of a race in Hungary which conquered that country, and whose descendants still bear sway there and in Transylvania. The Magyars came from the Oural. The cause of the migrations of this people, and of their confederates, towards Europe, seems to have been the movement given to the Arabs by Islamism.

MAHAL, *n. plur. Mahalalat.* In the *East Indies*, any lands or public fund producing a revenue to the government.

MAHALEB, *n.* [Ar.] A species of cherry, *Cerasus mahaleb*, whose fruit affords a violet dye, and a fermented liquor like kirsch-wasser.

MAHOGANIZE, *v. t.* To paint wood in imitation of mahogany. [*American.*]

MAHOITRES, *n.* The term applied to the wadded and up-raised shoulders in fashion during the 15th and 16th centuries.

MAHOM'EDAN, *n.* A Mahometan.

MAHOM'ETISM,† } *n.* Mahometan-
MAHOM'ETRY,† } ism.

MAHOUT', *n.* In the *East Indies*, an elephant driver or keeper.

MAHOWND',† *n.* Mahomet. [*Chaucer.*]

MA'IANS. *See* MAIDE.

MÄID'EN, *a.* [add.] *A maiden-speech*, the first speech of a new member in a public body, as in parliament.

MÄID'EN-ASSIZE, *n.* In *law*, an assize at which no person is condemned to death. [*See* MAIDEN, *a.*]

MÄID'EN-PINK, *n.* A species of dianthus, *D. virgineus.*

MÄID'EN-RENTS, *n.* In *ancient times*, a noble paid by the tenants of some manors on their marriage.

MAI'GRE, *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, Sciæna, one species of which is occasionally taken on our coasts.

MAIHEM, *n.* *See* MAIM, MAYHEM.

MÄIL, *v. t.* [add.] To send by mail; to prepare for transmission by the mail from one post-office to another.

MÄIL'ABLE, *a.* That may be mailed, or carried in the mail.

MÄILE, *n.* A silver halfpenny in the time of Henry V.

MÄILED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] In *zool.*, protected by an external coat or covering of scales or hard substance.

MÄIL'ED, } *pp.* Mixed. [*Scotch.*]
MEL'LED, }

MÄIL'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Preparing for transmission by the mail.

MAILLE,† *n.* [Fr.] A coat of mail. [*Chaucer.*]

MÄIL'-PAYER, *n.* A rent-payer. [*Scotch.*]

MÄIN, *a.* [add.] First in size, rank, importance, &c.; directly and forcibly applied; as, by *main* strength.

MÄIN, *n.* [add.] *Main of light*, mass; flood of light. [*Shak.*]

MÄIN, } *v. t.* To bemoan; as a *verb*
MÄNE, } *neuter*, to moan. [*Scotch.*]

MÄIN'-BODY, *n.* The second line or corps of an army; the body which marches between the advance and rear-guard, and, in a camp, that which lies between the two wings.

MÄIN'-BOOM, *n.* The spar of a small vessel, on which the mainsail is extended.

MÄIN'-BREADTH, *n.* In *ships*, the broadest part at any particular frame.

MAIN'-DECK, *n.* The deck next below the spar-deck in frigates and seventy-fours.

MÄINE'-PORT, *n.* In *law*, a small duty or tribute, commonly of loaves of bread, which in some places the parishioners pay to the rector in lieu of small tithes.

MÄIN'-GUARD, *n.* A body of horse posted before a camp, for the safety of the army; in a garrison, it is that guard to which all the rest are subordinate.

MÄIN'ING, } *ppr.* Bemoaning; moan-
MANE'ING, } ing. [*Scotch.*]

MÄIN'OR, *n.* *See* MAINOUR.

MAIN'-POST, *n.* In a *ship*, the stern-post.

MÄIN'PRIZE, *n.* [add.] *The writ of mainprize* is obsolete.

MÄINS, *n.* The farm attached to a mansion-house; a demesne. [*Scotch.*]

MÄINSWORN,† *a.* Forsworn.

MÄIN'-TACKLE, *n.* In *ships*, a large, strong tackle, hooked occasionally upon the main-pendant.

MAINTÄIN'OR, *n.* In *law*, one who maintains or seconds a cause, depending between others, by disbursing or making friends for either party, &c., not being interested in the cause.

MÄINTE,† *pp.* of *Menge.* Mixed; mingled. [*Chaucer.*]

MÄIN'TENANCE, *n.* [add.] Behaviour. [*Chaucer.*]—In *law*, a person may with impunity maintain a suit in which he has any interest, actual or contingent; and also, a suit of his near kinsman, servant, or poor neighbour, out of charity and compassion.

MÄIR, *a.* More. [*Scotch.*]

MAIS'ONDEWE,† *n.* [Fr. *Maison-Dieu.*] An hospital. [*Chaucer.*]

MÄIST, *a.* Most. [*Scotch.*]

MÄIST, *adv.* Most; almost. [*Scotch.*]

MÄIS'TER,† *n.* [Fr.] A skilful artist; a master.—*Maister-strete*, the chief street. - *Maister-temple*, the chief

temple.—*Maister-tour*, the principal tower. [*Chaucer.*]
MAIS'TERFU', *a.* Difficult, imperious; violent. [*Scotch.*]
MAIS'TERFUL,† *a.* Imperious. [*Chaucer.*]
MAIS'TERIE,† } *n.* Skill; skilful man-
MAIS'TRIE,† } agement; power; superiority.—*A maistrie*, a masterly operation. [*Chaucer.*]
MAIS'TERY, *n.* Mastery; power. [*Scotch.*]
MAIS TREE, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a native domestic carpenter.
MAIS'TRESSE,† *n.* [Fr.] Mistress; governess. [*Chaucer.*]
MAIS'TRISE,† *n.* [Fr.] Masterly workmanship. [*Chaucer.*]
MAJESTAT'IC,† } *n.* Great in ap-
MAJESTAT'ICAL,† } pearance; having dignity.
MAJES'TICNESS, *n.* Majesty; state or manner of being majestic.
MAJOL'ICA, *n.* A kind of fine earthenware.
MA'JOR, *a.* [add.] The *major term* of a syllogism is the predicate of the conclusion; the *major premise* is that which contains the major term.
MA'JORATE, *n.* The office of major; majority.
MA'JOR-GENERALSHIP, *n.* The office of a major-general.
MA'JORING, *ppr.* Looking and talking big, or with a military air. [*Sir W. Scott.*]
MAK'ABLE, *a.* Effectible; feasible. [*Rare.*]
MAKE, *v. t.* [add.] To become; to prove; as, she *makes* an excellent wife.—*To make nothing of*, to regard or think as nothing; as, she *makes nothing of* leaping over a six-bar gate.—*To make the land.* [*See* LAND.]—*To make the doors*, to make fast the doors. [*Shak.*]
MAKE, *v. i.* [add.] To compose or make verses; to devise; to contrive.—*To make or metche*, to make or match; to make one or more fit for another; to fit, to suit, to proportion. [*Chaucer.*]
MAKE,† *n.* [add.] A fellow, a husband; a wife. [*Chaucer.*]
MAKE for NAKE, that is, to make naked. [*Chaucer.*]
MAKED,† *pp.* Made. [*Chaucer.*]
MAK'ER, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the person who signs a promissory note, who stands in the same situation, after the note is endorsed, as the acceptor of a bill of exchange.
MAKE'-SHIFT, *n.* An expedient adopted to serve a present purpose or turn; a temporary substitute.
MAK'ING, *ppr.* [add.] *Making law*, clearing one's self of an action, &c., by oath, and the oath of neighbours.—*Making-off*, the process of clearing whale-blubber of *kreng*, and cutting it into small pieces, to be stowed away in casks.
MAK'ING, *n.* [add.] Poetry. [*Chaucer.*]
MAK'ING, *ppr.* [add.] *Making well*, composing verses well. [*Spenser.*]
MAK'INGES,† *n. pl.* Poetical compositions. [*Chaucer.*]
MAK'ING-IRON, *n.* An instrument resembling a chisel, with a groove in, used by caulkers for finishing off the seam, after the oakum has been driven into it.
MAK'ING-UP, *n.* Among *distillers*, the reducing of spirits to a standard of strength, usually called *proof*.
MA'LA, *n. plur.* [From L. *malum*, evil.] In *law*, a term applied to things that are evil, wrong, or unlawful, as, *mala in se*, evils in themselves, as theft, robbery, &c.—*Mala prohibita*, wrongs which are prohibited by human laws, but are not positively wrongs in themselves, as treason, forgery, playing at unlawful games, &c.
MA'LA, *n.* [L., contracted from MAXILLA.] The cheeks; the jaw; the cheekbone.
MAL'ABAR PLUM, *n.* The name of a tree and its fruit, the *Eugenia jambos*. It grows plentifully on the coasts of Malabar, and its fruit is much esteemed.—*Malabar leaf*, the leaf of the *Cinnamomum malabathrum* of Malabar, used by the ancients as a medicine and perfume.
MALAC'CA BEAN, *n.* The fruit of the *Semecarpus cassuvium*. It closely resembles the cashew-nut.—*Malacca root*, the root of the *Sagittaria alexipharmaca*, or *Arundo indica*, cultivated in the West Indies as an antidote to several kinds of poisons.
MALACHODEN'DRON, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Sterculiaceæ. The *M. ovatum*, a native of America, is a fine ornamental plant, with large cream-coloured blossoms.
MALACOS'TRACA, } *n.* A sub-
MALACOS'TRACANS, } class of the crustacea, in which the animals have seven thoracic and seven abdominal segments. It includes the shrimps, lobsters, crabs, &c.
MALACOSTRACOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. μαλακος, soft, οστρακον, shell, and λογος, discourse.] The science of crustacea; called also *crustaceology*.
MA'LA FI'DES, *n.* [L.] In *law*, bad faith; the opposite to *bona fides*, good faith. [*See* MALA FIDE.]
MALAG'MA, *n.* [Gr.] In *med.*, a cataplasm.
MALAGUET'TA PEPPER, *n.* Grains of Paradise plant. [*See* GRAINS.]
MALAM'BO BARK, *n.* The bark of a tree, said to be procured from Columbia, and used as a substitute for cinchona.
MALAPROPOS, *adv.* (malapropo), instead of MALAPROPOS.
MALAY', *n.* A native of Malacca, or of the Malay peninsula and the adjacent islands.—As an *adjective*, belonging or relating to the Malays, or to their country.—*Malay race*, one of the five principal divisions of mankind, according to Blumenbach. In this division the summit of the head is slightly narrowed, the forehead a little projecting; the nose thick, wide, and flattened; the mouth large; the upper jaw projecting; the hair black, soft, thick, and curled.
MALAY'AN, *a.* Relating to Malaya or Malacca.
MAL'COHA, *n.* A set of Asiatic cuckoos (Phœnicophæus), with a space round the eye void of feathers. They live chiefly on fruit.
MALDA'NIANS, } *n.* Lamarck's name
MALDA'NIDÆ, } for his second family of sedentary annelids, including the genera Clymene and Dentalium.
MALE,† *n.* [Fr.] [*See* MAIL.] A budget or portmanteau. [*Chaucer.*]
MALEADMINISTRA'TION,† *n.* Maladministration.
MALECONFORMA'TION,† *n.* Malconformation.
MALE'CONTENT,† *n.* Malcontent.
MALEDICT'ED,† *a.* Accursed.
MALEFEA'SANCE,† *n.* *See* MALFEASANCE.
MALE FERN, *n.* instead of MALE FERN.
MALEFORMA'TION,† *n.* Malformation.
MAL'ENGIN,† *n.* [Fr.] [*See* MALENGINE.] Guile: ill-intent. [*Spenser.*]
MALEO'DOUR, *n.* A bad odour or smell.
MALEPRAC'TICE,† *n.* Malpractice.
MAL'ESON,† *n.* [L. *malus*, evil, and *sonus*, sound.] A curse; malediction.
MALE'SWORN,† } *a.* Forsworn.
MAL'SWORN,† }
MALE'-SYSTEM, *n.* In *bot.*, all that part of a flower which belongs to the stamens.
MALE'-TALENT,† *n.* [Fr.] Ill-will. [*Chaucer.*]
MALETREAT',† *v. t.* To maltreat.
MALFORMA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *phys.*, a deviation from the natural form of an organ.
MAL'GRE,† } *adv.* [Fr. *See* MAU-
MAUL'GRE,† } GRE.] In spite of. [*Chaucer.*]
MAL'ICE, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a formed design of doing mischief to another. It is *express* when the formed design or *malice prepense* is evidenced by certain circumstances, discovering such intention; and *implied*, when the act is done in such a deliberate manner that the law presumes malice, though no particular enmity can be proved.
MAL'ICE, *n.* A malicious person. [*Shak.*]
MAL'ICED,† *pret.* of *Malice*. Bore extreme ill-will to. [*Spenser.*]
MAL'ICHO, *n.* [Sp. *malhecho.*] Mischief; injustice.
MALI'CIOUS, *a.* [add.] *Malicious burning*, in *law*, the offence of arson.—*Malicious injuries*, same as *malicious mischief*.—*Malicious prosecution*, a proceeding by which a person's reputation is attempted to be wilfully destroyed.
MALIG'NANT, *a.* [add.] Small; sparing; scanty, as, a *malignant* light. [*A Latinism.*]
MALIGNE',† *v. t.* [*See* MALIGN.] To grudge; to oppose. [*Spenser.*]
MALIG'NING, *ppr.* (malining.) Traducing; defaming.
MALIN'GER, instead of MALINGER.
MALIN'GER, *v. i.* Among *soldiers*, to feign illness, or to protract disease, in order to avoid duty.
MALIN'GERER, *n.* In *military law*, a soldier who feigns himself sick.
MALIN'GERING, instead of MAL'INGERING.
MALIN'GERY, *n.* A feigning illness, or protracting disease, in order to avoid duty.
MA'LIS, *n.* [Gr. μαλις.] A cutaneous disease, produced by parasitic worms or vermin; formerly called *dodders*.
MAL'IST,† *pp.* for *Maliced*. Regarded with ill-will. [*Spenser.*]
MAL'LARD, *n.* [add.] The common duck in its wild state, the *Anas boschas* of Linn.
MAL'LEABLE, *a.* [add.] *Malleable iron* is cast-iron, which, by a peculiar process, has been deprived of its carbon, and thus freed from its brittleness. [*See* PUDDLING.]
MALLEA'TION, *n.* [add.] A form of chorea, in which the person affected has a convulsive action of one or both hands, which strike the knee like a hammer.
MALL'ED, *pp.* Beaten with something heavy; bruised. [*See* MAULED.]
MAL'LEMOKE, *n.* The fulmar-petrel (*Procellaria glacialis*), is so called. This bird is well known to the whalers, as it devours lumps of blubber, and is very greedy and gluttonous.
MALLE'OLAR, *a.* [L. *malleolus*, dimin.

of *malleus*, a hammer.] In *anat.*, a term applied to two branches of the posterior tibial artery.

MALLE'OLUS, *n.* [L. dimin. of *malleus.*] The ankle, so called from its resemblance to a mallet. The termination of the tibia at the ankle, is called *malleolus internus*, and the corresponding part of the fibula, *malleolus externus*.

MAL'LET, *n.* A mallard. [*Shak.*]

MAL'LEUS, *n.* [add.] Lamarck's name for a genus of irregular and inequivalve shells, placed among the Ostracea by Cuvier. The *M. vulgaris*, hammer-headed oyster, is chiefly remarkable for its singular form; the two sides of the hinge being extended so as to resemble, in some measure, the head of a hammer, while the valves, elongated nearly at right angles to these, represent the handle. It inhabits the Indian Archipelago, attaching itself by a byssus to submarine rocks.

MAL LINDERS, } *n.* *See* MALANDERS
MAL LENDERS, }

MALL'ING, *ppr.* Bruising, beating with something heavy. [*See* MAULING.]

MAL'MAG, *n.* Tarsius, a nocturnal genus of quadrupeds, allied to the lemurs. They are found in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, and have elongated tarsi and large eyes.

MA'LOPE, *n.* A genus of malvaceous plants, one species of which (*M. malacoides*) is cultivated as a favourite hardy annual. It is common in Barbary, where it is found among stones and rocks, which it ornaments with its large crimson flowers.

MALPIG'HIA, *n.* *Barbadoes cherry*, a genus of plants. [*See* MALPIGHIACEÆ.]

MALT, *a.* Made of, or containing malt.

MALT,† *pret.* of *Melt.* Melted. [*Chaucer.*]

MAL'TALENT,† *n.* [add.] Ill will or spleen. [*Spenser.*]

MALTESE, *n. sing.* and *plur.* A native or natives of Malta.

MALTESE', *a.* Relating to Malta.

MALT'-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which malt is made.

MALTHU'SIAN, *a.* Relating to Professor Malthus, or to the principles contained in his *Essay on the Principle of Population.* Professor Malthus maintains that population, when unchecked, goes on increasing in a higher ratio than the means of subsistence can, under the most favourable circumstances, be made to increase. Population, however, cannot increase beyond the lowest nourishment capable of supporting life; and therefore the difficulty of obtaining food forms the primary check on the increase of population, and generally operates upon mankind in the various forms of misery or the fear of misery. The immediate check may be either *preventive* or *positive;* the preventive is such as reason and reflection impose, and the positive consists of every form by which vice and misery shorten human life. As a preventive check to the increase of population, Professor Malthus advocates the necessity of *moral restraint*, that is, the prudential restraint from marriage, with a conduct strictly moral during the period of the restraint.

MALTHU'SIAN, *n.* A follower of the principles of Malthus.

MALT'-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding malt.

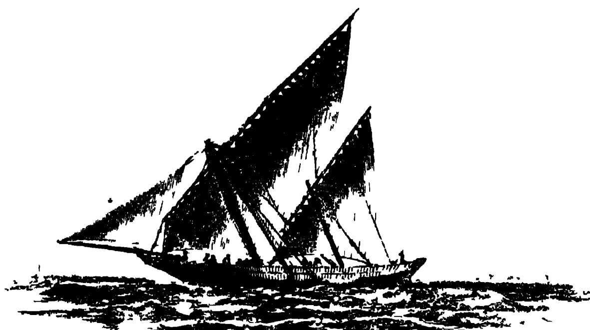
MALT'-SHOT,† } *n.* A certain pay-
MALT'-SCOT,† } ment for making malt.

MA'LUM, *n.* [L.] An apple.

MALURE',† *n.* [Fr. *malheur.*] Misfortune. [*Chaucer.*]

MALU'RUS, *n.* A genus of passerine birds, abundantly dispersed through New South Wales. *M. cyaneus*, is named by the colonists the *superb warbler, blue wren*, &c. It is a very beautiful bird.

MALVERSA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *law*, misbehaviour in an office, employ, or commission, as breach of trust, extortion, &c.



Manche of Calicut

MAL'VESIE,† *n.* Malmsey-wine. [*Chaucer.*]

MAM, *n.* (Contracted from MAMMA.) Mamma.

MAM'MA, *n. plur.* *Mammæ.* [L.] The breasts, the organ that secretes the milk.

MAMMA'LIA, *n. plur.* [L.] The class of animals that suckle their young. [*See* MAMMAL.]

MAMMEL-IERES, *n.* [Fr.] Circular plates covering the paps of a knight.

Mammelieres

MAM'MIE, }
MAM'MY, } *n.* A child's term for *mother* or *mamma.* [*Scotch.*]

MAMMIL'LA, *n.* [add.] A term synonymous with *papilla*, as applied to the conical bodies of the kidneys, at the points where the urine escapes.

MAM'MOCKS, *n.* Gobbets. [*Scotch.*]

MAM'MOTH, *a.* Very large; as, a *mammoth* ox.

MAN, *v. i.* To behave like a man; to persist with firmness and courage; as, I must *man* it out. [*Shak.*]

MAN'ACE,† *n.* A menace; a threat. [*Chaucer.*]

MAN'ACE,† *v. t.* To menace; to threaten. [*Chaucer.*]

MAN'ACING,† *ppr.* Menacing; threatening. [*Chaucer.*]

MAN'AGE, *n.* [add.] Horsemanship, a riding-school. [*Shak.*]

MANAGEABIL'ITY, *n.* Manageableness.

MAN'AGEMENT, *n.* In *commerce*, the care of goods while in docks, customhouse stores, &c.

MAN'AGING, *a.* Intriguing; economical; frugal.

MANATEE', *n.* [*See* MANATUS.] The common manatee of the American seas is the *Manatus americanus.* Mr. Gosse doubts the derivation of manatee, or "manantée," as the negroes call it, from *manatus*, handed. Its flesh is delicious, in taste something between veal and pork.

MAN'BOTE,† *n.* [Sax.] In *ancient times*, a compensation or recompense for homicide, particularly due to the lord for killing his man or vassal.

MANCHE, *n.* An East Indian boat navigating the Malabar coast, with masts raking forward. Its flat bottom fits it for crossing the bars at the mouths of the rivers, and ascending the streams, whence it fetches away heavy cargoes.

MANCHE'-PRESENT,† *n.* [Fr. *manche*, a handle.] A bribe; a present from the donor's own hand.

MAN'CHILD, *n.* A male child.

MAN'CIPLE, *n.* [add.] An officer who has the care of purchasing victuals for an inn of court. [*Chaucer.*]

MAN'CUS, *n.* A Saxon square piece of gold coin, about the value of half-a-crown.

MAN'DANT, *n.* A mandator.

MAN'DATE, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a judicial charge, command, commission; also, a bailment of goods, without reward, to be carried from place to place, or to have some act performed about them.

MANDA'TOR, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a bailer of goods.

MAN'DATORY, *n.* *See* MANDATARY.

MAND'EMENT,† *n.* [Fr.] Mandate. [*Chaucer.*]

MAN'DER, *n.* *See* MAUNDER.

MAN'DERIL, *n.* *See* MANDREL.

MANDEVILLE, } *n.* [Fr. *mandille.*]
MANDIL'ION, } *See* MANDILION.

MANDIB'ULATE, } *a.* Provided
MANDIB'ULATED, } with mandibles, as many insects, beetles, grasshoppers, wasps, in opposition to *haustellate, haustellated.*

MAN'DISC, *n.* The American name of the plant *Jatropha manihot.*

MAN'DORE, *n.* [It. *mandora.*] Same as MANDOLINE.

MAN'DREL, } *n.* [add.] In *mechanics*,
MAN'DRIL, } a straight bar of iron on which an article having a hole through it is fitted to be turned. It is centred between the lathe-spindle and the spindle of the shifting head. The lathe-spindle is also sometimes called the *mandril of the lathe*, though not commonly or properly. The name is also given to any straight bar upon which a tube or ring is welded.

MAN'DRILL, *n.* [add.] The great blue-faced baboon, the *Cynocephalus maimon*, or *Simia maimon* of Linn., the

largest, most formidable, ferocious and hideous of all the baboons The mandrills are natives of the western coast of Africa, where they associate in large troops, which are the terror of the negroes and are more than a match for the fiercest beast of prey They often plunder villages and cultivated fields with impunity

MAN'DUCATORY, *a* Pertaining to, or employed in chewing

MANE, *v i* or *t* To bemoan, to moan [*Scotch*]

MANE, *n* Moan [*Scotch*]

MANEGE *n* (ma na zhe or maneje), instead of MANEGE [add] A school for training horses, as well as for teaching horsemanship

MANEGE, *v t* instead of MANAGE [add] To train a horse for riding or to graceful motion

MANEH *n* A Hebrew weight of gold consisting of a hundred shekels, a weight of silver, consisting of sixty shekels [*Tschul*]

MANERE,† } *n* [Fr] Carriage, be-
MANERE † } haviour, kind or sort
A manere love drinke a sort of love potion [*Chaucer*]

MANES, *n* instead of MANES

MANE -SHEET, *n* A sort of covering for the upper part of a horse's head

MANETTIA *n* A genus of plants nat order Cinchonaceæ The bark of the root of *M cordifolia* is emetic and is regarded in Brazil as a valuable remedy in dropsy and dysentery

MANGANATE, *n* Same as MANGANATE

MANGANESE *n* instead of MANGANESE

MANGANIC *a* instead of MANGANIC

MANGANITE *n* One of the ores of manganese, consisting of two prime proportions of the deutoxide of the metal, combined with one of water It is also called *gray manganese ore* and is used in the manufacture of glass

MANGIFERA *n* A genus of plants [*See* MANGO]

MANGO FISH, *n* A fish of the Gangus (*Polynemus paradiseus*) about fifteen inches long and highly esteemed for food It appears about the same time with the mango [*see* MANGO] and hence the name It is of a beautiful yellow colour and the pectoral fins have some of the rays extended into long threads (Gr πολυς and νημα)

MANGOSTAN } *n* [add] The fruit
MANGOSTEEN } is about the size of an orange, and is the most delicious of all known fruits

MANGO-TREE, *n* The *Mangifera indica* [*See* MANGO]

MANGOUSTE, *n* The Egyptian ichneumon and its congeners are so called

MAN'GROVE-HEN, *n* A West Indian bird a species of rail (*Rallus longirostris*)

MANHA'DEN, *n* *See* MENHADEN

MANIA, *n* [add] Rage or vehement desire for anything

MANIA A POTU *n* [L] Madness from drinking, *delirium tremens*

MANICHEIST, *n* *See* MANICHEAN

MANIE,† *n* [L *mania*] Madness [*Chaucer*]

MANIFEST, } *n* [add] In *commerce*
MANIFESTO, } *and navigation* a document signed by the master of a vessel at the place of lading, authenticated by the authorities of the port, containing a specific description of the ship, her cargo and passengers, with the destination of the ship and of each package of the goods, &c Goods are not permitted to be imported into the United Kingdom without a manifest

MANIFESTABLE, *a* That may be manifested

MANIFESTEDNESS, *n* State of being manifested [*Rare*]

MANIHOT *n* *See* MANIOC

MANILIO *n* (manil yo) [It *manilio*] An ornament for the hand, wrist, or leg worn in Africa Also written *Manilla*, *Manil*, and *Manille*

MANILLA HEMP, *n* A fibrous material obtained from the *Musa textilis*, a plant which grows in the Philippine Isles, &c, from which excellent ropes and cables are made

MANIPULATED, *pp* Treated or operated with the hands

MANIPULATING, *ppr* Operating with the hands

MANIPULATIVE *a* Pertaining to, or performed by manipulation

MANIS *n* A genus of edentate mammals, covered with large, hard triangular scales with sharp edges and overlapping each other like tiles on a roof often called *scaly lizards scaly ant eaters* or *pangolins* They inhabit the warmer parts of Asia and Africa and feed on ants, the nests of which they break into with their claws, which, in walking, are turned in

MANKIND, *a* Masculine as, a *mankind* witch [*Shak*]

MANKS } *n* The old language of the
MANX } Isle of Man

MANKS } *a* Relating to the Isle of
MANX } Man or to its language

MAN MERCER *n* One who deals by retail in cloths, &c, to make attire a woollen draper

MAN MIDWIFE *n* (man mid wif) A physician who practises midwifery an accoucheur

MANNA Must not [*Scotch*]

MANNA CROUP *n* A granular preparation of wheat flour deprived of bran It consists of the large hard grains of wheat flour retained in the bolting machine after the fine flour has been passed through its meshes The French call it *semoulina* or *semouline*, and the finest kind of it is said to be made in the south of France It is used for making soups puddings &c

MANNER *n* [add] *Taken with the manner* taken with a stolen thing in one's hand or about one

MANNERED *a* Having manners

MANNERISM *n* [add] A tasteless uniformity reducing everything to the same manner without the freedom and variety of nature

MANNERS, *n plur* [add] Morals polite behaviour behaviour considered as decorous or indecorous, polite or impolite pleasing or displeasing

MANNERS-BIT, *n* A portion of a dish left by guests, that the host may not feel himself reproached for insufficient preparation [*Local*]

MANNING,† *n* [From L *manus*, the hand] A day's work of a man

MANNISH *a* [add] Human, proper to the human species, proper to man, as distinguished from woman — As applied to a woman, it is a strong term of reproach [*Chaucer*]

MANNISHLY, *adv* In the manner of a man boldly

MAN OF WAR', *n* An armed ship, a government vessel, employed for the purposes of war

MAN OF WAR *n* The *Physalia pelagica*, one of the acalepha, is so called by sailors, from the crest looking like the sail of a ship as the creature swims [*See* PHYSALIS in *Dict*]

MAN OF WAR -BIRD *n* The frigate bird, *Tachypetes aquila* [*See* FRIGATE-BIRD in this *Supp*]

MAN-OF-WAR'S MAN, *n* A seaman belonging to a ship of war

MANOR, *n* [add] Dwelling, habitation [*Chaucer*]

MANOSCOPE, *n* *See* MANOMETER

MANSIONRY,† *n* A place of residence

MANSWORN, *pp* Perjured [*Scotch*]

MANTEAU, *n* (man to) [Fr] A cloak a mantle

MANTELINE,† *n* A little mantle used by knights at tournaments

MANTIDÆ *n* A family of orthopterous insects, named from the genus Mantis

MANTILLA *n* [Sp] A woman's head covering, a light covering thrown over the dress of a lady

MANTIS *n* A genus of orthopterous insects, remarkable for their grotesque forms They frequent trees and plants and the forms and colours of their bodies and wings are so like the leaves and twigs which surround them as to give them remarkable power to elude observation The *M religiosa* or praying mantis has received its name from the peculiar position of the anterior pair of legs resembling that of a person's hands at prayer In their habits they are very voracious killing insects and cutting them to pieces

Praying mantis (*Mantis religiosa*)

MANTIS CRAB *n* Crustacea of the genus Squilla are so called from the second pair of jaw feet being very large, and formed very like the fore legs of insects of the genus Mantis

MANTISPA, *n* A genus of neuropterous insects of small size, and widely dispersed They chiefly reside upon trees Their forelegs are formed like those in the genus Mantis

MANTLE, *n* [add] In *arch*, the same as MANTLE TREE Also written *Mantel*

MANTLED, *pp* or *a* Covered with a mantle

MANTLING, *ppr* or *a* Cloaking, covering, extending

MAN TRAP, *n* An engine for catching trespassers It is now unlawful, unless set in a dwelling house, between sunset and sunrise

MANTY, *n* Mantua silk, a mantle, a gown [*Scotch*]

MANUALIST, *n* An artificer, a workman [*Rare*]

MANUALLY, *adv* By hand

MANUBRIUM, *n* [L] A haft or handle, the upper bone of the sternum

MANUCAPTOR, *n* [L *manus*, and *capio*, to take] In *law*, one who stands bail for another

MANUFACTORY, *a* [add] Performed by art and labour of the hands, as, a *manufactory* operation [*Swift*]

MANX, *n* } *See* MANKS in this *Supp*
MANX, *a* }

MAN'Y TIMES *An adverbial phrase* Often, frequently

MAP, *n* [add] *Geological maps*, delinea

tions of the strata on the earth's surface, &c.

MAP'LE-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Acer. [*See* MAPLE.]

MAR'ABOU-STORK, *n.* At least two species of large storks are so called; the delicate white feathers beneath the wing and tail form the *marabou-feathers* imported to this country. One species is a native of West Africa (*Leptoptilus marabou*), the other is common in India, where it is generally called the *adjutant;* it is the *Leptoptilus argala.*

MARĀI', *n.* A sacred inclosure or temple among the islanders of the Pacific Ocean.

MARASCHI'NO, *n.* A delicate spirit, distilled from cherries; the best is from Zara, and is obtained from the *Marasca* cherry.

MARBRI'NUS,† MAR'BLE,† *n.* A species of cloth, composed of particoloured worsted, so disposed as to represent the veins of marble. It was in use by the Normans.

MARC, *n.* [Fr.] The refuse matter which remains after the pressure of fruit, particularly of grapes.—2. A weight of gold and silver; a money of account. [*See* MARK.]

MARCHANDE-DE-MODES. [Fr. literally, *dealer in fashions.*] A lady's milliner.

MÄRCH'ER, *n.* [add.] The *lords marchers* were the noblemen who lived on the marches of Wales and Scotland, who, in times past, had their laws and regal power, until they were abolished by 27 Henry VIII.

MAR'CHET, *n.* A pecuniary fine anciently paid by the tenant to his lord, for the marriage of one of the tenant's daughters. This custom prevailed both in England and Scotland.

MÄR'CIAN,† *a.* Martial; under the influence of Mars. [*Chaucer.*]

MARCID'ITY, *n.* Leanness, meagreness.

MÄR'CIONITE, *n.* A follower of Marcion, a Gnostic of the 2d century, who adopted the Oriental notion of the two conflicting principles, and imagined that between these there existed a third power, neither wholly good nor evil, the creator of the world, and the God of the Jewish dispensation.

MÄRD,† *pret.* from *Mar.* Threw down. [*Spenser.*]

MAR'ECA, *n.* [add.] A genus of palmipede birds, containing the widgeon (*Mareca penelope*).

MĀRE'S-NEST, *n.* A person is said to find a *mare's nest,* when he chuckles over the discovery of something which is absurdly ridiculous, or which turns out to be a hoax.

MĀRE'S'-TAIL, *n.* [add.] A name given by seamen to long streaky clouds, spreading out like a horse's tail, and indicating rain.

MARGARITA'CEÆ, *n.* The pearl-oyster tribe; an order of mollusca, containing many genera of much interest. The most important is the Avicula, one species of which, the *A. margaritifera,* produces the most valued pearls, as well as the greatest quantity of mother-of-pearl.

MARGARITIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing pearls.

MÄRĠE,† *n.* Brink; margin. [*Spenser.*]

MARĠINA'LIA, *n. plur.* Notes written on the margin of books. [*Lit. us.*]

MÄR'GRAVINE, *n.* The wife of a margrave.

MA'RIAN, *a.* Relating to Mary, Virgin or Queen.

MÄR'ID, *n.* In *Mahometan myth.,* an evil jinnee or demon of the most powerful class.

MAR'IE,† MAR'Y,† *n.* [Sax.] Marrow.—*Marie-bones,* marrow-bones. [*Chaucer.*]

MAR'IGOLD, *n.* [add.] *Pot-marigold,* the *Calendula officinalis,* common in gardens. It was formerly much employed as a carminative, but is now chiefly used to adulterate saffron.

MAR'IGOT, *n.* [Fr. *marais,* a marsh.] In *Western Africa,* a kind of small lake close to or near the brink of a river, and fed by the river's overflowings; as, there are many *marigots* along the whole course of the Senegal.

MARIKI'NA, *n.* A small South American monkey, with fine silky hair of a golden yellow colour, and furnished with a mane; also called the *silky tamarin.* It is the *Jacchus rosalia* of naturalists. [*See* cut in *Dict.* MONKEY.]

MARINE, *n.* [add.] This term also comprehends the government of naval armaments, and the state of all the persons employed therein, whether civil or military.—*Royal marines,* troops which serve on board of her Majesty's ships of war.

MARĪNE' ACID, *n.* Spirit of salt; muriatic or hydrochloric acid.

MARĪNE' BAROMETER, *n.* A barometer adapted to the conditions of a ship's motion. It is simply a cistern-barometer suspended by gimbals, with a stricture in the tube to prevent oscillations of the mercury.

MARĪNE' CHĀIR, *n.* A machine invented for viewing steadily the satellites of Jupiter at sea.

MARĪNE' CONGLOMERATES, *n.* In *geol.,* deposits formed and thrown up by the sea upon its shores. They are mixed with remains of shells and corals, which are agglutinated by a calcareous cement, finally acquiring a tolerably firm consistence. Such conglomerates are very abundant in the West Indies.

MARĪNE' ENGINE, *n.* A steam engine employed to propel vessels, whether on the ocean or on rivers. They are generally condensing engines.

MARĪNE' SOCIETY, *n.* A charitable institution for the purpose of apprenticing boys to the naval service. Incorporated by 12 Geo. III., c. 67.

MARĪNE' SURVEYOR, *n.* A machine for measuring the way of a ship at sea, and for registering the same on a sort of dial-plate.

MARIOL'ATRY, *n.* [L. *Maria,* a woman's name, and Gr. λατρεια, service, worship.] The adoration of the Virgin Mary, as the Deipara or mother of God. This mistaken homage began in the 4th century, but was soon put down as a heresy, having been utterly unknown in the primitive churches. It was revived with better fortune in the 7th century.

MARIOTTE'S' LAW, *n.* The law of the relation between the elastic force and density of gases; properly called *Boyle's law,—which see.*

MAR'ITATED,† *a.* Having a husband.

MAR'ITIME, *a.* [add.] *Maritime causes,* in *law,* those injuries that are committed on the high seas.—*Maritime courts,* the court of admiralty, and its courts of appeal, the judicial committee of the privy council.—*Maritime state,* the body which consists of the officers and mariners of the British navy, who are governed by express and permanent laws, or the articles of the navy, established by act of parliament.—*Maritime interest,* a premium charged upon a bond of bottomry.

MÄRK'AB, *n.* A star of the second magnitude in the northern constellation Pegasus.

MÄRK'ER, *n.* [add.] A counter used in card-playing.

MÄRK'ET-BETER,† *n.* A swaggerer; one who swaggers up and down a market. [*Chaucer.*]

MÄRK'ET-GELD, *n.* The toll of a market.

MÄRK'ET-OVERT, *n.* An open market.

MÄRK'ET-PENNY, *n.* A penny anciently paid at the town of Maldon by those who had gutters laid or made out of their houses into the streets.

MÄRK'IS,† *n.* [Fr.] A marquis. [*Chaucer.*]

MÄRK'ISESSE,† *n.* [Fr.] The wife of a marquis. [*Chaucer.*]

MÄRKS'MANSHIP, *n.* Dexterity of a marksman.

MARLE, *v. i.* To wonder; to marvel. [*Scotch.*]

MÄRLED, *pp.* or *a.* Variegated; mottled; chequered. [*Scotch.*]

MÄRL'ING-SPIKE, *n.* Same as MARLIN-SPIKE.

MÄRL'Y CLAY, *n.* A variety of clay used in making pale bricks, and as a manure.

MÄRMITE', *n.* [Fr.] A French cooking-vessel; a porridge-pot.

MÄR'MOSET, *n.* [add.] Jacchus, a genus of small American monkeys, distinguished from the rest of the American monkeys by the absence of the additional molar, and by the sharpness and crookedness of their nails. They are very nimble and agile in their movements, and extremely cautious in their habits. Their ears are generally tufted.

MÄR'MOT, *n.* [add.] The alpine marmot is the *Arctomys alpinus,* about the size of a rabbit. The *Arctomys ludovicianus* is the prairie-dog of North America.

MÄR'MOZET, *n.* *See* MARMOSET.

MAR'ONITE, *n.* A follower of Maro, an inhabitant of Libanus and Anti-Libanus in Syria. The Maronites, in the 7th century, adopted the opinions of the Monothelites.

MAROON', *n.* [add.] In *Jamaica,* the name given to a runaway negro.—Also, a bright white light used for signals in the East Indies.

MAROON', *a.* Brownish crimson; of a scarlet colour.

MAROON'ING, *n.* In the *southern states of America,* to *go marooning,* is to make up a party and have a picnic; such is called a *marooning party.* It is made up for the purpose of spending several days on the shore or in the country.

MÄR'PLOT, *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or defeats a design or plot.

MÄR'QUIS, MÄR'QUESS, *n.* [add.] Till of late, *marquis* was the most common, but it is now to a great extent superseded by *marquess.*

MÄRQUISE', *n.* [Fr.] The wife of a marquis; a marchioness.

MÄR'QUOI'S RULERS, *n.* Triangular rulers used for drawing parallel and perpendicular lines, so named from Marquoi, an artist, to whom the most approved construction and application of triangular rulers are due. In these

instruments the side or edge of a right angled triangular ruler is made to slide on the graduated edge of a rectangular ruler, about twelve inches long

MARRIAGE, *n* [add] *Marriage consideration* the highest consideration recognized by law A marriage-consideration, in a settlement made prior to marriage or in pursuance of articles entered into before marriage, runs through the whole settlement, as far as it relates to the husband and wife and issue, and protects them *Marriage favours*, knots of white ribbands, or bunches of white flowers worn at weddings —*Marriage-portion* a portion given to a woman at her marriage — *Marriage-settlement*, a conventional arrangement usually made before marriage, and in consideration of it, whereby a jointure is secured to the wife and portions to children, in the event of the husband's death

MARRIAGEABLENESS *n* State of being marriageable

MARRON, *a* [Fr] Of a chestnut colour

MARROT, *n* A name of the auk, a sea bird

MARROW, *v t* To equal to associate with to fit, exactly to match [*Scotch*]

MARRY-MUFFLE,† *n* A course common cloth

MARSEILLAISE HYMN *n* The national song of the French patriots

MARSHAL *n* [add] *Marshal of the king's (queen's) bench* The Act 5 and 6 Vict c 22 abolished this office and substituted an officer who is called keeper of the queen's prison

MARSHALLING, *n* [add] The act of arranging and putting into proper order as an army or troops the disposing of persons at public solemnities or processions in their proper places according to their respective ranks &c

MARSHALSEA *n* [add] In the marshalsea of the king's (queen's) household there are two courts of record (1) The original court of the marshalsea which holds plea of all trespasses committed within the verge, that is within a circle of twelve miles round the sovereign's residence (2) The palace court (*which see*) created by Charles I, and abolished in 1849 The Marshalsea prison is now consolidated with others and denominated the Queen's prison

MARSH HARRIER, *n* A bird (*Circus aeruginosus*)

MARSH-LAND *n* Swampy or marshy land

MARSUPIATA } *n* An order of MARSUPIALIA, } mammalia [*See* MARSUPIATES]

MARSUPIATES, instead of MARSUPIALS

MARSUPIAN, *a* Same as MARSUPIAL

MARSUPIATE, *a* Same as MARSUPIAL

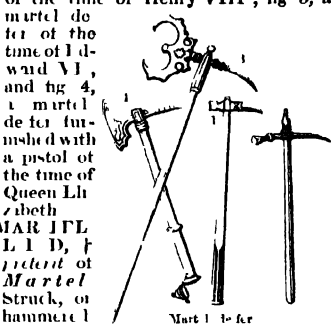
MARSUPIUM, instead of MARSUPIUM

MART, } *n* A cow or ox fattened MAIRT, } killed and salted for winter provision [*Scotch*]

MART,† for MARS, the god of war [*Spenser*]

MARTE,† for MARS [*Chaucer*]

MARTEL-DE-FER,† *n* [Fren] An ancient weapon having at one end a pick, and at the other a hammer, axe blade half moon, or other termination, used by horse soldiers, and generally hung at the saddle bow Fig 1 shows a horseman's hammer of about the time of Edward IV; fig 2, a martel de fer of the time of Henry VIII, fig 3, a martel de fer of the time of Edward VI, and fig 4, a martel de fer furnished with a pistol of the time of Queen Elizabeth



Martel-de-fer

MARTELED, *pp* ... of *Martel* Struck, or hammered [*Spenser*]

MARTEN, *n* [add] The pine marten (*Mustela martes*) is an inhabitant of the woody districts in the northern parts of America and is also found in Sweden Norway, &c Its fur is of a superior quality and the skins form a great article of commerce

MARTIN *n* [add] *See* SWALLOW

MARTINGALE, *n* [add] *Martingale stays* ropes or small chains stretched to the jib boom end for staying it down

MARTINS(E)OF BULLION'S DAY, *n* The fourth day of July, o s This is the Scottish St Swithin's Day If it prove dry, it is augured that fair weather will ensue for six weeks, if wet, that rain will prevail for the same period

MARTIRE *n* [Fr] Martyrdom torment [*Chaucer*]

MARTIRE † *v t* To torment [*Chaucer*]

MARTLEMAS *n* Martinmas

MARTINETS *n* *See* MARTINETS

MARTYRED *pp* or *a* [add] Shed in martyrdom, as *martyred* blood [*Milton*]

MARTYRESE † [*See* MARTYR] Destorment [*Spenser*]

MARTYRLY,† *a* Relating to martyrs or martyrdom

MARUM, *n* A name formerly given to several species of Teucrium *Marum syriacum* the *Teucrium Marum* Syrian herb mastic, a bitter aromatic plant smelling like ammonia, and used as an errhine

MARY † } *n* A vulgar oath, by Mary MARIE † } [*Chaucer*]

MARYGOLD, *n* *See* MARIGOLD

MAS AHIB *n* In the *East Indies*, the councillor of a native prince

MASCLED ARMOUR, *n* (mascled) Armour such as that worn by the Norman soldiers, represented in the Bayeux tapestry It was composed of small lozenge shaped metallic plates, fastened on a leathern or quilted undercoat



Mascled Armour

MASCULINITY, *a* The quality of being masculine [*Rar us*]

MASDEU, *n* [Fr] A species of French wine

MASE,† *n* *Maze*, a wild fancy [*Chaucer*]

MASE,† *v i* To doubt, to be confounded [*Chaucer*]

MASEDNESS,† *n* Amazement, astonishment, confusion [*Chaucer*]

MASELIN,† } *n* [D *maser*, the wood MAZERIN,† } of the maple tree] A drinking-cup, usually made of the wood of the maple-tree [*Chaucer*]

MASH, *n* [add] In *brewing*, a mixture of ground malt and warm water

MASHALLAH! *inter* [Turkish and Persian] Praised be the Lord!

MASHING, *n* A beating into a mass, a crushing —2 In *brewing*, the process of infusing the ground malt in warm water, and extracting the saccharine matter called *sweet wort*

MASHLUM, } *a* [*See* MISLIN] Mix-MASHLIN, } ed, applied to grain [*Scotch*]

MASHLUM, *n* Mixed grain, a mixture of edibles [*Scotch*]

MASH TUB, *n* Same as MASHING TUB

MASH-VAT, *n* Same as MASH TUB

MASHY, *a* [add] Of the nature of a mash

MASK, *v t* To mash to infuse [*Scotch*]

MASK, *v i* To be in a state of infusion [*Scotch*]

MASKEL,† *n* A kind of lace made in the 15th century

MASKERY,† *n* The dress or disguise of a masker

MASKING-FAT, *n* A mashing vat [*Scotch*]

MASKING-PAT, *n* A teapot [*Scotch*]

MASON-BEE, *n* A name given to hymenopterous insects of the genera Osmia and Chalicodoma, which construct their nests with bits of sand or gravel, agglutinated together by means of a viscid saliva, and fix them on the sides of walls &c, or avail themselves of some cavity for that purpose

MASONRY, *n* [add] A stone pavement [*Shak*]

MASON-WASP, *n* A name given to hymenopters of the genus Odynerus from their ingenuity in excavating their habitation in the sand

MASOOLAH BOAT, *n* *See* CHELINGUE in this *Supp*

MASS *n* [add] A term generally applied to the compound of which bills are formed In the *fine arts*, a large quantity of matter of light or shade In *mechanics*, the *mass* multiplied into the intensity of gravity at the place, constitutes the weight of the body, so that the weight being denoted by W, the mass by M, and the measure of gravity by g, then $W = g\ M$, and therefore $M = \frac{W}{g}$ This quantity g, which is independent of the particular nature of the body, is thus the weight of what is arbitrarily assumed to represent the *unit of mass* Also, if w represent the weight of the unit of volume, and V the volume of the body, then is $W = w\ V$ and $M = \frac{w}{g}\ V$

MASS, *n* [add] The *mass* is a church service which forms an essential part of both the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and in which the consecration of the sacramental bread and wine takes place In the Roman Catholic church, the mass consists of four parts —(1) The *introitus* or preparation, consisting of several prayers, psalms, the *Gloria in Excelsis*, the epistle and gospel

for the day, the creed, &c (2) The consecration of the bread and wine (3) The communion (4) The *post communio*, which consists of a few more prayers, and of the blessing which the priest gives, turning toward the congregation —*High mass*, a mass performed on festivals and other solemn occasions, by a priest or prelate, attended by a deacon and subdeacon On such occasions the mass, or parts of it, are sung by a choir, accompanied by the organ and other musical instruments —*Low mass*, the ordinary mass performed by the priest, assisted by one altar servant only

MASS BOOK, *n* The missal or Roman Catholic service book

MASSETERIC, } *a* Belonging to the
MASSETERINE, } masseter, applied to a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve

MASS HOUSE, *n* A name formerly given to a Roman Catholic place of worship

MASSILIA, *n* [From *Marseilles*] A small planet or asteroid revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered September 20, 1852, by M Chacornac

MASS MEETING, *n* A large or general meeting called for some specific purpose [*American*]

MASS PRIEST, *n* A name formerly given to a Roman Catholic priest

MASSUELLE,† *n* [Fr] A heavy mace or club, used by soldiers during the time of the Crusades Also written *Masuel*

MAST, *v t* To fix masts, to supply with a mast or masts, as, to *mast* a ship

MAST COAT, *n* See COAT in this *Supp*

MASTED, *pp* or *a* Having masts, as, a three *masted* vessel

MASTER, *n* [add] *Masters of the common law courts* There are five masters on the plea side of each of the courts of queen's bench and exchequer and also in the common pleas Their duties are to tax costs compute damages, and attend the judges in court *Master of the crown office*, the queen's coroner and attorney in the criminal department of the court of queen's bench [See CROWN-OFFICE in this *Supp*]—*Master of the faculties*, an officer under the archbishop who grants licenses, dispensations, &c —*Master of the Temple*, the chief ecclesiastical minister of the Temple church, London

MASTER, *v t* [add] To make one's self master of, as, to *master* a science

MASTER, *a* Belonging to a master, chief principal

MASTERFULLY, *adv* In an imperious manner [*Rare*]

MASTER-KEY, *n* [add] In a *figurative* sense, a general clue to lead out of many difficulties

MASTER MASON, *n* A superior or head mason.

MASTER PASSION, *n* A predominant passion

MASTER SPIRIT, *n* A predominant mind

MASTER-SPRING, *n* The spring which sets in motion, or regulates the whole work or machine

MASTER-WORKMAN, *n* The head or chief workman

MAST-HEAD, *n* The top of the mast of a ship

MAST-HEAD, *v t* In the *royal navy*, to send a person to the top of a mast, there to remain for a time, specified or unspecified, as a punishment *Mast-heading* is most usually inflicted on young midshipmen, for some venial transgression

MAST-HOUSE, } *n* A place
MASTING-HOUSE, } where masts, &c, are deposited —2 A building furnished with apparatus for fixing vessels' masts, as, the *masting-house* at the East India docks, Blackwall, is a conspicuous object seen from the Thames

MASTIC, } *n* [add] Barbary mastic
MASTICH, } is obtained from the *Pistacia atlantica*, which grows in the north of Africa and the Levant

MASTIC, *a* Gummy, adhesive as gum

MASTIC, *n* instead of MASTIC

MASTICH, *n* See MASTIC

MASTICH HERB } *n* The *Thymus*
HERB MASTICH, } *mastichina*, a plant which grows in Spain It is a low shrubby plant, and has a strong agreeable smell, like mastic

MASTICH-TREE, *n* The *Pistacia lentiscus* [See MASTIC]

MASTICIC ACID, *n* That part of mastic which is soluble in alcohol

MASTICINE, *n* A substance which remains on dissolving mastic in alcohol It amounts to about a fifth of the mastic employed and has, while moist all the characters of caoutchouc, but becomes brittle when dried

MASTICK *a* Masticatory [*Shak*]

MASTIFF BATS, *n* The species of Molossus a genus of New World bats, are so named from their heads resembling those of the mastiff dog

MASTIGOPHOROUS, *n* [Gr μαστιγοφορος] Carrying a wand, scourge or whip

MASTING *ppr* or *a* Fixing or supplying masts, as, he thinks of *masting* that barge

MASTITIS *n* [Gr μαστος the breast, and ιτις which implies inflammation] Phlegmonous inflammation of the breast of women

MASTODONSAURUS, *n* A gigantic extinct saurian found in alum slate

MASTODYNIA, *n* [Gr μαστος the breast and οδυνη pain] Pain of the breasts in women

MASTOID, *a* [add] *Mastoid foramen*, a hole in the temporal bone of the skull, by the side of the mastoid process —*Mastoid muscle*, a muscle of the neck inserted into the mastoid process

MASULA BOAT, *n* See CHELINGUE in this *Supp*

MAT, } *n* [Perhaps contraction of
MATT, } *matter*] In *copper smelting*, the alloy of copper, tin, iron, &c, otherwise called *white metal*

MAT, *v i* To grow thick together, to become matted

MATAMATA, *n* A curious South American tortoise with a small carapace and exposed head and feet. Its carapace is covered with eminences, and its body is curiously fimbriated It is the *Chelys fimoria*

MATCH, *n* [add] *To prime match*, is to prepare the match so as to be easily ignitible, by putting on the end of it some wet bruised powder, made into a sort of paste

MATCHABLENESS, *n* Quality of being matchable, correspondence [*B Johnson*]

MATCH'-BOX,† *n* A tin box in which light was carried by a musqueteer, before the use of the flint

MATCH-CLOTH, *n* A coarse woollen cloth for the Indian trade [*American*]

MATCH'-CORD, *n* A line composed of matches

MATCHING OF WINE CASKS, *n* A mode of purifying casks for wines, &c, by burning sulphur-matches in them, in order to preserve the liquor from becoming vapid.

MATCHLESSE,† *a* Not paired, not alike [*Spenser*]

MATCH-TUBS, *n* In *ships of-war*, tubs having a cover perforated with holes, in which lighted matches are kept inverted, and in which there is water to extinguish sparks that may fall from the match

MATE,† *v t* [Sax *mætan*, to dream] To make insensate, to stupify, to astound or astonish, to appal [*Shak*]

MATE,† *v i* To be insensate

MATE *v t* [add] To distress, to render sorrowful [*Spenser*]

MATE,† *pp* of *Mate* Dejected, crushed, struck dead [*Chaucer*]

MATED,† *pp* Confounded, made senseless, dismayed [*Shak*]

MATER ACETI, *n* [L] Mother of vinegar, a mould plant which appears on the surface of vinegar, forming thereon a thick leather like coat It belongs to the genus Mycoderma

MATERIAL, *a* [add] *Material evidence*, in *law*, any testimony which is necessary in support of, though it do not go to the entire cause of action

MATERIAL FOOL, *n* A fool with matter in him

MATERIALISTIC, } *a* Relating
MATERIALISTICAL, } to, or partaking of materialism

MATERIA MEDICA *n* See after MATER

MATERIEL *n* [add] That in a complex system which constitutes the materials or instruments employed as the baggage, munitions, provisions, &c, of an army, in distinction from the *personnel* or the men or the buildings, libraries, and apparatus of a college, in distinction from its officers

MATERNALLY, *adv* In a motherly manner

MATICINE *n* A bitter principle obtained from the plant matico

MATICO, *n* The Peruvian name of the *Artanthe salviæfolia* of Miguel, an astringent plant belonging to the nat order Piperaceæ In Peru it has long enjoyed a high reputation for its styptic properties, and it has been recently introduced into this country The tincture and cold water extract have been employed to arrest hæmorrhages, and to check other discharges, such as the profuse expectoration, and also the night sweats of consumptive patients The powdered leaves are given both internally and applied externally

MATIERE † } *n* Matter [*Chaucer*]
MATERE † }

MATRICULA, *n* [L] A matriculation book, a register of the admission of officers and persons entered into any body or society

MATRICULATE, *a* Matriculated, admitted, enrolled

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES, *n* In *law*, injuries respecting the rights of marriage, which form a branch of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction

MATRIMONIAL CROWN, *n* In *Scots law*, a grant by which the husband of the Scottish queen acquired the right to assume the title of king, to have his name stamped upon the coin, and to sign all public instruments together with the queen

MA'TRON, instead of MA'TRON
MA'TRONAGE, instead of MA'TRONAGE
MA'TRONAL, instead of MA'TRONAL
MA'TRONHOOD, instead of MA'TRONHOOD
MA'TRONIZE, instead of MA'TRONIZE
MA'TRONIZED, instead of MA'TRONIZED
MA'TRONIZING, instead of MAT-RONIZING
MA'TRON-LIKE, instead of MA'TRONLIKE
MA'TRONLY, instead of MA'TRONLY
MATTE, *n* (mat) Crude black copper ore, reduced but not refined from sulphur, &c —2 (mat te) Paraguay tea [*See* MATE]
MAT'TER, *v i* [add] To care, to concern one's self [*Locke*]
MAT'TER-OF-FACT, *n* A reality as distinguished from what is fanciful, hypothetical, or hyperbolical —As an *adjective* treating of facts or realities *Matter-of-fact man*, a grave and precise narrator, remarker, or inquirer, one who sticks to the matter of any fact, and never wanders beyond realities
MAT'TING, *n* [add] A texture composed of rushes, flags, grass, straw, hemp, &c, used in packing various articles, and also for covering the floors of passages, lobbies, &c, and for door mats —In *ships*, a texture made of strands of old rope or of spun yarn, beaten flat and interwoven, used to prevent chafing
MAU'KIN, } *n* A hare [*Scotch*]
MAW'KIN, }
MAUL, *n* [add] *Top maul*, among *seamen*, a large hammer with an iron handle, used in the tops for unfidding top masts
MAUL, *n* [add] In *ships*, large iron hammers are called *mauls*, and are used for various purposes, as for driving bolts, treenails, &c
MAU'MET,† *n* [*See* MAWMET] An idol [*Chaucer*]
MAU'METRIE,† *n* The religion of Mahomet, idolatry [*Chaucer*]
MAUN, Must [*Scotch*]
MAUN'DER, *v i* To talk incoherently or idly [*Scotch*]
MAUN'DERING, *ppr* Palavering, talking idly [*Scotch*]
MAUN'NA, Must not [*Scotch*]
MAUT, *n* Malt [*Scotch*]
MAV'IS,† *n plur* [Fr] Supposed to be a mistake for *muis* The Paris *muid* is a measure for corn, containing something more than five quarters English. [*Chaucer*]
MAW, *v t* To mow [*Scotch*]
MAWL,† *n* The maw, the stomach [*Chaucer*]
MAW'KIN *See* MALKIN
MAWN, *pp* Mowed [*Scotch*]
MAW'SKIN, *n* The stomach of a calf prepared for making cheese, rennet [*Local*]
MAW'-WORM, *n* [add] The *Ascaris vermicularis*, which infests the *rectum* and occasionally visits the *maw* or stomach
MAXIL'LIPED, *n* [L *maxilla*, a jaw, and *pes*, foot] Jaw foot, a term applied to the short foot like appendages that cover the mouth in a crab, lobster, or other allied animal
MAXILLŌ'ZA, *n* [L *maxilla*, a jaw] A group of crustaceous animals, in which the mouth is furnished with jaws, as the crab, lobster, &c
MAX'IMIST, *n* One who deals in maxims
MAX'IMIZE, *v t* To increase to the highest degree [*Rare*]
MAX'IMUM, *a* Greatest, as, the *maximum* velocity
MAY'BE, } *adv* Perhaps, it may be
MAY'BIE, } [*Scotch*]
MAY'-BEETLE, *n* A name of the cockchafer
MAY' BIRD, *n* The name given in Jamaica to a fine song bird the *Turdus mustelinus*, very sober plumaged, like our song thrush It visits the island in the month of May A species of cuckoo also receives the same name (*Coccyzus americanus*)
MAYD'ENHEDE,† *n* Maidenhood, virginity [*Chaucer*]
MAY'-FLY, *n* [add] The *Sialis lutaria*, a neuropterous insect produced during the spring months in large numbers It is of a dull brown, and may be found on walls or palings near water The *Ephemera vulgata*, another neuropterous insect, is also sometimes so called
MAY'HAP, *adv* Peradventure, it may happen [*Scotch*]
MAY'HEM, *n* In *law*, the deprivation of a member proper for defence in fight [*See* MAIM]
MAY'OR, *n* [add] *Mayors of corporations* are justices of the peace *pro tempore*, and continue such for a year after going out of office
MAY' QUEEN, *n* A young female crowned with flowers as queen at the celebration of May day.
MAZ'ED,† *pp* Amazed [*Scotch*]
MEAD'OW, *n* [add] Land unploughed, green with natural grass, variegated with flowers somewhat moist, and annually mown for hay —In *America* the word is applied particularly to the low ground on the banks of rivers, consisting of a rich mould or an alluvial soil, whether grass land, pasture, tillage, or woodland, but the word in America does not necessarily imply wet land The word is also applied to other low or flat lands particularly lands appropriated to the culture of grass
MEAD'OW CLOVER, *n* A plant, the *Trifolium medium*, which grows in dry pastures and thickets
MEAD'OW CROWFOOT, *n* A plant, the *Ranunculus bulbosus*, called also *butter cups* *R acris* is called *upright meadow crowfoot*
MEAD'OWER, *n* One who waters meadows, lands to increase or preserve their verdure
MEAD'OW FOX'TAIL, *n* A plant, the *Alopecurus pratensis*
MEAD'OW GERANIUM, *n* A plant, the *Geranium pratense*, called also *meadow crane's bill*
MEAD'OW-PINK, *n* A plant, the *Dianthus armeria*
MEAL'-MONGER, *n* One who deals in meal
MEAL' MOTH, *n* A lepidopterous insect, the *Pyralis farinalis*, the larva of which infest meal
MEAL' RENT, *n* A rent paid in meal
MEAL'-WORM, *n* A grub found in meal, and in the refuse of bakehouses These grubs are the larva of beetles, the *Tenebrio molitor* and *T obscurus*
MEAL'Y BUG, *n* A species of Coccus (*C adonidum*), covered with a white powdery substance. It is often found on the trunks of vines and other hot-house plants
MEAN, *a* [add] *Mean sun*, in *astr*, an imaginary sun, supposed to describe the equator with an equable motion, in the same period in which the real sun appears to describe the ecliptic with an unequable motion The time in which an imaginary sun so moving in the equator, would perform one of its apparent diurnal revolutions, is called a *mean solar day*, and *true* or *mean time*, is that which would be indicated by an imaginary sun moving as above supposed, and *mean moon*, the time in which such a sun would be on the meridian True or mean time is also indicated by a time keeper, regulated to go twenty four hours in a mean solar day, and mean noon, the instant when such a time-keeper indicates twelve o'clock [*See* DAY] *Mean moon*, an imaginary moon, supposed to move with an equable motion in the equator or ecliptic, as required, and in the same period as that in which the real moon performs a revolution in her orbit with an unequable motion — *Kalendar moon*, another fictitious moon employed for regulating the finding of Easter This moon is generally a day or more distant from the mean moon *Mean anomaly of a planet*, its angular distance from the aphelion or perihelion, supposing the planet to revolve in a circle with its mean velocity *Mean conjunction* or *opposition*, the mean place of the sun, when in conjunction with, or opposition to the mean place of the moon in the ecliptic
MEAN, *n* [add] In *music*, a tenor or intermediate part [*Shak*]
MEAN, } *v i* or *t* To make lamentation, to moan, to bemoan
MENE, } [*Scotch*]
MEAN, } *n* Moan, lamentation
MENE, } [*Scotch*]
MEAN'DER, *n* In *ornaments*, a pattern in undulating or zigzag pattern in which the bricks of a building used

Meander

sometimes to be arranged, also a decorative border met with on dresses and vases
MEANE,† *n* for MIEN [*Spenser*]
MEANE'LICHE,† *a* [Sax] Moderate [*Chaucer*]
MEAN'ING, *ppr* [add] As an *adj* significant, as, a *meaning* look
MEAN'INGLY, *adv* Significantly, intendingly
MEANS, *n plur* Resources or income, instrument for gaining an end [*See* MEAN]—In *Shakspeare*, tenors intermediate voices, as, *means* and basses
MEAN TIME, } *See* under the noun
MEAN WHILE, } MEAN
MEAR,† *n* A boundary [*See* MERE]
MEAR,† *v t* *See* MERE
MEAR, }
MEER, } *n* A mare [*Scotch*]
MEIR, }
MEARE,† *v t* *See* MERE
MEARL,† *n* [*See* MERE] A limit or boundary [*Spenser*]
MEARS'MAN, } *n* One who points
MERES'MAN, } out boundaries [*Obs* or *local*]
MEA'SLE,† *v t* To infect with measles
MEA'SLEDNESS, *n* State of being measly
MEAS'URE, *n* [add] *Measures*, grave dances [*Shak*]

MEAS'URE, *v. t.* (mezh'ur.) [add.] To equal in dimension.

An ell and three quarters will not *measure* her from hip to hip. *Shak*

MEAS'URED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Limited or restricted; as, in no *measured* terms.

MEAS'URER, } *n.* An officer in the **MET'ER**, } city of London, who measured woollen cloths, coals, &c. [*See* ALNAGER.]

MEAS'URING, *ppr.* or *a* [add.] Used in measuring; as, a *measuring* rod or line.—*Measuring-money*, a duty which some persons exacted, by letters-patent, for every piece of cloth made, besides alnage. It is now abolished.

MEAT'-FLY, *n.* A fly which deposits its eggs on meat; the name is particularly given to the *Musca vomitoria*, a blue-bodied species, which abounds in the summer.

MEB'LES,† *n. pl.* [Fr. *meubles*] Movable goods. [*Chaucer.*]

MECHAN'IC, } *a.* [add] Noting **MECHAN'ICAL**, } action or performance, without design or reflection, from the mere force of habit.—*Mechanical solution of a problem*, a solution by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of other instruments than the ruler and compasses. In *pure geometry*, the constructions are required to be effected by means of straight lines and circles only; but the ancient geometers soon discovered that there were many problems, such as the duplication of the cube and the trisection of an angle, which required the aid of other instruments, and such solutions were distinguished from the strictly geometrical ones by the term *mechanical*.—*Mechanical theory*, in *med.*, that system by which all diseases were attributed principally to *lentor*, or morbid viscidity of the blood; and hence, such medicines were employed as were supposed to promote mechanical force; thus, mercury was supposed to act by its specific gravity.

MECHAN'ICS, *n.* [add.] The science of motion and its causes. It consists thus of two parts; the first takes account of the motions produced independently of the causes, and the other is concerned with the causes of motion. The former is denominated *kinematics*, and the latter, which treats of the motions in relation to the forces producing them, forms that branch of the subject to which the term *mechanics* strictly applies.—*Rational mechanics*, that branch of mechanics which treats of the theory of motion.

MECHAN'ICS' INSTITUTE, instead of **MECHANICS' INSTITUTE**.

MECH'ANISM, *n.* [add.] This term is employed to denote the parts collectively of a machine considered as governing the relations of motion. It is accordingly said that the mechanism is good or bad when the machine is well or ill contrived. The term is also used to designate a machine composed of several moving parts. A clock is thus called a piece of mechanism.

MECH'ANIZE, *v. t.* To subject to contrivance, art, or skill; to form by contrivance or design; to form mechanically.

MECH'ANIZED, *pp.* Made by art, design, or skill.

MECH'ANIZING, *ppr.* Forming by art or skill.

MECHANOGRAPH'IC, *a.* Treating of mechanics. [*Rar. us.*]

MECONOP'SIS, *n.* A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Papaveraceæ, and formerly referred to the genus Papaver. One species, the *M. cambrica*, or Welsh poppy, is a native of Great Britain, but of rare occurrence. It is an ornamental plant, with yellow fugacious flowers.

MED'ALLET, *n.* A small medal, not intended for general circulation.

MED'ALLIST, *n.* [add.] One who has gained a medal, as the reward of merit.

MED'DLE, *v. i.* [add] To mingle. [*Shak.*]

MEDE,† *n.* Meed; reward. [*Chaucer.*]

MEDE,† *n.* A meadow. [*Chaucer.*]

MEDE,† } *n* [G. *meth.*] Mead; a fer-
METHE,† } mented liquor. [*See*
METH,† } MEAD.] [*Chaucer.*]

ME'DIA, *n. plur.* *See* MEDIUM.

MEDIÆ'VAL, *n.* One belonging to the middle ages.

ME'DIALS, *n.* In *Greek grammar*, a name given to the three letters, β, γ, δ (*b*, *g*, *d*), as being intermediate in sound between the smooth letters π, κ, τ (*p*, *k*, *t*), and the aspirates φ, χ, θ (*ph*, *ch*, *th*)

ME'DIAN, *a.* [*L. medianus*] Situated in the middle; an epithet applied by anatomists to parts, from their situation between other parts. The *median* line is a vertical line, supposed to divide the body longitudinally into two equal parts.

ME'DIATE, *a.* [add] Effected by the intervention of a medium; as, the *mediate* perception of the agreement or disagreement between two ideas. [*Locke*]

ME'DIATIZE, *v t* To annex a small state, governed by a sovereign prince, to a larger one, yet allowing the ruler of the small state to retain his princely rank, rights, and privileges. [*See* MEDIATISATION]

MEDIATO'RIALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a mediator.

ME'DIATRESS, or **MEDIA'TRESS**.

ME'DIATRIX, or **MEDIA'TRIX**.

MEDICA'GO, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. The species, which are numerous, are herbs or shrubs, with trifoliate leaves, many-flowered peduncles, and curiously-curved or spirally-twisted fruits. *M sativa*, lucerne, is found wild in England and Scotland, and is commonly cultivated in the fields of Europe. *M lupulina*, black medick or black nonsuch, grows in meadows, pastures, and waste grounds, and affords excellent fodder for sheep. *M. arborea*, tree medick, is a villous shrubby plant, a native of the south of Europe.

MED'ICAL JURISPRUDENCE, *n* *See* MEDICAL in *Dict.*, and FORENSIC MEDICINE in this *Supp.*

MEDI'NO, *n.* In *Egypt*, the fortieth part of a piastre; a para. [*See* MEDIN.]

ME'DIOCRE, *n.* One of middling quality, talents, or merit; a mediocrist.

MED'ITATIVELY, *adv.* With meditation.

MED'ITATIVENESS, *n.* Quality of being meditative; state of being meditative.

MEDITUL'LIUM, *n.* [*L. medius.*] The cellular tissue of the bones of the skull; synonymous with *diploe*.

MED'LE,† *v. t.* or *i.* [*See* MEDDLE.] To mix. [*Chaucer.*]

MED'LED,† *pp.* [*See* MEDLE, MELL] Mixed; mingled. [*Spenser.*]

MED'LEE,† *a.* [*See* MEDLEY.] Of a mixed stuff or colour; as, a *medlee* coat. [*Chaucer.*]

MED'LING,† *ppr.* Mixing; mingling; [*Spenser.*]

MEDOC', *n.* An excellent red French wine.

MEDUL'LA, *n.* [add.] *Medulla oblongata*, the upper enlarged portion of the spinal cord.—*Medulla spinalis*, the spinal marrow or cord.

MEDU'SA'S-HEAD, *n.* A name sometimes applied to those species of star-fish which have the rays very much branched, as in the genus Euryale.—In *bot.*, the plant *Euphorbia caput-medusæ*.

MEDU'SIDÆ, *n.* The sea-nettles, a family of acalephans.

MEED, *n.* [add.] Merit or desert. [*Shak*]

MEEK'-SPIRITED, *a.* Having a meek spirit; gentle. [*Psalms.*]

MEERE,† *a.* [*See* MERE.] Absolute; entire. [*Spenser.*]

MEET, *a.* [add.] *Meet with*, even with. [*Shak.*]

MEET, *n.* A meeting of huntsmen for coursing.

MEET'EN, *v t.* To make meet or fit; to prepare.

MEET'ING, *n.* [add.] In *England*, a conventicle; an assembly of Dissenters.—In the *United States*, an assembly for public worship generally.

MEET'ING-HOUSE, *n.* [add] In *England*, a house of public worship for Dissenters, as distinguished from a church.

MEGACHI'LE, *n.* [Gr. μεγας, great, and χειλος, a lip.] A genus of bees, popularly called *leaf-cutters*, from their habit of cutting off pieces of the leaves of the rose, elm, and other trees, and using them in the construction of their nests. One species, *M. willughbiella*, is called the *willow-bee*, because it frequently constructs its cells in willow-trees; the males have generally dilated tarsi. There are many exotic species of this genus.

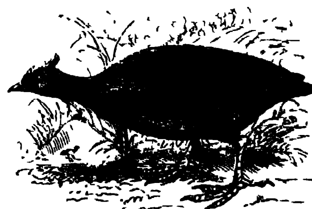
MEGALON'YX, instead of **MEGAL'ONYX**.

MEGALOP'SYCHY, *n.* [Gr. μεγας, and ψυχη, the soul.] Magnanimity, greatness of soul. [*Rare.*]

MEGALOP'TERANS, *n.* [Gr. μεγας, and πτερον, a wing] A family of neuropterous insects, characterized by their large wings horizontally folded.

MEGALO'TIS, *n.* [Gr. μεγας, and ους, ωτος, an ear.] The fennec, a genus of African mammalia, characterized by the large size of their ears. They belong to the digitigrade carnivora, and are closely allied to the dog.

MEGAPO'DIUS, *n.* A genus of rasorial birds, with large feet. The jungle-fowl, or *M. tumulus* of Gould, is a large bird of Australia, of singular habits, so called from erecting considerable mounds, instead of nests, for incubation. These *megapodian mounds* are very abundant in the islands about

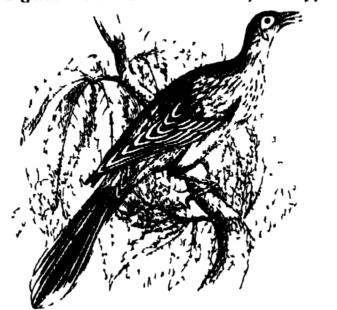


Jungle-fowl, *Megapodius tumulus*.

Endeavour Strait and round Cape York, as well as on the neighbouring mainland.

MEGAS'TOMA, *n.* [Gr. μεγας, great, and στομα, a mouth.] A genus of birds, be-

longing to the Tyranninæ, or tyrant-shrikes.—Also, a genus of univalve shells, with a large aperture.
MEGATHE'ROIDS, *n.* A family of extinct mammiferous quadrupeds, including the megatherium.
MEG DORTS, *n.* Saucy Meg; a saucy wench. [*Scotch.*]
MEG'LIP, *n.* A colour for painting in imitation of oak.
MEIBO'MIAN, *a.* In *anat.*, noting the small glands lying under the inner membrane of the eyelids, first described by *Meibomius*.
MEIK'LE, } *a.* Much; great; large; big;
MIK LE, } pre-eminent. [*Scotch.*]
MEI NIE,† } *n.* [*See* MANY.] Household
MEY'NE,† } attendants, an army [*Chaucer.*]
MEINT,† *pp.* of *Menge* or *Minge* Mixed; mingled. [*Chaucer.*]
MEITHS, } *n.* Maggots; eggs of the
MEATHS, } blow-fly upon meat [*Scotch.*]
MEITHS, } *n.* Marks; signs; landmarks
MEETHS, } or boundaries.
MÊKE,† *a* Meek; humble. [*Chaucer.*]
MÊKE,† *v i.* To become meek. [*Chaucer.*]
MELANDRY IDÆ, *n.* [Gr. μέλας, black, and δρῦς, an oak, or other tree resembling it.] A family of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Heteromera, specially distinguished by the large size of the three terminal joints of the maxillary palpi. These insects chiefly reside beneath the bark of trees. One species (*M. caraboides*) is found in this country.
MELA NIA, *n.* A genus of fluviatile, testaceous molluscs. The name is derived from the black colour of the species.
MELANOCH ROITE, *n.* [Gr. μέλας, black, and χροα, colour.] A native chromate of lead.
MELANOP SIS, *n.* A genus of fresh-water, testaceous, turbinated molluscs.
MELANO SIS, instead of MELAN-OS'IS.
MELANOTAN'NIC ACID, *n.* A black substance (μέλας, black), obtained by the action of excess of potash upon tannic or gallic acid.
MELANOT'IC, *a.* Relating to melanosis.
ME'LAS, *n.* [Gr.] An endemial disease of Arabia, characterized by dark or black spots on the skin.
MELASO'MA, *n.* A very extensive group of heteromerous coleoptera, so called from the black colour of the species. It contains three large families, Pimeliidæ, Blapsidæ, and Tenebrionidæ.
MELAS'TOMA, *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Melastomaceæ. The species are shrubs, usually covered with harsh hairs; the flowers are large, white, rose-coloured, or purple. The leaves of *M. malabathricum*, an East Indian species, are used by the natives where it grows, as a remedy in diarrhœa, dysentery, and mucous discharges.
MEL DER, *n.* The quantity of meal ground at one time. [*Scotch.*]
MÊLES,† *n. plur.* Meals; dinners, &c. [*Chaucer.*]
MÊLE'-TIDE,† *n.* Dinner-time. [*Chaucer.*]
MEL'IC, *a.* [Gr. μελικος] Relating to song; lyric.
MEL'ICA, *n.* A genus of grasses. [*See* MELICK.]
MELICE'RIS, *n.* [Gr. μέλι, honey, and κηρος, wax.] An encysted tumour, the contents of which resemble wax or honey in consistence.
MELILO'TUS, *n.* An extensive genus of herbaceous plants, differing from trifolium by having racemose flowers; nat. order Leguminosæ; suborder Papilionaceæ. [*See* MELILOT.]
ME LIORATER, *n.* One who meliorates.
MELIPH'AGA, *n.* The honey-eaters, a genus of tenuirostral birds, the type



Honey eater, *Meliphaga carunculata*

of the family Meliphagidæ. The species abound in Australia, and live chiefly on the juices and nectar of flowers.
MELIS SA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Labiatæ. All the species are known by the name of *balms*. *M. officinalis*, common balm, is a British species. It is frequently used in infusion, under the name of *balm-tea*, as a common drink in fevers.
MELITÆ A, *n.* A genus of butterflies, belonging to the family Nymphalidæ, and distinguished by their antennæ, which have a wide flat club. There are several British species known by the name of *fritillaries*.
MELL, *n.* A maul or wooden mallet [*Scotch.*]
MELL, *v. i.* To intermeddle; to be in a state of intimacy; to join in battle.—As a *verb active*, to mix; to interpose. [*Scotch.*]
MELLAVO SA, *n.* The Bergamot orange, *Citrus bergamia*. [*See* BERGAMOT.]
MELLE,† *v. i.* [*See* MELL.] To mix; to meddle. [*Chaucer.*]
MELLE, for MILLE, or MILL [*Chaucer.*]
MEL'LIC, *a. See* MELLITIC.
MELLIF ERA, *n.* A very extensive group of aculeated hymenoptera, comprising the various species of bees, which may be considered as the types of the order which is so named, from the honey-collecting habits of the various species.
MELLIF'LUENTLY, } *adv.* Smoothly;
MELLIF'LOUSLY, } flowingly.
MELLI'GO, *n.* [L.] Honey-dew,—*which see.*
MELLIL'OQUENT, *a.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey, and *loquor*, to speak.] Speaking sweetly. [*Rar. us.*]
MELL'ING,† *ppr.* Meddling. [*Spenser.*]
MEL'ODIZED, *pp.* Rendered harmonious.
MEL'ODIZING, *ppr.* Rendering harmonious.
MELODRAM'ATIST, *n.* One who is versed in melodramas, or who prepares them.
MEL'ODY, *n.* [add.] The particular air or tune of a musical piece.
ME'LOE, *n.* The May-beetle, or oil-beetle, a genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Cantharidæ. It consists of those apterous species which have the body large and distended, with the elytra short, oval, and lapping over each other at the base of the suture. When alarmed these insects emit from the joints of the legs an oily yellowish liquor, whence they have obtained the name of *oil-beetles*. In some parts of Spain they are used instead of the blister-fly, or are mixed with it. The preparatory states of the different species are not yet quite clearly ascertained; a curious little parasite found on bees is believed to be one of them.
MELOLON'THA, *n.* A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of which the common cock-chaffer, *Melolontha vulgaris*, is an example. The grub of this species lives for two or three years, and is often very destructive.
MELOLON THIDÆ, MELOLON'-THIDANS, instead of MELON'-THIDÆ, MELON'THIDANS, and *Melolontha*, instead of *Melontha*.
MELOPŒ'IA, *n.* (melopē-ya.) [Gr. μελοποιια] The art of melody.
MELPOM'ENE, *n.* [Gr. the name of one of the muses.] A small planet or asteroid, revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered June 24, 1852, by Professor Hind.
MEL'TITH, *n.* A meal. [*Scotch*]
MELUSINE, *n.* [Fr.] In the *medieval mythology of France* a beautiful nymph or fairy.
MEL'VIE, *v. t.* To soil with meal. [*Scotch.*]
MELY'RIS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Pentamera, and constituting the family Melyridæ in the system of Latreille. These insects are ordinarily found upon flowers; they are generally of small size, and very gaily coloured. Most of the species are natives of Africa.
MEMBRA CIDÆ, *n.* The tree-hoppers, a family of homopterous insects, which possess the faculty of leaping, some of them to the distance of five or six feet. Some of them are found on the limbs of trees, and others on the stems of plants. This is an extensive family of insects, of the most bizarre forms. They abound in South America.
MEM BRANE, *n.* [add.] *Investing membrane*, the first layer of cells which assumes a distinctly membranous form upon the surface of the cicatricula of the ovum. It was formerly called the serous layer of the germinal membrane.
MEMBRANIF'EROUS, *a.* Having or producing membranes.
MEMBRANOL'OGY, *n.* [L. *membrana*, and Gr. λογος, discourse.] The science of the membranes. [*Rar. us.*]
MEM'NON, *n.* [Gr. Μεμνων.] A celebrated Egyptian statue, supposed to have the property of emitting a harp-like sound at sunrise.
MEM'OIR, *n.* [add.] Pronounced mem'-war; sometimes written *Memoir'*, and pronounced memöir'.
MEM'OIRIST, or MEMÖIR'IST.
MEM'ORABLENESS, *n.* Quality of being memorable.
MEMORAN'DUM-BOOK, *n.* A book in which matters are recorded to assist the memory.
MEMO'RIAL, *n.* [add.] In *law*, that which contains the particulars of a deed, &c., and is the instrument registered, as in the case of an annuity, which must be registered.
MEMO'RIA TECH'NICA, *n.* [L.]

Literally, technical memory, artificial memory, a method of assisting the memory by certain contrivances, mnemonics,—*which see*

MEM'ORIE,† *n* [*See* MEMORY] Remembrance —*To be drawn to memorie*, to be recorded [*Chaucer*]

MEM'ORIE,† *v t* To remember [*Chaucer*]

MEM'ORIES,† *n plur* [*See* MEMORY] Acts or ceremonies in remembrance of, obsequies [*Spenser*]

MEMOR'ITER, *adv* [L] From memory, by heart

MEM'ORY, *n* [add] *Time of memory*, in *law* the time of the commencement of legal memory, which, according to ancient statute was the first year of Richard I Hence, in prescriptions regarding tithes, rents, and services, it is essential that the usage of the thing claimed should have been, time out of mind, continuous and peaceable, that is, there must be no evidence of non usage or of interruption inconsistent with the claim, and of a date subsequent to the first year of Richard I

MEN, *v t* or *i* To mend [*Scotch*]

MENACH'ANITE instead of MEN ACHANITE

MENAGE, *n* (men azh), instead of MENAGE

MENAG'ERIE, *n* (men azh e re)

MENAG'ERY, *n* Same as MENAGERIE

MENDIANTS,† *n plur* [Fr] Mendicants, begging friars [*Chaucer*]

MENDICA'TION *n* The act of begging

MENDOSE *a* [L *mendax* counterfeit] False, spurious

MENDS *n* Amends, atonement revenge [*Scotch*]

MENE† *v t* To mean, to intend [*Chaucer*]

MENE,† *n* [Fr *moyen*] A mean or instrument *Menes*, (*plur*) Means [*Chaucer*]

MENE† *a* Middle [*Chaucer*]

MENGE† *v t* [*See* MINGLE] To mix, to mingle [*Spenser*]

MENHA'DEN, *n* [add] A salt water fish (*Alosa menhaden*) It belongs to the herring tribe, and abounds on the shores of New England, and is much used for manure

MENIAL *n* [add] A person of a servile character or disposition

MENINGEAL, *a* Relating to the meninges

MENINGI'TIS, *n* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain (*meninges*), and spinal marrow

MENISPERM'UM, *n* A genus of plants, the type of the nat order Menispermaceæ As at present constituted, it contains but few species, and these are climbing shrubs, but it formerly contained the Calumba plant, now called *Cocculus palmatus*, the *Cocculus indicus*, now called *Anamirta Cocculus*, and many others

MEN'KAR, *n* A star of the second magnitude, in the head of the southern constellation Cetus, also called α Ceti

MEN'NONITES, } *n* [add] This sect
MEN'NONISTS, } holds several leading doctrines in common with the Anabaptists

MENOLOG'IUM, *n* [L] Same as MENOLOGY,—*which see*

MEN'OPOME, } *n* [Gr μένω, to remain,
MENOPO'MA, } and πῶμα a lid] The great salamander, a genus of aquatic batrachians, which retains the opercular aperture, but not the external gills

MEN'SA ET THO'RO, for MENSA ET TORO

MENSEFUL, } *a* Manly, noble, mo
MENS'FU', } derate, discreet, mannerly, modest [*Scotch*]

MEN'STRUATE, *v i* To discharge the menses

MENSTRUA'TION, *n* The discharge of the menses

MEN'SUAL EQUATION, *n* In *astron*, an apparent monthly displacement of the sun in longitude of a parallactic kind, owing to the real curve actually described by the earth's centre in its monthly orbit about the common centre of gravity of the earth and moon, which is not an exact ellipse, but an undulated curve The greatest amount of this apparent displacement is less than the sun's horizontal parallax, or than 8 6

MENSURABLENESS, *n* Quality of being mensurable

MENT,† *pp* of *Menge* Mixed, mingled [*Spenser*]

MENTAL ALIENATION, *n* Insanity

MENTAL ARITHMETIC, *n* Arithmetical operations performed in the mind without the mechanical aid of pen or pencil

MENTHENE *n* [From *mentha* mint] A liquid hydrocarbon obtained from peppermint oil

MENTICULTURAL *a* [L *mens* the mind and *cultura* culture] Cultivating the mind [*Rare*]

MENTI'TION,† *n* [L *mentitio*] The act of lying a falsehood

MENTONNIERE *n* [Fr] A defence for the under part of the face, and the throat worn in tournaments It was

1 Tilting helmet with Mentonnière attached [illegible] 2 [illegible] the Mentonnière

fastened to the helmet and upper part of the placcate, and generally supplied with a small door on the one side, to admit of breathing freely between the courses

MENYAN'THINE *n* A non azotized compound, obtained from *Menyanthes trifolia* [*See* MENYANTHES]

MEPHI'TIS, *n* A genus of carnivorous animals remarkable for the disagreeable odour which they emit [*See* SKUNK]

MER'CABLE,† *a* That may be sold or bought

MER'CATIVE † *a* Belonging to trade

MER'CATURE,† *n* The practice of buying and selling, commerce

MER'CHANT, *a* Relating to trade or commerce

MER'CHANT-SEAMEN, *n* Seamen employed in merchant ships

MER'CHANT SHIP, *n* A ship engaged in commerce

MER'CHANT-TAILOR, *n* A tailor who furnishes cloths and other materials for the garments which he makes

MERCHE'TA, *n* *Mercheta mulierum* was a compensation, anciently paid in England and Scotland, and, indeed, generally throughout Europe, by inferior tenants to lords, for liberty to dispose of their daughters in marriage The custom has given rise to much discussion, and perhaps Lord Hailes was the first to redeem it from the odious light in which it was represented, It proceeded on the principle that inferior tenants, or *villains*, as they were termed, constituted part of the stock of the lands, and the *mercheta mulierum* was a fine or compensation paid to the superior, for the removal of so much of it According to the *Regiam Majestatem*, the practice had a wider range in Scotland, the *mercheta* being paid for the daughter of an earl or vassal, to the king, as well as a female slave [*Mercheta* has been derived from the Greek, but it is more probably from the Celtic, *mear* and *cead*]

MER'CIAMENT,† *n* Amerciament

MER'CIFIED,† *pp* of *Mercify* Pitied [*Spenser*]

MER'CILESSE,† *a* [*See* MERCILESS] Pitiless, cruel —*Mercilesse despaire*, despair that had no hopes of mercy [*Spenser*]

MERCU'RIAL ERETHISM, *n* An affection arising from the use of mercury, and characterized by irregular action of the heart trembling, &c

MERCURIA'LIS, *n* A genus of plants, nat order Euphorbiaceæ [*See* MERCURY]

MERCU'RIALLY, *adv* In a mercurial manner

MERCU'RIAL RASH, *n* In *med*, a species of eczema, arising from the irritation of mercury

MERCU'RIALS, *n plur* Preparations of mercury

MER'CURY, *n* [add] *Native* or *virgin mercury*, the pure metal found in the form of globules, in cavities of the ores of this metal —*Corneous mercury*, the proto chloride of mercury, called also *mercurial horn ore*

MERED,† *pp* Meted limited [*Shak*]

MERELY, *adv* [add] Entirely, absolutely [*Shak*]

MERE'-RIGHT, *n* In *law*, the right of property

MERES'MAN *See* MEARSMAN

MERE'STONE,† *n* A stone to mark a boundary

MER'GUS, *n* [add] *Mergus merganser*, is the goosander or merganser, which weighs about four pounds The *Mergus serrator* is the buff breasted goosander These birds are met with in great flocks at Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay, &c The *Mergus cucullatus* is the hooded goosander, peculiar to North America

MER'ICARP, *n* [Gr μέρος a part, and καρπός, fruit] In *bot*, a name sometimes given to a half of the fruit of umbelliferous plants The fruits, or what are commonly termed *seeds* in these plants, consist each of two *mericarps*, placed face to face, and separating from a central axis

MER'IMENT,† *n* Merriment; mirth [*Spenser*]

MERIO'NES, *n* A genus of North American rodent mammals *M canadensis* is the Canadian jumping-mouse, remarkable for its extreme agility

MERITORIE,† *a* [Fr] Meritorious [*Chaucer*]

MERITO'RIOUS, *a* [add] Prostitute, hireling [From L *meritorius*] [*B Johnson*]

MERKE † *n* A mark, an image —*All the merke of Adam*, all the images of Adam, all mankind [*Chaucer*]

MERKE,† *a.* [*See* MURKY, MIRK.] Dark. [*Chaucer.*]

MER'KINS,† *n.* Ladies' false hair; applied to a peculiar way in which it was worn in the reign of Charles I.

MER'LION,† *n* A merlin; a species of hawk. [*Chaucer.*]

MER'MAIDS'-HEADS, *n.* A common British sea-egg, the *Spatangus cordatus*, is often so called.

MER'MAN, *n.* The male of the fabled mermaid.

ME'ROCELE, *n.* [add.] [Gr. μηρος, the thigh, and κηλη tumour.]

MEROP'IDANS, MEROP'IDÆ, *n.* A family of insessorial birds, of which the bee-eater (Merops) is the type.

MERORGANIZA'TION, *n.* [Gr μερος, and *organization*] Organization in part, or partial organization.

MER'RY, *n.* The wild red cherry.

MER'RY, *a.* [add] Sarcastical, lavish of ridicule. [*Atterbury.*]

MER'RY-MAKE,† *n.* A festival; a meeting for mirth.

MER'RY-MAKE, *v. i.* To feast; to be joyful.

MER'RY-MAKING, *n* A convivial entertainment; a merry bout or festival.

MERSATO'RES, *n.* The term given by some naturalists to that group of swimming birds which contains the gannets, gulls, and terns, and so called from their plunging into the sea from being on the wing.

MERU'LIDANS, MERU'LIDÆ, *n.* A family of dentirostral perching birds, of which the thrush (Merula) is the type. The term Turdidæ is generally given to this family.

MERVAILLE',† *n* [Fr.] A wonder; a marvel. [*Chaucer.*]

MER'Y,† *a.* Merry; pleasant. [*Chaucer.*]

MESE,† *n* *See* MESSE in this *Supp.*

ME'SEL,† *n* [Fr.] A leper. [*Chaucer.*]

ME'SELRIE† *n.* Leprosy. [*Chaucer.*]

MESEMBRYAN'THEMUM, *n.* Fig-marigold, a genus of plants, nat order Mesembryaceæ. The species are very numerous, most of them natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Many are conspicuous for the beauty of their flowers, which expand in sunshine, and close up in gloomy weather. [*See* MESEMBRYACEÆ.]

MESENTERI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the mesentery.

MES'IAL, *a.* [Gr μεσος, middle.] *Mesial line*, in *anat.*, same as MEDIAN LINE,—*which see* in this *Supp.*

MES'ITE, *n* [Gr. μεσος, middle] A volatile, ethereal liquid, found in pyroxylic spirit, isomeric with acetone. It is supposed to be composed of oxide of methyle and oxide of acetyle.

MES'ITENE, *n.* A volatile liquid yielded by xylite, when distilled with sulphuric acid. It is similar to mesite.

MES'ITYLE, *n.* Same as MESITOLE.

MESI'TYLENE, for **MESI'TYLINE.**

MESMER'ICAL, *a.* Same as MESMERIC.

MES'MERIST, *n* One who practises or believes in mesmerism.

MESMERIZA'TION, *n.* The act of mesmerizing.

MESNAL'ITY, *n.* [*See* MESNE.] A manor held under a superior lord.

MESNAL'TY, *n.* The right of the mesne.

MESNE, *a.* (meen.) [add.] *Action of mesne profits*, an action of trespass, which is brought to recover profits derived from land, whilst the possession of it has been improperly withheld; that is, the yearly value of the premises. It is brought after a judgment for the plaintiff in an action of ejectment which recovered possession of the land.

MES'O. [Gr. μεσος.] A prefix from the Greek, signifying *middle*, or mediate, or that which is situated between others.

MESOCÆ'CUM, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, and L. *cæcum*] That part of the peritoneum which embraces the *cæcum* and its appendages.

MESOGAS'TRIUM, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, and γαστηρ, the belly.] The umbilical region of the abdomen.

MESOLEU'COS, instead of **MESOLEUCYS**

MESOREC'TUM, *n.* [Gr μεσος, and L. *rectum.*] That part of the peritoneum which connects the *rectum* with the front of the *sacrum.*

MESS, *n* [add.] A number of persons who eat together at the same table; a company; a crew; a mass; a set.—*Mess-deck*, in the *navy*, the deck on which a ship's crew mess.—*Mess-kid*, in *ships*, a wooden dish in which the crew's victuals are held when cooked.

MESS, *n.* A mass. [*Scotch.*]

MES'SAGE,† *n.* A messenger. [*Chaucer.*]

MES'SAN, MES'SIN, *n.* A little dog; a country cur. [*Scotch.*]

MESSE,† *n.* [Fr] The service of the mass [*Chaucer.*]

MES'SENGER, *n.* [add] Besides the *messengers* employed under the direction of the secretaries of state, there are other officers distinguished by this appellation, as the *messenger* of the lord-chancellor, privy-council, or exchequer, &c. There are also messengers of the commissioners in bankruptcy, who seize a bankrupt's property, &c.

MESSI'AD, *n.* The modern epic poem of Germany, written by Klopstock, relating to the sufferings and triumphs of the Messiah.

MESSIAN'IC, *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

MES'SIEURS, *n.* [Fr. *plur.* of *Monsieur* or *Mr.*] (mĕss'yĕrz) [add.] Used in English as the plural of *Mr.*

MES'SRS. An abbreviation of *Messieurs.*

MESTE,† *a* *superl* [Sax. *mæst;* Scotch, *maist*] Most. [*Chaucer.*]

MESTEE', *n.* In the *West Indies*, the offspring of a white and a quadroon; written also *Mustee.*

MESTEQUE', *n.* The finest kinds of the cochineal insect are so called in Mexico.

MESTI'ZO, MESTI'NO, *n.* [Sp.] In *Spanish America*, the offspring of a Spaniard or creole, and an American Indian

MES'URABLE,† *a.* [Fr. *See* MEASURABLE.] Moderate. [*Chaucer.*]

MES'URE,† *n.* [Fr.] Moderation. [*Chaucer.*]

MET, *n.* [*See* METE.] A measure of any kind, a bushel; a barrel. [*Scotch*, and *provincial* in *England.*]

METAB'OLA, *n.* [add.] A term applied to those genera of insects which undergo metamorphosis.

METACEN'TRE, *n.* [add.] That point in a floating body in which, when the body is disturbed from the position of equilibrium, the vertical line, passing through the centre of buoyancy, meets the line which, when the body is at rest, passes through the centre of buoyancy and the centre of gravity. In order that the body may float with stability, the position of the metacentre must be above that of the centre of gravity.

METAGAL'LATE, *n.* A salt formed from metagallic acid and a base.

METAGEN'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. μετα, beyond, and *genesis*, from γιγνομαι, to produce.] The changes of form which the representative of a species undergoes in passing from the egg to the perfect or complete state.

METAL'LIC DEPOSITS, *n.* In *geol.*, metallic matters with which the substance of rocks is frequently permeated, in the form of grains, filaments, nodules, plates, or veins, and strata or beds.

METAL'LIC PAPER, *n.* Paper, the surface of which is washed over with a solution of whiting, lime, and size. Writing done with a pewter pencil upon paper prepared in this manner is almost indelible.

METAL'LIC TRACTORS, *n.* Small rods, of different metals, supposed to be efficacious in the cure of certain diseases when drawn over the affected part. The operation was introduced by Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Norwich, Connecticut, United States, and was called *Tractation.* This mode of treating disease has also been called *Perkinism.*

MET'ALLING, *n.* A term applied to the covering of roads generally, and to the filling in material above, below, and between the several stone-blocks and sleepers upon railways, &c.

MET'ALLOID, *a.* Relating to metalloids; like metal; having the form or appearance of a metal.

METALLUR'GIC, *a.* instead of **MET'ALLURGIC.**

METALLUR'GICAL, *a* Same as METALLURGIC.

METAMER'IC, *a.* [Gr. μετα, and μερος, a part.] A term applied to compounds, in which the ultimate elements are the same as in other well-known combinations, but which may be considered to present different arrangements.

METAMORPH'ISM, *n.* In *geol*, the state or quality of being metamorphic.

METAMORPH'IZE, *v. t.* To transform; to metamorphose.

METAMORPH'OSE, *n.* A transformation; metamorphosis.

METAMORPH'OSIC, *a.* Changing the form; transforming.

METAMORPH'OSIS, *n.* [add.] A term employed by Liebig to denote that chemical action by which a given compound is caused, by the presence of a peculiar substance, to resolve itself into two or more compounds; as sugar, by the presence of yeast, into alcohol and carbonic acid.

MET'APHORIST, or **METAPH'ORIST.**

METAPHYS'ICO-THEOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Embracing metaphysics and theology.

METAPH'YSIS, *n.* [Gr. μετα, and φυσις, nature.] Transformation; metamorphosis.

METASTAT'IC, *a.* Relating to metastasis.

METATHET'IC, METATHET'ICAL, *a.* Relating to, or containing transposition.

METE,† *a.* Meet; fitting; convenient; [*Chaucer.*]

METE,† *n.* Meat.—*During the metes space*, during the time of eating. [*Chaucer.*]

METE,† *v. t.* or *i.* To meet. [*Chaucer.*]

METE,† *v. i.* [Sax. *mætan.*] To dream. [*Chaucer.*]

MĔTE′-BORDE,† *n.* An eating-table. [*Chaucer.*]

MĔTE′CORN, *n.* [*See* METE.] A measure or portion of corn given by a lord to customary tenants, as a reward and encouragement for their duties of labour.

MĔTE′GAVEL,† *n.* [Sax. meat-tax.] A tribute or rent paid in victuals.

MĔTE′LY,† *a.* Proportionable; as, a *metely* mouth. [*Chaucer.*]

ME′TEOR, *n.* [add.] In a *figurative* sense, anything that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder.

METEOR′IC STONES, *n.* Aerolites. [*See* AEROLITE.]

ME′TEORISM, *n.* Distension of the abdomen by gas.

METEOR′OLITE, instead of ME′TEOROLITE.

METEOR′OMANCY, instead of METEOROM′ANCY.

METEOR′OSCOPE, instead of METEOROSCOPE.

METH′ODIZER, *n.* One who methodizes.

METHODOL′OĠY, *n.* [Gr. μεθοδος, method, and λογος, discourse.] A discourse concerning method.

ME′THOL, *n.* A liquid produced in the distillation of wood.

ME′THYLE, *n.* Same as METHELL,—*which see.*

METHYL′IC ETHER, *n.* Oxide of methyle, a colourless gas.

ME′TIS, *n.* One of the small planets or asteroids, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Mr. Graham, an Irish astronomer, April 25, 1848. It revolves round the sun in 1345.65 solar days, and is about two and a half times the distance of the earth from the sun.

METON′OMY, instead of MET′ONOMY.

METOPOSCOP′ICAL, *a.* Relating to metoposcopy.

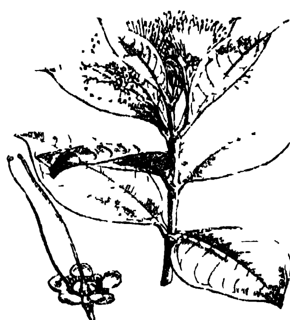
ME′TRE, *n.* *See* METER.

METRI′CIENS,† *n. plur.* Writers in verse. [*Chaucer.*]

MET′RIFIER, *n.* A metrist, a versifier.

ME′TROSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. μητρα, the uterus, and σκοπεω, to observe.] An instrument for examining the *os-uteri.*

METROSIDE′ROS, *n.* [Gr. μητρα, the heart of a tree, and σιδηρος, iron.] A genus of plants, nat. order Myrtaceæ. *M. vera,* true iron-wood, is a tree, a native of Java and Amboyna. Of the wood of this tree the Chinese and Japanese make rudders, anchors, &c., for their ships and boats. The bark is used



Iron-wood, *Metrosideros vera*

in Japan as a remedy in dysentery, diarrhœa, and mucous discharges. *M. polymorpha* grows in the Sandwich Islands, and is said to be the plant from which are made the clubs and other weapons used in warfare by the South Sea Islanders.

METROX′YLON, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Palmaceæ. *M. sagus,* of Rotboll, is the sago-plant. [*See* SAGO.]

METTE,† } *pret.* of *Mete.* Dreamed.
MET,† } [*Chaucer.*]

ME′UM ET TU′UM. [L.] Mine and thine; words used in law for the proper guides of right.

MEV′ABLE,† *a.* Movable. [*Chaucer.*]

MEVE,† *v. t.* To move.

MEWE,† *n.* [*See* MEW.] *In mewe,* in secret. [*Chaucer.*]

MEWES,† *n. plur.* [*See* MEW.] Prisons. [*Spenser.*]

MEW′ET,† *a.* [Fr. *muet.*] Mute.—*In mewet,* dumbly; speaking inwardly. [*Chaucer.*]

MEWS, *n. plur.* The royal stables in London, so called because built where the king's hawks were once *mewed* or confined. [*See* MEW.]

MEX′IEAN, *n.* A native of Mexico.—As an *adjective,* relating to Mexico.

MEYNT,† *pp.* of *Menge.* [*See* MINGE.] Mingled. [*Spenser.*]

MEZ′ZO. Pron. med′zo.

MEZ′ZOTINT, *n.* Same as MEZZOTINTO.

MEZZOTINT′ER, *n.* One who practises mezzotinto engraving.

MI (mē.) The third note in the musical scale, between *re* and *fa.*

MIA′NA-BUG, *n.* A species of tick (*Argas persicus*), said to be very poisonous. It is found at Miana, in Persia, and is reported to attack strangers visiting that place.

MIAR′GYRITE, *n.* A sulphur salt obtained from red silver.

MI′ASCITE, *n.* A columnar variety of bitter-spar intermixed with asbestos, from Miaska in Siberia.

MIASMAT′ICAL, *a.* Same as MIASMATIC.

MIAS′MATIST, *n.* One versed in miasmata.

MIEA′CEOUS, *a.* [add.] *Micaceous rocks,* rocks of which mica is the chief ingredient, as mica-slate and clay slate.—*Micaceous schist,* mica-slate,—*which see.*

MICH, *v. i.* *See* MICHE. [*Spenser.*]

MICK′LE, *a.* *See* MICKLE in this *Supp.*

MIEROEOS′MIC, *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm.—*Microcosmic salt,* of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid, originally obtained from urine. It is much employed as a flux in experiments with the blow-pipe.

MI′ERODON, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, small, and ὀδους, a tooth.] A genus of extinct fishes, belonging to the pycnodont or thick-toothed family, in the system of Agassiz.

MIEROM′ETER, *n.* [add.] Besides the wire-micrometer, there are various other kinds, as the *circular* or *annular micrometer,* the *divided object-glass micrometer,* the *prism-micrometer,* &c.—*Micrometer-screw.* [*See* SCREW.]

MICROPHON′ICS, *n.* The science of augmenting small sounds.

MI′EROSEOPE, *n.* [add.] *Oxyhydrogen microscope.* [*See* under *O.*] *Lucernal microscope.* [*See* under *L* in this *Supp.*]

MI′EROSCOPE, *v. t.* To examine with a microscope. [*Rare.*]

MI′EROSCOPIST, *n.* One versed in microscopy.

MIEROSEOP′IUM, *n.* The Microscope, a modern southern constellation, situated above Grus and Indus, at the junction of Capricornus and Sagittarius. It contains ten stars.

MIEROZOA′RIA, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, and ζωα, small animals.] The name given by De Blainville to the infusory animalcules of the earlier writers. They are distinguished into the Heteropoda and Apoda.

MID, *n.* Middle; midst; as, the *mid* of heaven. [*Rar. us.*]

MID′-AIR, *n.* The middle of the sky.

MI′DAS, *n.* A subgenus of South American monkeys, of a small size, called Ouistitis. The common name for the species of this subgenus is Tamarin.

MI′DAS′S-EAR, *n.* In *zool.*, a species of Auricula, the *A. midæ.*

MID′DEN-EROW, *n.* A name given, in some parts of England, to the common crow.

MID′DLE-DECK, *n.* The deck below the upper or main deck, in a first-rate ship-of-war.

MID′DLE-EPOCH, *n.* In *geol.*, an epoch characterized by the presence of the new red sandstone.

MID′DLE-MAN, *n.* An agent between two parties; a man who has the disposal or sale of goods, or of renting of lands or estates.—In *Ireland, middlemen* are such as take land of the proprietors in large tracts, and then rent it out in small portions to the peasantry, at a greatly enhanced price.

MID′DLE-SIZED, *a.* Being of middle or average size.

MID′-EARTH, *n.* The middle of the earth.

MID′-GALLEY, *n.* The middle of a ship.

MID′GES, *n.* Gnats; Scottish mosquitoes. [*Scotch.*]

MIDG′ET, *n.* The Canadian name for the sand-fly.

MIDST, *prep.* Poetically used for *amidst.*

MID′WIFISH, *a.* Relating to midwifery.

MIEVE,† *v. t.* To move; to agitate. [*Spenser.*]

MIFF, *v. t.* To give a slight offence; to displease. [*Colloquial.*]

MIF′FED, *pp.* or *a.* Slightly offended, displeased. [*Colloquial.*]

MIGHT,† *pp.* of *May.* [*Chaucer.*]

MIGHT′EN,† *pret. plur.* of *May.* [*Chaucer.*]

MIGHT′NA. Might not. [*Scotch.*]

MI′GRANT, *a.* Changing place, migratory.

MIKA′NIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nearly allied to Eupatorium, nat. order Compositæ. *M. officinalis* is a native of Brazil. Its leaves contain a bitter principle, and an aromatic oil, and are used in the same way and for the same diseases as the cascarilla and cinchona barks. *M. guaco,* guaco-plant, is used in South America, both internally and externally, as a remedy against the bites of poisonous serpents. *M. opifera* is used for the same purpose.

MILANESE′, *n. sing.* and *plur.* A native or natives of Milan.

MIL′DEW-MORTIFIEATION, *n.* A gangrenous disease, supposed to arise from the use of grain vitiated by blight or mildew.

MILE, *n.* [add.] *Geographical mile,* the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, or 6079 feet nearly.—*Nautical mile,* a minute of a great circle of the sphere. Its length is the same as that of the geographical mile.

MILE′AĠE, *n.* [add.] In *law*, travelling expenses, which are allowed to witnesses, sheriffs, and bailiffs, according to certain scales of fees, settled by the

masters of the several courts of law and equity.
MILE'-POST, *n.* A post set up to mark the miles.
MILE'SIAN, *n.* From *Miletus*, a city of ancient Greece. The citizens were called *Milesians*; hence the term applied to the Irish, who are said, by certain historians, to be descended from the Milesians.
MILIA'RIA, *n.* [L. *milium*, a millet-seed.] Miliary fever, a disease attended by an eruption resembling millet-seed.
MIL'ITARY COURTS, *n.* The court of chivalry, and courts-martial.
MIL'ITARY FEUDS, *n.* The original feuds, which were in the hands of military men, who performed military duty for their tenures.
MIL'ITARY OFFENCES, *n.* Matters which are cognizable by the courts-martial.
MIL'ITARY STATE, *n.* The soldiery of the kingdom.
MIL'ITARY TESTAMENT, *n.* A nuncupative will, by which a soldier may dispose of his goods, wages, and other personal chattels, without the forms and solemnities which the law requires in other cases.
MILI''TIA-MAN, *n.* One who belongs to the militia.
MILK'-ABSCESS, *n.* A tumour seated in the breast, arising from a redundancy of milk after child-birth.
MILK'-QUARTZ, } *n.* A subspecies of
ROSE-QUARTZ, } rhomboidal quartz, of a milk white or rose-red colour. It occurs in Bavaria, in beds of quartz in granite.
MILK'-SICKNESS, *n.* A malignant spasmodic disease of the Western United States, which affects both man and beast. In cattle, it is supposed to arise from something eaten or drunken by them; and in man, from using the meat or dairy products of infected cattle.
MILK'-TEETH, *n.* The first set of teeth in children.
MILK'-TREFOIL, *n.* A plant, the *Cytisus laburnum.*
MILK'-WARM, *a.* Warm as milk in its natural state, or as it comes from the breast or udder.
MILK'-WOOD, *n.* A tree, the *Brosimum spurium*, common in woods in the West Indies.
MILK'Y JUICES, *n* Certain vegetable juices, so named from their white colour, rather than from their properties. These juices are characteristic of several tribes of vegetables, especially of the Artocarpeæ, Apocynaceæ, and Euphorbiaceæ.
MILL, *v. t.* [add.] In *cant lan*, to beat severely with the fists, as if in a fulling-mill; to fight.
MILL, }
MULL, } *n.* A snuff-box. [*Scotch*]
MIL'LED, *pp.* [add.] In *cant lan.*, soundly beaten with the fists.
MIL'LEGRAM. *See* MILLIGRAM.
MILLEN'IANISM, } *n.* Millenarian-
MILLEN'IARISM, } ism, —*which see*
MIL'LEPEDE, *n* [add.] The millepedes are myriapoda, of the family Julidæ.
MILL'-HAND, *n.* A workman employed in a mill.
MILL'-HOLMS, *n.* Low meadows and other fields in the vicinity of mills, or watery places about mill-dams.
MIL'LIGRAMME, *n.* [Fr.] *See* MILLIGRAM.
MIL LIMETRE, instead of **MILLIM ETRE.**
MIL'LING, *n.* [add.] In *coining*, the operation of making raised impressions on the edges of coin, which is effected by machinery; also, the impressions thus made.—In *cant lan.*, a beating with the fists
MILL'REA, } *n.* [add.] A gold coin of
MILL'REA, } Portugal, commonly estimated at 6s. sterling. The small millrea, of 1775, was worth only 3s. 2d. sterling.
MILL'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel used in a mill; a water-wheel.
MILNE'-STONES,† *n. plur.* Mill-stones. [*Chaucer.*]
MILORD', *n.* Sometimes used for *my lord*, especially by foreigners.
MIL'SEY, *n.* A sieve for straining milk. [*Local.*]
MILTON'IC, *a.* Relating to Milton, or his poetry.
MIL'VUS, *n.* The kite, a genus of falcons. [*See* KITE.]
MIM, *a.* Prudish; prim; demure; precise; affectedly modest; quiet; mute. [*Scotch.*]
MIM ETENE, *n.* The mineral arseniate of lead.
MIM'IC, *n.* [add.] An actor. [*Shak*]
MIM'IC-BEETLES, *n.* Coleopterous insects, of the family Histeridæ, so named from their feigning death when disturbed.
MIM'-MOUED, *a.* Reserved in discourse, implying the idea of affectation of modesty; affectedly moderate at the table. [*Scotch.*]
MIMO SA, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* MIMOSEÆ, and SENSITIVE PLANT.]
MI'NA, *n* The Indian graple (*Eulabes religiosa*), a common Indian blackbird with wattles on the head.
MINCED'-COL'LOPS, *n.* Minced beef. [*Scotch*]
MIND, *v. t.* [add.] To recollect; to remember; to take care of. [*Vulgar.*] To heed; to notice with uneasiness or embarassment; as, they went on with their work, without *minding* the strange gentleman who had just entered.
MIND, *v i.* To remember; to design; to intend. [*Scotch*]
MINDE,† *n.* [*See* MIND.] Remembrance. [*Chaucer.*]
MINE, *v. i.* [add] To penetrate. [*Chaucer.*].
MIN'EON,† *n* [Fr. *mignon.*] A minion; a wanton.—*Mincing mineon*, an affected wanton. [*Spenser.*]
MIN'ERAL, *n.* [add] A mine. [*Shak.*]
MIN'ERAL ACIDS, *n.* A name given to the sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids.
MIN'ERAL KINGDOM, *n.* That grand division of natural objects which includes minerals or inorganic bodies, and of which mineralogy is the science.
MINERALOG'IC, *a.* Same as MINERALOGICAL.
MINERAL'OGIST, *n.* [add.] Shells of the genus Phorus are often so called, from the pieces of stone of various kinds which are attached to the shells.
MIN'ERAL SALTS, *n.* Salts found native, being formed of mineral acids and bases.
MIN'ERAL SOLUTION, *n.* Arsenical liquor, or *liquor potassæ arsenitis.*
MIN''GLE-MAN''GLE,† *n.* A medley; a hotch-potch.
MIN''GLINGLY, *adv* Unitingly.
MIN'IARD, *a.* [add.] Treated or esteemed as a minion; having the manners or appearances of a minion.
MIN'IARDIZE, *v. t* [add.] To fondle or wanton with; to treat with wantonness or effeminacy.
MIN'IARDIZED, *pp.* instead of **MINIARDIZED.**
MIN'IATURE, *a.* Representing nature, or objects on a small scale; diminutive.
MIN'IATURE, *n.* [add.] *In miniature*, upon a small scale; as, a portrait *in miniature.*
MIN'IBUS, *n.* [*See* OMNIBUS.] A light sort of vehicle or carriage to accommodate four persons, drawn by one horse, and used for conveying persons short distances, as in a city, or from a city to its environs.
MIN'IME,† *n.* [*See* MINIM.] A little song. [*Spenser.*]
MIN'IMENT, } *n.* In *law*, the evi-
MUN'IMENT, } dences or writings whereby a man is enabled to defend the title of his estate It includes all manner of evidences [*See* MUNIMENT]
MIN'IMENTS,† *n.* [From L. *minimum.*] Toys; trifles. [*Spenser.*]
MIN'ING COMPANY, *n.* A joint-stock association for carrying on mining operations.
MIN'ION, *a.* [add.] Small; delicate
MIN'ISHT,† *pp.* Minished; diminished. [*Spenser.*]
MIN'ISTRALLES,† } *n. plur.* Min-
MIN ISTERS,† } strels. [*Chaucer.*]
MIN'ISTRATIVE, *a.* Affording service; assisting.
MIN ISTRES,† *n. plur.* [Fr.] Officers of justice. [*Chaucer.*]
MIN'ISTRYSHIP, *n.* [add.] The office of a prime-minister. [*Swift.*]
MIN IVER, *n.* The Siberian squirrel, which has fine white fur; also, the fur itself.
MIN'NIE, *n.* An infantine word for *mamma.* [*Scotch.*]
MI'NOR, *a.* [add.] *Minor key*, in *music*, is that key or arrangement of tones and semitones which is adapted to solemn and mournful subjects. It is distinguished from the *major* key, by having a *minor third* instead of a *major third.* —*Minor term*, in *logic*, the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism. —*Minor premiss*, that which contains the minor term.
MI'NORESS, *n.* A female under age.
MINORESSE,† *n.* A nun under the rule of St. Clare. [*Chaucer*]
MI NOS, *n.* [Gr. Μίνως.] In *classical myth*, a celebrated lawgiver, the son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Crete. He was so celebrated for his justice on earth, that after his death he was appointed a judge of the infernal regions. His grandson, of the same name, was also king of Crete, and according to fable, his wife, Pasiphæ, by her unnatural lust, gave birth to the Minotaur. The name is also, with the association of Æacus and Rhadamanthus, applied to critics.
MIN OTAUR, *n* [add.] The son of Pasiphæ, wife of Minos, by a bull. He is fabled to have had the body of a man, with the head of a bull, and to have fed on human flesh, on which account Minos shut him up in the labyrinth of Dædalus, and at first exposed to him criminals, but afterwards the youths and maidens yearly sent from Athens as a tribute. In the *Dict.* the name is derived from *man*, and Latin, *taurus*, a bull; but it is much more likely to have been formed from *Minos*, the king above mentioned, and *taurus.*
MIN'OUR,† *n.* A miner. [*Chaucer.*]
MIN'STRALCIE,† *n.* [Fr.] Music; musical instruments. [*Chaucer.*]
MINT, *n.* [add.] A pretended place of

privilege in Southwark, near the Queen's prison, where persons sheltered themselves from justice, under the pretext that this place was an ancient palace of the crown. It is now abolished.

MINT, *v. i.* To aim; to take aim; to attempt; to endeavour; to insinuate; to hint. [*Scotch.*]

MINT′-JULEP, *n.* A dram made of brandy, or other spirit, sugar, and iced water, with an infusion of mint. [*American.*]

MINT′-MÄRK, *n.* A privy mark, which the masters and workers of the mint are obliged, in the indentures made with them, to make in all the money which they coin, as well of gold as of silver, so that it may be known what monies of gold and silver are of their own making, and what not. At every new trial of the pix, it is usual to change this privy mark.

MINUS′CULA, *n.* [L. *minusculum.*] A small or minute sort of letter or character, used in MSS. in the middle ages.

MINUS′CULE, *a.* Small; minute; relating to a kind of letter so called.

MIN′UTE, *a.* (min′it.) Showing the minutes; repeated every minute.

MINUTE′, *a.* [add.] Attentive to the smallest particulars; applied to persons; as, he is so *minute* and circumstantial in his observations.

MIN′UTE-JACK, *n.* Another name for *Jack-of-the-clock-house*, or a figure which strikes the hour of a clock.

MI′RA, *n.* [L. *mirus*, wonderful.] A singular star of the third magnitude, in the neck of Cetus. It appears and disappears periodically seven times in six years.

MIRAB′ILARY,† *n.* A writer or relater of wonders.

MIRAB′ILIS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Nyctaginaceæ. *M. jalapa* is the marvel of Peru. [*See* MARVEL.]

MI′RACH, *n.* A star of the second magnitude, in the constellation Andromeda. Also called β Andromeda.

MIR′ACLE, *n.* [add.] *To a miracle*, wonderfully; admirably; as, he did his part *to a miracle*.

MIRAC′ULIZE,† *v. t.* To represent as a miracle.

MIRÂGE, *n.* (me-räzhe′.)

MIRK, *a.* [add.] *Pit mirk* (pick mirk), dark as pitch. [*Scotch.*]

MIRKE,† *a.* [*See* MIRK.] Dark; obscure. [*Spenser.*]

MIRKE′SOME,† *a.* Darksome. [*Spenser.*]

MIRK′Y, *a.* Smiling; merry. [*Scotch.*]

MIR′LIGOES, *n.* Dizziness; megrims in the head. [*Scotch.*]

MIR′ROR, *v. t.* To reflect as in a mirror; to represent or exhibit by means of a mirror.

MIR′RORED, *pp.* or *a.* Reflected as in a mirror.

MIR′RORING, *ppr.* Reflecting as in a mirror.

MIR′ROUR,† *n.* A looking-glass. [*Chaucer.*]

MIRTHE′LESS,† *a.* Without mirth. [*Chaucer.*]

MIS,† *v. i.* [*See* MISS.] To fail; to err. [*Spenser.*]

MIS,† *adv.* Ill; amiss. [*See* MIS, *prefix.*] [*Chaucer.*]

MIS,† *n.* A wrong. [*Chaucer.*]

MIS. An initial syllable of various words, from the Gr. μισω, to hate; hence *misanthrope*, a hater of mankind.

MISACCEPTA′TION, *n.* Act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense.

MISACCOMP′TED,† *pp.* Misreckoned. [*Chaucer.*]

MISADVISE′, *v. t.* To give bad advice to.

MISAFFECT′, *v. t.* To dislike.

MISAFFIRM′, *v. t.* To affirm incorrectly.

MISALLEGE′, *v. t.* To state erroneously; to cite falsely as a proof or argument.

MISALLIED′, *a.* Ill-associated.

MISAPPRE′CIATED, *a.* Not well appreciated; improperly appreciated.

MISAPPROPRIA′TION, *n.* Wrong appropriation.

MISARRANGE′MENT,† *n.* Wrong or disorderly arrangement.

MISAVEN′TURE,† *n.* Misfortune. [*Chaucer.*]

MISAVISE′,† *v. t.* To advise wrongly. [*Chaucer.*]

MISBEAR′,† } *v. i.* To misbehave.
MISBERE′,† } [*Chaucer.*]

MISBEDE′,† *v. t.* [Sax. *misbeodan.* *See* BID.] To wrong by word or deed. [*Chaucer.*]

MISBEFIT′TING, *a.* Not befitting.

MISBESEEM′, *v. t.* To suit ill.

MISBOD′EN,† *pp.* of *Misbede.* Injured. [*Chaucer.*]

MISBORNE′,† *pp.* of *Misbear.* Misbehaved. [*Chaucer.*]

MISCA′, *v. t.* To miscal; to abuse and call names; to reprove. [*Scotch.*]

MISCAR′RIAGE, *n.* [add.] This term is usually restricted by medical writers to the expulsion of the fetus from the uterus within six weeks after conception. If the expulsion takes place between six weeks and six months after conception, it is called *abortion;* and if it takes place after the six months, when the fetus may live, it is called *premature labour.* The terms *miscarriage* and *abortion* are, however, often used synonymously.

MISCAR′RY, *v. t.* [add.] To expel the embryo or fetus from the uterus within six weeks after conception.

MISCAR′RY, *v. i.* [add.] To fail of arriving at the proper place of destination; as, the letters have *miscarried;* to be brought forth before the proper time, as a child. [*Shak.*]

MISCAR′RYING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] Bringing forth within six weeks after conception.

MISCAST′, *v. t.* To cast or reckon erroneously.

MISCAST′, *n.* An erroneous cast or reckoning.

MISCEE′, *n.* An Indian dentrifice which produces a black jet upon the teeth, but destroys the tartar and hardens the gums, without injuring the enamel. Its ingredients are not known.

MISCELL′ANIST, *n.* A writer of miscellanies; a miscellanarian.

MIS′CHEFE,† *n.* Misfortune. [*Chaucer.*]

MIS′CHIEF, *n.* [add.] An executor of mischief. [*Dryden.*]

MISCHIEVE′, *v. t.* To hurt; to do a mischief to. [*Scotch.*]

MISCHRIS′TEN, *v. t.* To christen wrong.

MISCITA′TION, *n.* A wrong citation; erroneous quotation.

MISCITE′, *v. t.* To cite erroneously or falsely.

MISCOGN′IZANT, *a.* (miscon′izant.) Ignorant of; unacquainted with.

MISCONCEIV′ED, *pp.* [add.] Entertaining wrong notions or false opinions; as, a *misconceived* person. [*Shak.*]

MISCON′STER, *v. t.* To misconstrue. [*Shak.*]

MISCONSTRUCT′, *v. t.* To construct or interpret wrong; to misconstrue.

MISCOV′ETING,† *ppr.* Coveting wrongfully. [*Chaucer.*]

MISCREATE′, *a.* Spurious; as, titles *miscreate.* [*Shak.*]

MISDEPARTE′,† *v. t.* To part or distribute wrongly. [*Chaucer.*]

MISDESCRIBE′, *v. t.* To describe falsely.

MISDIREC′TION, *n.* A wrong direction.

MISDOUBT′, †*n.* Suspicion of crime or danger; irresolution; hesitation.

MISDOUBT′,† *v. t.* and *i.* To suspect of deceit or danger.

MISDOUBT′FUL,† *a.* Misgiving.

MISDREAD′,† *n.* Dread of evil.

MISE, *n.* [add.] Disbursement; the issue in a writ of right.

MISE′-MONEY, *n.* In *law*, money paid by way of contract or composition, to purchase any liberty, &c.

MISEN′TERED, *pp.* Entered wrong, as an account.

MI′SER, *n.* In *well-sinking*, &c., an iron cylinder attached to the lower end of the boring-rod, sometimes three feet in diameter, in which the earthy matters are collected, or *misered-up*, in the process of sinking. The bottom is conical, with a valved opening, through which the earth can pass upwards.

MISER′ICORDE,† *n.* [Fr.] Mercy; pity. [*Chaucer.*]

MISESE′,† *n.* Misease; uneasiness. [*Chaucer.*]

MISEXPOUND′, *v. t.* To expound erroneously.

MISFAL′, instead of MISFALL′.

MISFAL′LEN, *pp.* Happened unluckily.

MISFEA′SANT, } *n.* In *law*, a trespass.
MISFEA′ZANT, }

MISFEA′SOR, } *n.* A trespasser.
MISFEA′ZOR, }

MISFEA′ZANCE, *n.* *See* MISFEASANCE.

MISFORMA′TION, *n.* An irregularity of formation; malformation.

MISFOR′TUNATE, *a.* [add.] Unfortunate. [*Obsolete.*]

MISFORYAVE′,† *pret.* of *Misforyeve.* Misgave. [*Chaucer.*]

MISFORYEVE′,† *v. t.* To misgive. [*Chaucer.*]

MISGIE′,† *v. t.* To misguide. [*Chaucer.*]

MISGIED′,† *pp.* of *Misgie.* Misguided. [*Chaucer.*]

MISGO′,† *v. i.* To go wrong. [*Chaucer.*]

MISGON′,† } *pp.* of *Misgo.* Gone
MISGO,† } wrong. [*Chaucer.*]

MISGOT′TEN, *a.* Unjustly obtained.

MISGROWTH′, *n.* A wrong growth.

MISGUG′GLE, } *v. t.* To mangle and
MISGOG′GLE, } disfigure; to spoil;
MISGRUG′LE, } to rumple; to handle roughly. [*Scotch.*]

MISGUG′GLED, *pp.* Mangled and disfigured; rumpled; disordered. [*Scotch.*]

MISHANT′ER, } *n.* Misfortune; dis-
MISCHANT′ER, } aster; an unlucky chance. [*Scotch.*]

MISHAP′PING,† *ppr.* Falling amiss. [*Chaucer.*]

MISHEAR′, *v. t.* To mistake in hearing.

MISHEARD′, *pp.* Heard mistakenly or imperfectly.

MISINFER′, *v. t.* To draw a wrong inference.

MISINSTRUCT′, *v. t.* To instruct amiss.

MISINSTRUC′TED, *pp.* Instructed amiss.

MISINSTRUC′TION, *n.* Wrong instruction.

MISINTEL′LIGENCE, *n.* Wrong information.

MISJOIN'DER, *n.* In *law,* a joining of parties in a suit or action who ought not to have been so joined.

MISKEN'NING,† *n.* Wrongful citation.

MISKIN'DLE, *v. t.* To kindle amiss; to inflame to a bad purpose.

MISLEARD', *a.* Unmannerly; mischievous; ill-taught. [*Scotch.*]

MISLEDE',† *v. t.* To mislead; to conduct amiss. [*Chaucer.*]

MISLIKE', *v. i.* To entertain dislike or disapprobation.

MISLIKE', *n.* Dislike; disapprobation; aversion.

MISLIK'ER, *n.* One that dislikes.

MISLIK'ING, *ppr.* Disliking; disapproving.

MISLIP'PEN, *v. t.* To disappoint; to deceive; to neglect anything put under one's charge. [*Scotch.*]

MISLIV'ED,† *pp.* Having lived to a bad purpose. [*Chaucer.*]

MISMÄRCH', *v. i.* To march ill or wrong.

MISMÄRK'ED, *pp.* Wrongly marked.

MISMATCH', *v. t.* To match unsuitably.

MISMATCH'ED, *pp.* Unsuitably matched; ill-joined.

MISMATCH'ING, *ppr.* Matching in an unsuitable manner.

MISMEAS'URE, *v. t.* To measure incorrectly.

MISMĒT'RE,† *v. t.* To spoil the metre of verses, by writing or reading them ill. [*Chaucer.*]

MISNO'MER, *n.* [add.] In real and mixed actions at common-law, a misnomer is a ground for abatement; but in personal actions, no plea in abatement for a misnomer is allowed. Misnomers in proceedings are now frequently amended by the court, provided the other parties have neither been misled nor prejudiced by them.

MISOG'AMY, *n* [Gr. *μισεω* to hate, and *γαμος*, marriage] Hatred of marriage.

MISOPIN'ION,† *n.* Erroneous opinion

MISOR'DER,† *v. t.* To order ill; to manage erroneously; to conduct badly.

MISOR'DER,† *n.* Irregularity; disorderly proceedings. [*We now use* DISORDER.]

MISOR'DERLY, *a.* Irregular; disorderly.

MISORDINA'TION, *n.* Wrong ordination.

MISPERCEP'TION, *n.* Wrong perception.

MISPLĀCE'MENT, *n* The act of putting in the wrong place

MISPLĒAD'ING, *ppr.* Making a mistake in pleading.

MISPLEAD'ING, *n.* A mistake in pleading.

MISPOINT', *v. t* To point improperly; to err in punctuation.

MISPOINT'ED, *pp.* Pointed wrong.

MISPOL'ICY, *n.* Wrong policy; impolicy.

MISPRAC'TICE, *n.* Wrong practice.

MISPRIS'ION, *n.* (misprizh'on.) [add.] *Misprision of felony,* the mere concealment of felony.

MISPROUD',† *a.* Viciously proud.

MISRECEIVE', *v. t.* To receive erroneously.

MISRECIT'AL, *n.* An inaccurate recital.

MISRECOLLEC'TION, *n.* Erroneous recollection.

MISREMEM'BER, *v. i.* To mistake in what one endeavours to remember; to err by failure of memory. [*Locke.*]

MISREPRESENT'ATIVE, *a.* Representing wrongly.

MISREPŪTE', *v. t.* To have in wrong estimation.

MISRŪLE', *n.* [add.] *Lord of misrule.* [*See* LORD in this *Supp.*]

MISRŪ'LY, *a.* Unruly; ungovernable; turbulent.

MISS, *n.* [add.] With respect to the use of this title, when two or more persons of the same name are spoken of or addressed, there is a good deal of diversity. Some give the plural to the name, as, *the Miss Smiths;* others to the title, as, *the Misses Smith.* In conversation, the former prevails; but in written and printed composition, usage is divided; and in addressing letters, the latter is the more common.

MISS, *v. t.* [add.] *To miss stays,* in *nautical lan.* [*See* STAY.]

MISSĀTE,† *pret* of *Misset.* Misbecame. [*Chaucer.*]

MISSAYD',† *pp* of *Missay.* Said or spoken wrong, or erroneously. "She brought forth speeches mild when she would have *missayd,*" that is, she uttered mild speeches when she would have spoken otherwise, or the contrary. [*Spenser.*]

MISSĀYDE,† *pp.* of *Missaye.* Ill spoken of. [*Chaucer.*]

MISSĀY'ER,† *n* An evil-speaker. [*Chaucer.*]

MISSE,† *v. i* To fail. [*Chaucer.*]

MIS'SELTO, *n* A plant. [*See* MISLETOE.]

MISSEMĒT'RE,† *v. t* *See* MISMETRE in this *Supp* [*Chaucer.*]

MISSEND', *v. t.* To send amiss, or incorrectly.

MISSENT', *pret* and *pp* of *Missend*

MISSET',† *v. t.* To place or set wrongly, unfitly, or unsuitably

MISSET', *pp* Disordered; put out of sorts; out of humour. [*Scotch.*]

MISSHĀPE', *n* A bad or incorrect form

MISSHĀP'ENLY, *adv* In a misshapen way.

MISSHĀP'ENNESS, *n* The state of being badly shaped.

MISSHĒATH'ED,† *a* Sheathed by mistake.

MIS'SINGLY, *adv* With omission; not constantly [*Shak.*]

MISSPOKE', } *pp.* Uttered or spoken
MISSPOK'EN, } amiss

MISSTĀY', *v. i.* In *nautical lan.,* to fail of going about from one tack to another.

MISSTĀY'ED, *a* Not brought up in the direction of the wind, so as to be on the other tack, as a ship

MISSTREAT'MENT, *n.* Ill treatment; maltreatment

MISSTRI'AL, *n.* In *law,* a false or erroneous trial

MISSUMMA'TION, *n.* A wrong summation.

MISSWEAR', *v. i.* To swear falsely.

MISSWEAR'ING, *ppr.* Swearing falsely.

MISSWORN', *a.* Perjured

MISTĀKE', *n.* [add.] In *law,* a negligent error in any deed, record, process, &c.

MISTAKE', *v. i.* [add.] To take a wrong part; to transgress. [*Chaucer.*]

MISTĀK'EN, *a.* Erroneous; incorrect; as, a *mistaken* notion.

MIST'ER, *n.* Need; necessity; anything necessary; kind; species.—*Mister wight,* a child of necessity; a doubtful character [*Scotch.*]

MIS'TER,† *v. t. or i.* To need; to have occasion for; to skill.

MIS'TERE,† *n. See* MISTER [*Chaucer.*]

MIST'IHEDE,† *n.* [Sax.] Darkness.

MIS'TRETH,† *third pers. sing.* of *Mister.* It signifies not; it needs not; as, it *mistreth* not to tell. [*Spenser.*]

MISTRIST', *v. t.* for MISTRUST. [*Chaucer.*]

MISTRYST', *v. t.* To break an engagement; to disappoint; to bring into trouble or confusion by disappointing; to deceive; to use ill. [*Scotch.*]

MISTU'RA, *n.* [L. from *misceo,* to mix.] A mixture.

MISŪSER, *n.* (misyūz'er.) One who misuses.—In *law,* abuse of any liberty or benefit which works a forfeiture of it.

MISVOUCH', *v. t.* To vouch falsely.

MISWAIE',† *n.* A wrong way. [*Chaucer.*]

MISWENDE',† *v. i.* [*See* MISWEND.] [*Chaucer.*]

MISWENT',† *pp.* of *Miswend.* Gone amiss; gone astray. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]

MISYŌK'ED, *pp.* Improperly yoked.

MISYŌK'ING, *ppr.* Yoking improperly.

MI'TA, *n.* [Sp.] A conscription, or a division made by drawing lots, among the Indians, for any public service; a tribute paid by the Indians to their caziques.

MIT'AINE,† *n* [Fr.] A mitten, a glove [*Chaucer.*]

MITCHE,† *n.* [Fr. *miche.*] A manchet; a loaf of fine bread. [*Chaucer.*]

MITCH'ELL, *n* Purbeck stone from fifteen to twenty-four inches square, and hewn, used in building.

MITEL'LA, *n.* [add.] A genus of North American plants, nat. order Saxifragaceæ. The species are herbaceous plants with white flowers, and are well adapted for the front of flower-borders, or to grow on rock-work.

MITH'ER, *n* Mother [*Scotch.*]

MIT'IGATORY, *a* Tending to mitigate; softening

MI'TRA, *n* The mitres, a genus of mollusca, inhabiting a small and pretty turreted shell. The shells exhibit a great



Pope's Mitre, *Mitra pontificalis.*

variety of patterns, and they are variegated with every kind of hue. They abound in the seas of hot climates.

MI'TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a mitre; resembling a mitre; as, the *mitral* valves of the left ventricle of the heart.

MI'TRE-DRAINS, } *n.* The
CROSS MI'TRE-DRAINS, } drains laid within the metalling of roads, to convey the water to the side drains.

MI'TRE-JOINT, *n.* In *arch.* [*See* MITRE, and JOINT.]

MI'TRE MUSHROOM, *n.* A fungaceous plant, of the genus Helvella (*H. mitra,* Linn.), so named from the shape of the pileus. It grows in woods, and is a delicate article of food.

MI'TRE-SHELLS, *n.* A genus of mollusca. [*See* MITRA in this *Supp.*]

MITRI'NÆ, *n.* A subfamily of the Volutidæ, comprehending the mitre-shells.

MIT'TEN, *n.* [add.] *To get the mitten,* to be jilted by a lady, or discarded by her as a suitor. [*American.*]

MIT'TENS, *n.* Worsted gloves without fingers, worn by the lower orders. [*Scotch.*]

MITTS, *n. plur.* Mittens; *particularly,* a covering for the hand or arm only, and not for the fingers.

MIX, *v. i.* [add.] To mingle; to join; as,

the Greeks and Trojans *mixed* in mortal fight.

MIX'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being mixed; miscible.

MIXED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] *Mixed actions,* in *law.* [*See* ACTION.] Mixed actions are now abolished, except the action of ejectment.—*Mixed government,* a form of monarchical government, which combines monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, as the British constitution.—*Mixed laws,* those which concern both person and property.—*Mixed questions,* questions which arise from the conflict of foreign and domestic laws.—*Mixed subjects of property,* such as fall within the definition of things real, but which, nevertheless, are attended with some of the legal qualities of things personal, as emblements, fixtures, shares in undertakings connected with land. There are also other subjects, which, though things personal in point of definition, are, in respect of some of their legal qualities, in the nature of things real; as charters and deeds, court rolls, ancient family-pictures, tombstones, &c.

MIZ'ZLES, *n.* Measles. [*Scotch.*]

MIZ'ZLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling in very fine drops; as, *mizzling* rain.

MNE'MOTECHNY, *n.* (ne'motekny.) [Gr. μνημων, and τεχνη.] Same as MNEMONICS.

MO,† *adv.* for MORE. [*Chaucer.*]

MO,† for ME. [*Chaucer.*]

MŌATE,† *v. i.* To dung as birds; to mute.

MOB'LED, *pp.* or *a.* Muffled; covered with a coarse or careless head dress. [*Shak.*]

MOB'LES, *n.* In *law,* a corruption of *morables.*

MOB'-STORY, *n.* A vulgar story or tale.

MOC'CASIN. *See* MOCCASON.

MOCHADO,† *n.* [Fr. *moche,* floss-silk.] A manufacture of silk, sometimes called *mock velvet,* much used in the 16th and 17th centuries.

MOCHEL,† } *a.* [*See* MICKLE, MUCH.]
MOCHE,† } Great in quantity, in number, or in degree.

MOCHEL,† } *adv.* Much; greatly.
MOCHE,† } [*Chaucer.*]

MOCKES, } *n. plur.* [*See* MOCK.] Sportive insults, contemptuous gibes or jeers. *Mockes and mowes,* derisive insults by distortions of the countenance, or by making mouths. [*Spenser.*]

MOCK'-HEROIC, *a.* Burlesquing an epic poem.

MOCK'ING-BIRD, *n.* [add.] This bird forms the type of the genus Mimus, and belongs to a different family to the genus Turdus.

MO'CO, *n.* A South American rodent quadruped of the genus Kerodon, allied to the guinea-pig.

MODE, *n.* [add.] Mode, in *modern musical lan.,* signifies the same as *key,* but is rarely used in that sense in this country.

MOD'EL, *v. t.* or *i.* In the *fine arts,* to make a pattern, from which some work is to be executed; also, to form a work of some plastic material; as, to *model* in wax.

MOD'ELLING, *n.* [add.] In the *fine arts,* the making of a model from which a work of art is to be executed, as a statue, &c. Also, the formation of a work of art from some plastic material, as, the *modelling* of a countenance in wax. Sculptors usually employ potter's clay in the formation of their models.

MOD'ER,† } *n.* [Sax.] Mother; the
MOD'RE,† } matrix, or principal plate of the astrolabe. [*Chaucer.*]

MOD'ERATE, *v. t.* [add.] To preside over, decide, direct, or regulate, as a moderator.

MODERA'TRIX, *n.* A woman who moderates or governs.

MOD'ERN EPOCH, *n.* In *geol.,* the present period, which comprehends all those deposits which owe their origin to causes now in action. It has also reference to the phenomena that are taking place at the surface of the earth.

MODERNIZA'TION, *n.* Act of modernizing.

MOD'IFICATE, *v. t.* To qualify. [*Rar. us.*]

MODIL'LON, *n.* [Fr.] Same as MODILLION.

MOD'IOLAR, *a.* [L. *modius,* a bushel.] Shaped like a bushel measure.

MODI'OLUS, *n.* [L. dimin. of *modius,* a measure.] In *anat.,* the bony pillar in the centre of the cochlea, encircled by the *lamina spiralis.*

MO'DIST, *n.* A follower of the mode or fashion.

MOD'IUS, *n.* [L.] A Roman measure used chiefly for the measurement of corn. It is frequently rendered *bushel,* but seems to have been only about an English peck. It contained sixteen sextarii.

MO'DO ET FOR'MA. [L.] In manner and form, a phrase frequently used in law pleadings.

MOD'ULUS OF ELASTICITY, *n.* In *physics,* the *modulus of elasticity* of any substance, is a column of that substance of such weight, that any addition to it would increase it as much as the weight added would shorten (by its pressure) a column of the substance of equal diameter. Thus, if a rod of iron, 1 inch square, and 100 inches long, were compressed 1 inch by a weight of 220,000 lbs., the weight of the modulus of elasticity would be 220,000 × 99 lbs., which is to 22,000,000 lbs in the same ratio as 99 inches to 100 inches; and the height of the modulus would be 6,933,333 feet, reckoning a cubic inch of the iron at $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. The height of the modulus is, of course, the same, whatever its breadth and thickness may be; for atmospheric air it is about five miles, for steel about 1600 miles.

MO'DUS, *n.* [add.] The *modus decimandi* is a particular manner of tithing, arising from immemorial usage, differing from the payment of one-tenth of the annual increase. It is sometimes a pecuniary compensation; as a certain sum of money annually for every acre of land, in lieu of tithes. In other cases, a smaller quantity of produce is given, and the residue made up in labour. In short, any means whereby the general law of tithing is altered, and a new method of taking tithes introduced, is called a *modus decimandi,* or special manner of tithing.

MŌE,† *n.* A distorted mouth.—Also, as a *verb,* to make mouths. [*See* MOW.]

MŌE,† *adv.* More.

MOEHRIN'GIA, *n.* [From *Moehring,* a German physician.] A genus of plants, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ; of which some species only differ from Arenaria, by having an inconspicuous appendage to the coat of the seed. The species are well suited for ornamenting rock-work, or to be grown in pots. *M. trinervis,* usually called *Arenaria trinervis,* is a native of Britain.

MOEN'CHIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ. *M. erecta* is a British species. It is a small herbaceous plant, growing in dry, gravelly, and sandy places.

MŒ'SO-GOTH'IC, *a.* Relating to the *Mœso-Goths,* a branch of the Goths, who settled in Mœsia. The Bible was translated into their language by Ulphilas.

MOG'GANS, *n. plur.* Long sleeves for women's arms, wrought like stockings; hose without feet. [*Scotch.*]

MO'HA, *n.* A plant, German millet (*Setaria germanica*).

MOHAM'MEDANISM, *n.* Same as MOHAMMEDISM.

MOHAM'MEDANIZE, *v. t.* Same as MOHAMMEDIZE.

MOHUR'RUM, *n.* An annual Mahometan festival, celebrated in memory of Hossein and Houssein, sons of Ali, and nephews of the Prophet. It is celebrated with great pomp and splendour by the Sheah sect in Hindostan.

MOI'ETY, *n.* [add.] A portion; a small portion; a share. [*Shak.*]

MOIS'ON,† *n.* [Fr.] Growth; harvest. [*Chaucer.*]

MOIST,† } *n.* [L. *musteus,* new.]
MOIST'Y,† } New; fresh. [*Chaucer.*]

MOIST'-STAR, *n.* The moon. [*Shak.*]

MOIST'URELESS, *a.* Without moisture.

MOKADOR,† *n.* A bib; a handkerchief.

MO'KAH, *n.* The title of a doctor of laws in Turkey.

MOKEL,† *n.* [*See* MOCHEL in this *Supp.*] Size; magnitude; stature. [*Chaucer.*]

MO'LAR, *n.* instead of MOL'AR.

MOLARES, *n. plur.* [L.] The double or grinding teeth. [*See* MOLAR.]

MO'LAR GLANDS, *n.* Two salivary glands situated on each side of the mouth, between the masseter and buccinator muscles.

MOLD,† *n.* for MOLE. A spot; a mark. [*Spenser.*]

MŌLD'-WARP. *See* MOULD-WARP.

MOLE'-BUT, *n.* Fish of the genus Orthagoriscus.

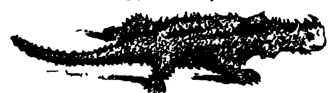
MŌLE'-CRICKET, *n.* [add.] The *Gryllotalpa vulgaris,* which derives its name from the peculiar similarity of its anterior extremities, and from the resemblance in its habits to those of the mole. It is about an inch and a half long, and of a brown colour. In making its burrows, it cuts through or detaches all the roots of plants which it encounters, and commits great devastation in gardens. A larger species than ours is found in South America.


Mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris.*

MOLEC'ULAR ATTRACTION, *n.* That species of attraction which operates upon the molecules or particles of a body, as distinguished from the attraction of gravitation. Cohesion and chemical affinity are instances of molecular attraction.

MŎL'ECULE, instead of MŌLEC'ULE, *n.* [add.] *Active molecules,* minute moving particles, found in all vegetable

matter, when rubbed in pieces, and examined under a powerful microscope.
MŎLE′-RAT, *n.* A genus of rodents (Spalax), which live in the earth, and burrow in it like a mole. To it belongs the *Spalax typhlus*, in which there is only the traces of eyes.
MOLESTIE † *n.* [Fr.] Trouble; molestation. [*Chaucer.*]
MŌLE′-TREE, *n.* A plant, caper-spurge (*Euphorbia lathyris*).
MOLIM′INOUS, *a.* [add.] Made with great efforts or endeavours; as, *moliminous* attempts. [*Wollaston.*]
MOLIN′IA, *n.* A genus of grasses. *M cœrulea*, sometimes called *Enodium cœruleum*, or *Melica cœrulea*, is a British species, growing on wet heaths in alpine situations.
MO′LINISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Molinists, somewhat resembling the tenets of the Armenians. [*See* MOLINIST.]
MOL′LIENTLY, *adv.* Assuagingly.
MOLLI″TIES, *n.* [L. from *mollis*, soft.] Softness; softening; as, *mollities cerebri*, softening of the brain; *mollities ossium*, softening of the bones.
MOL′LUSC, MOL′LUSK, MOLLUS′CAN, *n.* One of the mollusca,—*which see.*
MOLLUS′CA, instead of MOLLUS-CA.
MOLLUS′CAN, MOLLUS′COUS, *a.* instead of MOL′LUS CAN, MOL′LUS COUS.
MOLLUS CANS, instead of MOL′LUS′CANS.
MOLLUS′CUM, *n.* [L. *mollis*, soft.] A wen; a movable tumour, containing an atheromatous or encysted matter.
MO′LOCH, *n.* A genus of lizards found in Australia, about King George's Sound. *M. horridus*, moloch-lizard, in its external appearance, is one of the



Moloch-lizard, *Moloch horridus*

most ferocious of reptiles, the horns on the head and the numerous spines on the body giving it a most formidable appearance. Its name is given to it from part of a line in Milton, "Moloch, horrid king."
MOLTE,† *pret.* and *pp.* of *Melt.* Melted [*Chaucer.*]
MOLYB′DATE, *n.* A compound of molybdic acid, with a base.
MOLYB′DENITE, *n.* Sulphuret of molybden.
MOLYB′DIC, MOLYB′DOUS, *a.* Same as MOLYB-DENOUS.
MO′MENT, *n.* [add.] In *mech.*, the moment of force with respect to a point, is the product formed by multiplying this force into the perpendicular let fall from the given point in the direction of the force. Hence the condition of equilibrium of the lever consists in this, that the moments of the power and resistance, taken relatively to the prop or point on which the lever turns, are equal.—*Statical moment*, when two or more forces, having equal momenta, act in opposite directions on a body, the body will remain at rest, and this condition is called the *statical moment* of the forces.
MOMENT′OUSLY, *adv.* Weightily; importantly.
MOMENT′UM, *n.* [add.] In *mech.*, the quantity of motion in a body, or more correctly, the quantity of velocity, for it is the velocity which inheres in the body, whereas the motion is only an effect of the velocity. The term is applied to the product formed by multiplying the mass of the body by its velocity.
MON, MON′O. [Gr. μονος.] A Greek prefix signifying unity, single, sole, alone.
MON′AD, *n.* [add.] In *physiol.*, an elementary particle of an organic body. According to the theory of Leibnitz, a monad is an active kind of principle, endued with perception and appetite, ascribed to each elementary particle of matter. "Monads having no parts, are neither extended, figured, nor divisible." "Every monad is a living mirror representing the universe, according to its particular point of view, and subject to no regular laws, as the universe itself." "Every monad with a particular body, makes a living substance."
MONADEL PHON, *n.* In *bot.*, an andræcium, of which the filaments are combined into a single column.
MONAD′IC, *a.* [add.] *Monadic theory*, the theory of Leibnitz, according to which all bodies are compounded by aggregation of monads, which are simple substances without parts.
MONARCHICALLY, *adv.* In a monarchical manner.
MON′ARCHISM, *n.* The principles of monarchy; love or preference of monarchy. [*American.*]
MONASTE′RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a monastery.
MONCHE,† *v. t.* or *i.* [*See* MUNCH.] To chew. [*Chaucer.*]
MONE,† *n.* The moon. [*Chaucer.*]
MŌNE,† *n.* Moan; lamentation. [*Chaucer.*]
MONE′CIAN, MONE′CIOUS. *See* MONŒCIAN, MONŒCIOUS.
MONESTE,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To admonish. [*Chaucer.*]
MŎN′EY,† *v. t.* To supply with money.
MŎN′EY-BILL, *n.* In *parliamentary law*, an act by which money is directed to be raised upon the subject, for any purpose, or in what shape soever. Such bills originate in the House of Commons.
MŎN′EY-LAND, *n.* In *law*, land articled or devised to be sold and turned into money, which in equity is reputed as money. Also, money articled or bequeathed to be invested in land, which in equity has many of the qualities of real estate.
MON′GAL, MUL′LION, *n.* In *arch.*, an upright bar of stone between the lights of a window; called *moignels* and *mogniels*, in Smith's *Antiquities of Westminster.* [*See* MULLION.]
MŎN′IED, *a.* *See* MONEYED.
MŎN′IER, *n.* *See* MONEYER.
MON′IOURS,† *n. plur.* [Fr. *monnoyeur.*] Moneyers; coiners. [*Chaucer.*]
MON′ITORY LETTERS, *n.* Communications of warning and admonition sent from an ecclesiastical judge, upon information of scandals and abuses within the cognizance of his court.
MON′ITRIX, *n.* A female monitor; a monitress.
MONK′-BAT, *n.* A species of bat found in Jamaica, the males of which are often found in great numbers together. It is the *Molossus fumarius.*
MŎNK′ERY, *n.* [add.] The state of monks; the practices of monks.
MŎNK′EY, *n.* [add.] The monkeys are distinguished from the apes by having cheek-pouches, long tails, and callosities on each side of the tail on the buttocks. The baboons are distinguished from the monkeys by the elongation of their muzzle and shortness of their tails; and



Head of Rib nosed Baboon and of Macacus Monkey.

from the apes, by their cheek-pouches and callosities. The species of the monkey tribe are very numerous; many inhabit India and the Malay Archipelago, but Africa may be regarded as the head-quarters of the tribe.—In *ship building*, the name *monkey* is given to a machine composed of a long pig of iron traversing in a groove; it is raised by pulleys, and let fall on the head of large bolts, for driving them in, where the weight of mauls would be insufficient.—The *monkey* of a pile-driving machine is the double hook which takes up the ram.
MONK′EY-FLOWER, *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Mimulus.
MONK′EYISM, *n.* The quality of a monkey.
MONK′-FISH, *n.* Another name for the angel-fish, a species of Squatina.
MONK′-SEAL, *n.* A species of seal found in the Mediterranean, forming the type of the genus Pelagius (*P. monachus*). It attains considerable size, and seems to have been the seal best known to the ancients.
MONK′S′-HEAD, *n.* A plant of the genus Leontodon.
MON′O. *See* MON in this *Supp.*
MONOC′EROS, *n.* [add.] The Unicorn, a constellation of Hevelius, surrounded by Hydra, Canis Major, Orion, and Canis Minor. It contains thirty-eight stars.—In *zool.*, a genus of entomostomata.
MONOCHLAMYD′EÆ, *n.* [Gr. μονος, and χλαμυς, a tunic.] A subclass of exogenous plants, in which the flowers have only one envelope or a single perianth, as in Asarum.
MONOCHRO′ITE, *n.* An ore containing chromium, occurring with chromate of lead in the Ural.
MONOC′LINATE, *a.* [Gr. μονος, one, and κλινω, to incline.] In *mineral.*, a term applied to crystals in which one of the axes is obliquely inclined, as the oblique rhombic prism, and the right rhomboidal prism.
MONOCOTYLE′DONS, MONOCOTYLE′DONES, *n.* Those plants which are now called *endogens.*
MONOC′ULUS, *n.* [Gr. μονος, one, and L. *occulus*, an eye.] A genus of entomostracous crustacea, which mostly frequent stagnant waters.
MON′ODELPHIS, MONODELPHI′I, *n.* [Gr. μονος, and δελφυς, a womb.] A subclass of mammals, having no external pouch or marsupium; antithetical to *didelphs.*
MONODON′TA, *n.* [*See* MONODON.] A genus of molluscs inhabiting a pyramidal shell, the lips disunited at the upper part, the left having a tooth-like process, from which the name is derived.
MON′ODRĀME, instead of MON′O-DRAM.
MONOGA′MIA, *n.* [*See* MONOGAM.] In *bot.*, an order of the class Syngenesia,

established by Linnæus for those plants that have a simple flower, without any involucre, though the anthers are united. The violet is an instance; but this order has been long ago suppressed, so that Syngenesia is retained for those only which have compound flowers.

MONOGA'MIAN, *a.* instead of MONOGAM'IAN.

MONOG'AMOUS, *a.* Same as MONOGAMIAN.

MONOG'RAPHER, *n.* A writer of monographs.

MONOG'RAPHY, *n* [add.] A monograph, or written account of some single subject or class of things.

MONOG'YNOUS, *a.* Same as MONOGYNIAN.

MONOL'EPIS, *n.* A genus of crustaceans. The species are of small size, and found on the coasts of the United States. Naturalists are not certain whether they are fully developed or not.

MON'OMĀNE, *n* One afflicted with monomania; a monomaniac.

MONOM'ERA, *n.* [Gr μονος, and μερος, a part] A section of homopterous insects, in which the tarsi have only one joint, as in the Coccidæ.

MONOM'ETER, *n* [Gr μονος and μετρον, measure] A rhythmical series, consisting of a single metre

MONOMET'RIC, *a* In *min*, a term applied to crystals with the axes equal or of one kind, as the cube, octahedron, and dodecahedron

MONO'MIAL, *n* instead of MONOM'IAL.

MONO'MIAL, *a* In *alge*, consisting of only one term or letter.

MONOMORPH'OUS, *a* [Gr μονος and μορφη, form] Of a single form, applied to certain neuropterous insects which, in their larva state, are similar in form to the perfect insect, though wingless

MONOMYA'RIA, *n.* [Gr μονος, and μυς, a muscle] An order of conchiferous mollusca, consisting of those bivalves whose shell is closed by a single adductor muscle, as in the oyster and the pecten.

MONOÖU'SIOUS, } *a.* [Gr μονος, one,
MONOÖU'SIAN, } and ουσια, nature, essence] Having identically the same nature or essence.

MONOPHYSIT'ICAL, *a.* Relating to the Monophysites, or their doctrines.

MONOPLEUROBRANCHIANS, *n* [Gr μονος, πλευρα, the side, and βραγχια, gills.] De Blainville's name for an order of the class Paracephalophora, in which the branchiæ are more or less completely covered by a portion of the mantle, and situated on the right side of the body.

MONOP'OLIZED, *pp.* Obtained and enjoyed wholly or exclusively; engrossed

MONOP'OLIZING, *ppr.* or *a.* Engrossing sole power or exclusive right; obtaining possession of the whole of anything.

MONOP'TERUS, *n.* [Gr μονος, one, and πτερυξ, a wing or fin.] A genus of malacopterygious fishes, characterized by their having the gill-openings united, but with a partition, and the dorsal and anal fins commencing on the middle of the tail, and uniting at its point.

MONOSPHER'ICAL, *a.* [Gr μονος, and *sphere.*] Consisting of, or having a single sphere.

MONOSYL'LABISM, *n.* A predominance of monosyllables.

MONOTREM'ATA, *n.* [*See* MONOTREMATOUS.] An order of ovoviviparous mammals, having only one common cloacal outlet for the excremental and generative products. They are intermediate between the truly viviparous mammals and the oviparous birds and reptiles. Two Australian genera, Ornithorhynchus and Echidna, belong to this order.

MONS MENELA'US, *n.* [L.] A modern northern constellation consisting of eleven stars.

MONSOON', *n.* [add.] [Fr. *mousson;* said to be a corruption of the word *mooseem,* which, both in Arabic and Malay, signifies a year or season.]

MON'STRE,† *n.* [Fr.] A monster; a prodigy; a pattern. [*Chaucer.*]

MONSTRIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing monsters.

MON'TANIN, *n.* A name given to the bitter principle of the St. Lucia bark, which is obtained from the *Exostemma floribundum,* a native of the West Indian islands.

MONTH'S MIND, *n.* [add.] A celebration in remembrance of a deceased person, practised in monkish times. The days on which such celebrations were held were called *remembrance days,* and the purport of them was to keep alive the mind or memory of a bountiful testator by masses and prayers.

MONTIC'ULATE, *a.* Having little projections or hills.

MONTOIR, *n* Pronounced mŏn-twör'.

MONUMENT'AL, *a.* [add] Ready for the tomb. [*Young*]

MON'Y, *a.* Many [*Scotch*]

MOO, *v i.* To make the noise of a cow, to low, imitated from the sound. Also written *Mue.* [*A child's word.*]

MOO, *n.* The noise of a cow; act of lowing

MOOD, *n* [add] Caprice, as, fortune's *mood.* [*Shak*]

MOODS, *n. plur.* Manner; as, all *moods* of grief. [*Shak*]

MOOLS, } *n* Pulverized earth; the
MOULS, } earth of the grave; the dust of the dead; the grave [*Scotch.*]

MOON'-CULMINATING, *a* In *astr*, an epithet for those stars which pass the meridian soon before or after the moon.

MOON'SHINE, *n.* [add] *Figuratively,* show without substance or reality, pretence

MOON'Y, *a.* [add] Like the full moon; as, *moony* shields. [*Pope*]

MOOR, *n.* An officer in the Isle of Man who summons the courts for the several sheadings.

MOOR'GREAVE, *n.* [*See* REEVE.] An overseer of moors or moorlands.

MOOR'HEN, *n.* The common English name for the gallinule or water-hen, the *Fulica chloropus,* Linn

MOOR'-ILL, } *n.* A disease to which
MUIR'-ILL, } black cattle are subject. [*Scotch.*]

MOOR'ING, *n.* [add.] The act of securing a ship or boat alongside of any landing-place.

MOOR'PAN, } *n.* A provincial term
MOOR'BAND, } intended either to designate the hardened layer of earth produced by the treading of draught animals, put below the depth to which land is ordinarily cultivated; or (and perhaps more accurately), to signify the hard layer—frequently ferruginous—found at the depth of 10 or 12 inches in mossy districts, and the formation of which may, perhaps, be attributed to the land being always full of water to that mark, the influence of evaporation extending no deeper.

MOOSE'-WOOD, *n.* A species of maple; striped maple.

MOOT'ABLE, *a.* That may be mooted.

MOOT'ING, *n.* [add.] The exercise of pleading a mock cause.

MOOT'-HILLS, *n.* Hills of meeting on which our British ancestors held their great courts.

MOOT'-MAN, *n.* One of those who used to argue the reader's cases in the inns of court.

MŌPE'FUL, *a.* Drowsy; stupid; dull.

MOP'SEY, *n.* [add.] A woolly variety of dog.

MORAL'ITIES, *n. plur.* A sort of allegorical plays, in vogue during the latter part of the middle ages. [*See* MORALITY.]

MORAL'ITY, *n.* [add.] Tendency to promote virtue or moral duties; as, the *morality* of plays.

MOR'ALIZE, *v. i.* [add.] To comment; to interpret. [*Shak.*]

MORA'VIANISM, *n.* The principles of the Moravians, or United Brethren.

MORBID'ITY, *n.* The state of being morbid.

MOR'BIDLY, *adv.* In a morbid manner; in a diseased manner.

MOR'BUS, *n.* [L.] A disease.

MOR'CELS,† *n. plur.* Morsels. [*Chaucer.*]

MORDA'CIOUS, *a.* [add.] *Figuratively,* sarcastic.

MOR'DANT, *a.* [Fr.] Biting.

MOR'DANT, *a.* Having the quality of seizing hold, or of fixing colours.

MOR'DANT, *v. t.* To imbue or supply with a mordant.

MORDAUNT, *n.* [Fr] The tongue of a buckle.

MORDEL'LIDÆ, *n.* [From *Mordella,* one of the genera] A family of heteromerous coleopterous insects, having the body elevated and arched, with the head inserted very low, the thorax trapezoid or semicircular, the elytra very short or narrow, or acuminated at the extremity as well as the abdomen. The *Mordella lunata* is known by the name of the *lunated point-tail beetle.*

MORE, *adv.* [add] Greatly. [*Spenser*] *More and less,* great and small; greater and less. [*Shak*]

MO'RE MAJO'RUM. [L.] After the manner of our ancestors.

MŌRES,† *n. plur.* [Sax. *moran.*] Roots. [*Spenser.*]

MORGA'NA-FA'TA. *See* FATA-MORGANA.

MORGANAT'ICALLY, *adv.* Relating to a morganatic alliance; as, they were married *morganatically.*

MORGANAT'IC MAR'RIAGE, *n.* [Ger. and Dan. *morgen,* the morning; A.-Sax. *morgan gife;* D. *morgen gave* or *-gifte;* Ger. *morgen-gabe;* Low L. *morgen-geba; morganatica,* a morning-gift; a kind of dowry paid on the morning before or after marriage. "A marriage is called *morganatic* when the *morgen-gift,* or morning-gift, or dowry, was given and received in lieu of all other dowry, and also of rights of inheritance that might fall to the issue of such marriage."—*Richardson*].—A kind of semi-matrimonial alliance between a monarch, or one of the highest nobility, and a lady of inferior rank. In Germany such unions are called also *left-handed marriages,* because, at the nuptial ceremony, the left hand is given. If the male be of sovereign rank the children of the female do not inherit the father's sovereignty, but they are considered legitimate in most other respects.

MORGANATICAL, *a* Same as MORGANATIC

MORGAY, instead of MORGRAY [add] The *Scyllium canicula*

MORGUE, *n* (morg) [Fr] A place in many towns in France where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends.

MORIA *n* [Gr μωρος, foolish] Foolishness, fatuity

MORILLON, instead of MORILLON

MORINE, *n* A yellow colouring matter obtained from *Morus tinctoria*

MORINGA, *n* [add] *See* MORINGACEÆ in this *Supp.*

MORINGACEÆ *n* A nat order of plants separated from the Leguminosæ It consists of trees having pinnate leaves, with an odd one, flowers in panicles, and a long three angled pod in the three rows of seeds The root of the *Moringa pterygosperma* has a pungent odour and an aromatic taste It is used as a stimulant in paralytic affections and intermittent fever The leaves, flowers, and tender seed vessels are used in curries The nuts are the ben-nuts of old writers, from which the oil of ben was extracted This plant is a native of India and Arabia

MORISCO, *n* [old] The word called *moresque*

MORISCA, *n* See MORESQUE, and MORISCO

MORMAL,† *n* [Perhaps a corruption of Low Lat *malum mortuum*] A cancer or gangrene [*Chaucer*]

MORMONITES *n plu* [old] Joseph Smith, the founder of the sect of Mormonites or Mormons, or Latter day Saints, published his pretended revelation in 1830, under the title of the *Book of Mormon*, and notwithstanding the manifest absurdity of the narrative contained in it, and the strange jumble of tenets connected with it, Smith gained numerous converts, with whom he settled in the state of Illinois, and built a town and a temple, under the name of *Nauvoo*, in 1840 He was murdered at Carthage in 1844, and his followers founded a new settlement under the name of the *New Jerusalem* on the shore of the Great Salt Lake, in the territory of Utah, though called by themselves Deseret, where in 1852 their number was estimated at above 40 000 They have, however, numerous adherents in other parts of America and emissaries in many countries of Europe Their particular tenets are not well known, but they regard the *Book of Mormon* as a supplemental revelation to that contained in the Bible, ascribe a corporeal form to the Deity, and practise polygamy

MORMYRUS, *n* A genus of malacopterygious fishes, nearly allied to the pike family The *M oxyrhynchus* or sharp nosed mormyrus, is an inhabitant of the Nile, and is regarded as one of the best fishes in that river

MORN, *n* *The morn* tomorrow [*Scotch*]

MORNE,† *n* [Fr] The head of a tilting lance, having its point rebated or turned back, to prevent injury to the knight's opponent

MORNING, } *n* A morning
MORN'IN', } dram or draught. [*Scotch*]

MORNING-LAND, *n* The East, in opposition to *Evening land*, a name sometimes given to the West.

MORNING STAR, *n*. In *ancient armour*, a weapon of offence used from the Conquest till the time of Henry VII It consisted of a wooden ball containing iron spikes, and was suspended by a chain from the end of a pole

MOROXYLIC, instead of MOROXYLIC

MORPUNKEE, *n* A native pleasure boat of the Ganges, elegantly decorated and propelled by numerous paddles

MORRHUA, *n* The specific name of the codfish, *Gadus morrhua* [*See* GADUS]

MORRIS, *n* A curious fish allied to the eels, of the genus Leptocephalus, so called from Mr William Morris, who first found it on the coast of Wales

MORSE,† *n* [L *mordere*, to bite] The clasp or fastening of a cope, generally made of the precious metals, and sometimes containing representations of the sacred mysteries

MORSITATION,† *n* Act of gnawing, morsure

MORSUS DIABOLI, *n* [L devil's bite] In *anat*, a name for the fimbriated extremity of the fallopian tube

MORTAL, *a* [add] Vexing, tormenting as, six *mortal* hours did I endure her loquacity [*Sir W Scott*]

MORTALL † *a* Mortal *Mortall-crime* mortality [*Spenser*]

MORTAR *n* [add] *Mortar cement* a mixture of slaked lime and siliceous sand used for building [*See* MORTAR]

MORT CLOTH, *n* The pall carried over a coffin at a funeral [*Scotch*]

MORT DE CHIEN, *n* [Fr *Literally*, dog's death] A name of the spasmodic cholera of hot climates It is said to be a corruption of *mordexim*, the Indian name of the disease

MORTHER† *n* [old] A sort of wax light [*Chaucer*]

MORTGAGE *n* (morgaje) [add] By a recent statute (1 Vict, c 28) any person entitled to, or claiming under any mortgage of land may make an entry or bring an action at law or suit in equity to recover such land at any time within twenty years next, after the last payment of any part of the principal money or interest secured by such mortgage although more than twenty years may have elapsed since the time at which the right to make such entry, or bring such action or suit in equity shall have first accrued The English law of mortgage has been chiefly formed from the decisions of courts of equity, and it now forms a very important, and often complicated part of the law of property and contracts Every species of property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, tangible or non tangible, movable or unmovable, in possession, expectancy, or in action, may be the subject of mortgage

MORTGAGE-DEED, *n* (morgaje-deed) A deed given by way of mortgage

MORTGAGEOR, } *n* (morgajor) One
MORTGAGOR', } who gives a mortgage [*See* MORTGAGER]

MORTGAGING, *ppr* (morgajing) Conveying in fee as security for the payment of money, pledging

MORTIFIE,† *v t* [*See* MORTIFY] To kill, to destroy the essential qualities of, as, to *mortifie* mercury [*Chaucer*]

MORTIFIED, *pp* or *a* [add] *Mortified man*, a hermit, one indifferent to the concerns of the world [*Shak*]

MORTIFYINGLY, *adv* In a humiliating manner, subduedly

MORT'MAIN, *n* [add] Conveyances and devises to corporations, civil or ecclesiastical, were forbidden by Magna Charta, and a great number of statutes were afterwards passed in order to restrict alienations to religious persons and houses, but all the while the king had the power of dispensing with the statutes of mortmain, by granting licenses of alienation, and this power was confirmed to the crown by 7 and 8 Wm III, c 37 Alienations to charitable uses are exempted from the statutes of mortmain The universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the colleges within them the colleges of Eton, Winchester, and Westminster, and the British Museum, are exempted Bequests to the Established church, subject to certain restrictions, are also exempted

MORTREWES,† *n* [*See* MORTRESS] A rich broth or soup, in the preparation of which the flesh was stamped or beat in a mortar [*Chaucer*]

MORTS, *n* The skins of sheep or lambs that die of themselves [*Scotch*]

MORTUARY, *n* [add] Mortuaries, where they are due by custom are recoverable in the ecclesiastical courts

MORWE† *n* [Sax] The morning *A morwe*, in the morning of the following day *To morwe* the day following [*Chaucer*]

MORWENING † *n* *plur* *Morwenings* [Sax] The morning [*Chaucer*]

MOSAIC, } *a* Relating to Moses,
MOSAICAL } the Hebrew lawgiver, or his writings and institutions

MOSAICALLY, *adv* In the manner of mosaic work

MOSCHUS *n* The musk deer, a genus of ruminating animals, allied to the antelopes They are found in Western Africa in India and the Indian Islands The *M moschiferus* (to which the name is now usually restricted) yields the well known perfume called *musk* There are several other species [*See* MUSK]

MOSEL † *n* [Fr] The muzzle, the mouth of a beast [*Chaucer*]

MOSELLE, *n* A species of white French wine, so named from *Moselle*, a frontier department of France

MOSS HAGS *n* Pits or sloughs in a moss, mire or bog [*Scotch*]

MOSS ROSE *n* A beautiful kind of rose so named from its moss like pubescence

MOST, *a* [old] Greatest, chief—*I do possess the world's most regiment*, I do possess the chief government of the world [*Spenser*]

MOSTE,† *a* and *adv* for MOST [*Chaucer*]

MOSTE,† *v i* for MUST [*Chaucer*]

MOSTEN,† *pret* of *Moste* [*Chaucer*]

MOT, *n* [Fr] *Literally*, a word, hence, a motto —2 A note or brief strain on a bugle

MOTACILLA, *n* The wag-tail, a genus or subgenus of passerine birds [*See* WAG TAIL] The Motacilla of Linn comprehends the nightingales, wheat ears, blue birds, wrens, and meadow-larks, and, in fact, nearly all the insessorial birds

MOTE,† *v i* *plur* *Moten* [Sax] May; must [*Chaucer*]

MOTE † *n* [Fr *mote*] The note winded by a huntsman on his horn [*Chaucer*]

MOTE'-BELL, *n* The bell which was used by the Saxons to summon people to the court

MOTER, MATER, *n* In the *E Indies*, a native servant who sweeps rooms

MOTET, instead of MOTET

MOTH-BLIGHT, *n* Species of Aleyrodes, a genus of homopterous insects destructive to plants

MOTHER, *n* [add] *Every mother s son*, every man

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS, *n* A name given by sailors to the storm petrels (Thalassidroma) [*See* PETREL]

MOTHER CHURCH, *n* The parish church, the church to which one belongs, the church of Rome, by way of eminence so designated by its adherents

MOTHERLINESS, *n* Quality of being motherly

MOTHER SPOTS, *n* Congenital spots and discolorations of the skin [*See* NÆVUS]

MOTHER-TONGUE, *n* A language to which other languages owe their origin, one s native language

MOTHES,† *n plur* Moths [*Chaucer*]

MOTH GNATS, *n* The species of small dipterous insects of the genus Psychoda, which have curiously ciliated wings

MOTH HUNTER, *n* A name sometimes applied to the goat suckers (Caprimulgidæ), from moths being their favourite food

MOTIF,† *n* [Fr] Motive, incitement [*Chaucer*]

MOTION, *n* [add] In *parliament*, or *public assemblies* the proposal of any matter for the consideration of the house or meeting *Centre of motion* [*See* CENTRE] *Reflected motion*, in mechanics, is produced when a body is turned out of a straight line by some force independent of gravity or when an elastic body is made to rebound by being thrown against a hard smooth surface [*See* REFLECTION] *Excited motion* in physiology, the motion of the *reflex function*, as in the closure of the larynx on the contact of acid vapours the closure of the pharynx on that of the food &c *Ciliary motion* the peculiar vibrating motion of the *cilia* of animals *Motion of irritability*, the motion produced in the heart the intestinal canal, &c by the action of the muscular fibre [*See* IRRITABILITY] *Motions of plants* various movements which are observed to take place in plants, arising from the action of external stimuli, as light heat, electricity &c, or from irritability Thus, the fluids of plants have a constant motion, the branches and leaves of all plants direct themselves to the light, certain plants, at the approach of night, or in gloomy weather, close their leaves and flowers, the leaflets of some leguminous plants, when exposed to the action of an ardent sun, are often erected into a vertical position on each side of the leaf stalk, which they sometimes pass, so as to close together, and there are some plants, such as the sensitive plant, that shrink, as it were, on being touched *Motion of the bowels*, in *med*, an alvine discharge

MOTION, *v t* [add] To make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand or head, as, to *motion* to one to take a seat Also used in an *active* sense, as, to *motion* one to a seat, or to take a seat

MOTLEY, *n* A fool [*Shak*]

MOTLEY MINDED, *a* Having diversified views and feelings [*Shak*]

MOT MOT, *n* Prionites, a genus of passerine birds, belonging to the family Tenuirostres of Cuvier They inhabit South America, they are beautiful birds, about the size of a jay, with a long tail, the two middle feathers of which are destitute of vanes for a short distance near the extremity The beak is serrated on the margin, hence the name *prionites* (πρίων, a saw) They are found generally in pairs in the deep woods, and are easily recognized by their note, *mot mot*, slowly repeated

MOTON,† *n* A small plate covering the armpits

MOTOR, *n plur Motores* [L] [add] In *anat*, a part whose function is motion, applied to muscles *Motores oculorum*, the movers of the eyes, or the third pair of nerves

MOTOR, *a* Giving motion, imparting motion, as, *motor* nerves

MOTTE † *pret* from *Mete* Did mete, did measure [*Spenser*]

MOTTLE, *n* [*See* MOTTLED] A term applied to mahogany, and other woods employed in cabinet-work to designate the variegations in colour which the polished surface of the wood exhibits In mahogany several kinds of mottle are distinguished as, *stop mottle fiddle mottle*, *rain-mottle*, *plum mottle*, *peacock mottle*

MOU *n* Mouth [*Scotch*]

MOUDIWARP, MOUDIWART, *n* The mould warp or mole [*Scotch*]

MOUFFLON *n* The *Ovis musimon* an animal of the sheep kind inhabiting the mountainous parts of Corsica Sardinia, Greece &c It is about the size of a small fallow deer and, although covered with hair, bears a stronger resemblance



Mufflon

to the ram than to any other animal both in regard to its horns and its general conformation It is by nature extremely wild

MOULD, *n* [add] In *anat*, the interior fontanel or interstice between the parietal bones and the frontal of a child s head — *Mason s mould* or *caliber*, a piece of hardwood or iron, hollowed on the edge, answering to the contours of the mouldings or cornices to be formed —*Glazier s moulds* are of two sorts, one of which is used for casting the lead into long rods, fit for drawing through the vice in which the grooves are formed The other is for moulding the small pieces of lead which are fastened to the iron bars of casements — *Plumbers moulds*, the tables on which they cast their sheets of lead —In *paper-making*, a little frame, the size of the sheet of paper to be made, composed of several wires fastened together by wire still finer, and having a little ledging of wood, into which the wires are fastened, used to cast the sheets of paper —*Shakspeare* uses the word *mould* to designate the body as giving shape to the garments

MOULD-BOARD, *n* The curved board or metal plate in a plough, which serves to turn over the furrow

MOULD'ERED, *pp* or *a* Turned to dust, wasted away

MOULD'ERY, *a* Partaking of, or like mould

MOULE,† *v i* To mould, or grow mouldy [*Chaucer*]

MOULED,† *pp* Moulded, grown mouldy [*Chaucer*]

MOULINET, MOULINET,† *n* [Fr] The roller of a capstan, crane, &c —A machine used by cross-bowmen to wind up their bows



Moulinet

MOULS, *n* See MOOLS in this *Supp*

MOULT, *n* The shedding or changing of feathers in birds —2 † A mow of corn or hay

MOUN,† for MOWEN *pres tense plu* of *Mowe* [*Chaucer*]

MOUND, *n* [add] Something raised, an artificial elevation of earth

MOUNT, *v t* [add] To prepare for use to set off to advantage, to embellish Thus to *mount* a sword is to furnish it with a hilt, scabbard &c, to *mount* a map is to prepare it for use by attaching it to canvas &c to *mount* a diamond is to set it in frame work This verb and its derivatives are also employed loosely in the arts to denote adaptation to an end Thus a loom is said to be *mounted* for weaving a particular kind of fabric, and the appliances by which the loom is so adapted are collectively called the *mounting* There are accordingly, *harness mountings*, *twill-mountings*, *jacquard-mountings*, &c The trimmings, linings, &c, of an article of wearing apparel, as a coat, are also sometimes called the *mountings*, but more commonly *furnishings* We also speak of the *mountings* of a coffin, of a window, a door, &c, by which we mean all those non essential articles applied for use or ornament

MOUNTAIN, *n* [add] A mountain of a conical form with the summit narrow, is called a *cone*, when of the same form, but more massy with the summit depressed and rounded it is called a *dome* The lowest elevations of this kind are called *hillocks*, or *mounds*

MOUNTAIN, *n* A species of wine

MOUNTAIN ASH, instead of MOUNTAIN ASH

MOUNTAIN-AVENS, instead of MOUNTAIN-AVENS

MOUNTAIN-BAROMETER, *n* A barometer adapted to measuring the heights of mountains The name is commonly applied to the sympiesometer, employed for this purpose on account of its portability

MOUNTAIN-CAT, *n* The wild cat, *Felis catus ferus*

MOUNTAIN-COCK, *n* The *Tetrao urogallus*, or capercailzie

MOUNT'AIN-DEW, *n.* A *cant* name for Scotch Highland whisky.
MOUNT'AIN-EBONY, *n.* The wood of an East Indian tree, of the genus Bauhinia.
MOUNT'AIN-FLAX, *n.* A species of asbestos; amianthus.
MOUNT'AIN-HEATH, *n.* A name sometimes given to saxifrage.
MOUNT'AIN-LAUREL, *n.* A plant of the genus Kalmia.
MOUNT'AIN-MAHOGANY, *n.* Black birch (*Betula nigra*).
MOUNT'AIN-ROSE, *n.* [add.] *Rosa alpina.*
MOUNT'AIN SPIDER-WORT, *n.* A plant, the *Anthericum scrotinum.*
MOUNT'AIN-TALLOW, *n.* A mineral substance, having the colour and feel of tallow. It occurs in a bog on the borders of Loch Fyne, in Scotland, and in one of the Swedish lakes. It melts at 118°, boils at 290°, and is soluble in alcohol. It differs from every known class of minerals.
MOUNT'ANCE,† *n.* [Fr.] Amount in value or in quantity. [*Chaucer.*]
MOUNT'LET, *n.* A small mountain; a hill.
MOUR'DANT,† } *See* MORDAUNT in
MOR'DANT,† } this *Supp.*
MOURN'ING-RING, *n.* A ring worn as a memorial of a deceased friend.
MOUSE, *n.* [add.] The common mouse is the *Mus musculus*, of which there are several varieties; the harvest mouse is the *Mus messorius*; the field-mouse, the *Mus sylvaticus*; the rustic-mouse, or field-vole, the *Arvicola agrestis*; the Barbary-mouse, the *Mus barbarus.*
MOUSE, *v. i.* (mouz) [add.] To watch for or pursue in a sly or insidious manner.
MOUSE'-BIRDS, *n.* The Cape coly is so called in South Africa. They are mischievous birds in gardens there, as they attack the sprouting plants.
MOUSE'-COLOUR, *n.* A colour resembling that of a mouse.
MOUSE'-COLOURED, *a.* Having the colour of a mouse.
MOUSE'-HAWK, *n.* A hawk that devours mice.
MOUST'ED HEAD, } *n.* A head of
MUST'ED HEAD, } hair, powdered with a kind of flour called *must.* [*Scotch.*]
MOUTH, *v. i.* [add.] To join mouths; to kiss. [*Shak.*]
MÖV'ABLE, *n.* Any piece of furniture or part of a man's goods, capable of being moved. [*See* MOVABLES.]
MÖVE, *v. i.* [add.] To propose something to an organized meeting, for consideration and determination.
MÖV'EABLE. *See* MOVABLE.
MÖV'ING-POWERS, *n.* In *mech.*, the means employed to give motion to machinery; as the strength of men and animals, the pressure of the atmosphere the expansive force of steam, the action of wind and water. [*See* POWER, and FORCE.]
MOW'-BURNED, *pp.* or *a.* Overheated and fermented in the mow.
MOWE,† *n.* [Fr.] A distortion of the mouth. [*Chaucer.*]
MOW'EN,† *v. i. plur.* of *Mowe.* To be able. [*Chaucer.*]
MOWES, *n. plur.* [Fr. *moue*, a mouth.] **Mouths.** Distortions of the mouth or countenance, made in derision or contempt. [*Spenser.*]—*To make mowes*, to twist the mouth about. [*Shak.*]
MOW'ING,† *n.* [From *mowe.*] Ability. [*Chaucer.*]

MOX'A, *n.* [add.] This term has been extended to any substance, whose gradual combustion on or near the skin is used for the relief or cure of disease.
MOY'A, *n.* In *South America*, a term applied to mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions.
MOYLE,† *n.* Moil.
MOYLE,† *v. t.* [*See* MOIL.] To soil; to dirty; to defile. [*Spenser.*]
MR. An abbreviation of *master* or *mister.*
MRS. An abbreviation of *mistress.* *Colloquially* pronounced *misses.*
MS. An abbreviation of *manuscript.*
MSS. An abbreviation of *manuscripts.*
MUCH, *adv.* [add.] An exclamation of contempt, implying a sneering disbelief of an assertion.

What! with two points in your shoulder? *Much!* *Shak.*

Very much glad, very much delighted; glad in a very high degree. [*Shak.*]
MUCH'ELL,† } *a.*, *adv.*, or *n.* [*See*
MUCH'EL,† } MUCH, MICKLE.] Much. [*Chaucer.*]
MUCILAG'INOUS, *a.* [add.] *Mucilaginous matter*, in *chem.*, the white flocculent deposit formed in the distilled waters of plants.—*Mucilaginous extracts*, extracts which readily dissolve in water, scarcely at all in alcohol, and undergo spirituous fermentation.
MUCK'LE, *a.* *See* MICKLE in this *Supp.*
MUCK'-RAKE, *n.* A rake for raking dirt or muck.
MUCK'RE,† } *v. t.* [Sax. *mucg.*] To
MUCK'ER,† } heap up; to accumulate; to hoard. [*Chaucer.*]
MU'COCELE, *n.* [L. *mucus*, and Gr. κήλη, a tumour.] An enlargement of the lacrymal sac, containing tears mixed with mucus.
MUCOS'ITY, *n.* Mucousness; sliminess.
MU'CUNA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. *M. pruriens* is the cowhage or cowage plant. [*See* COWHAGE.]
MUD, *a.* Consisting of mud; slimy; relating to mud.
MUD'DINESS, *n.* [add.] *Figuratively*, intellectual cloudiness or dulness.
MUD'DY-BRAINED, *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.
MUD'DYING, *ppr.* [add.] Rendering turbid; clouding.
MUD'DY-METTLED, *a.* Dull-spirited. [*Shak.*]
MUD'-HEN, *n.* In *America*, the common name of the Virginia rail, *Rallus virginianus.*
MUD'-TURTLE, *n.* In *America*, the common name of the *Sternothærus odoratus*; also called *marsh-tortoise.*
MÜE,† *v. i.* [Fr. *muer.* *See* MEW.] To change. [*Chaucer.*]
MÜET,† *a.* [Fr.] Mute; dumb. [*Chaucer.*]
MUFF, *n.* [add.] Also, the local name of a bird, the white-throat (*Sylvia cinerea*).
MUFFETTEE', *n.* A small muff worn over the wrist: a wristband of fur or worsted, worn by ladies.
MUF'FLE, *n.* [add.] In *zool.*, the tumid and naked portion of the upper lip and nose of animals of the bovine and deer kind.
MUF'FLED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] *Muffled oars*, oars having mats or canvas put round their looms, and in the rowlocks.—*Muffled drum*, a drum having cloth or some soft substance wound round the strings, to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.
MUGS, } *n.* The Teeswater breed of
MUGGS, } sheep. [*Scotch.*]
MUHME, *n.* [Gael.] A nurse.

MUILS, } *n.* Moulds; cloth or list
MOOLS, } shoes for gout; chilblains. [*Scotch.*]
MUIR, *n.* A moor. [*Scotch.*]
MUIR'-ILL, *n.* A disease to which black cattle are subject. [*Scotch.*]
MUIR'-POUTS, *n.* Young grouse. [*Scotch.*]
MULAT'TRESS, *n.* A female mulatto.
MULCH, *v. t.* [*See* the *Noun.*] To cover with litter or half-rotten straw, or with manure.
MULC'TARY, *a.* Consisting of fines or forfeitures; mulctuary.
MULE, *n.* [add.] In *cotton-factories*, this machine is so named from the circumstance that it is a compound of the jenny and throstle, or water frame. It seems to have been invented by Samuel Crompton as early as 1775, and was introduced into factories in 1790, about the sametime that the steam-engine began to be applied to turn machinery.
MÜLE'-DRIVER, *n.* A driver of mules; a muleteer.
MULGE'DIUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. *M. alpinum*, a British species, is a remarkably handsome plant, with blue flowers in small numerous heads. It is the *Sonchus cæruleus* of Smith in the English botany.
MU'LIER, *n.* [L.] [add.] A woman; a wife.
MU'LIERTY, *n.* In *law*, lawful issue.
MÜ'LISHLY, *adv.* Stubbornly; like a mule.
MÜ'LISHNESS, *n.* Obstinacy or stubbornness, as of a mule.
MULL, *n.* A thin, soft kind of muslin; called also *mull-mull.*
MUL'LA, *n.* A priest or one of sacerdotal order in Tartary.
MULLAGATAW'NY, *n.* The name of an East Indian curry-soup.
MUL'LOCK,† *n.* [add.] Dirt; dung.—In *Scotch*, *mullock*, or *mulock*, signifies a crumb.
MUL'SUM, *n.* [L.] Hydromel.
MULTAN'GULARNESS, *n.* The state of being polygonal.
MULTE'ITY, *n.* The state of being many; multiplicity.
MULTICUSPIDA'TES, *n.* [L. *multus*, and *cuspis*, a spear.] The name of the three last molar teeth, so called from their having several tubercles.
MULTIF'LOROUS, or **MULTIFLO'ROUS**
MUL'TIFOIL, *n.* [L. *multus*, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *arch.*, a leaf-ornament of more than five divisions.
MULTINO'DATE, } *a.* Having many
MULTINO'DOUS, } knots; many-knotted.
MULTIPLI'ABLENESS, instead of **MUL'TIPLIABLENESS.**
MUL'TIPLICAND, or **MULTIPLICAND'.**
MULTIPLICA'TION, instead of **MULTIPLICATION,** *n.* [add.] The art of making gold and silver. [*Chaucer.*]
MULTIPLIC'ITY, *n.* [add.] A great number; a multitude; as, a *multiplicity* of schemes.
MUL'TIPLIE,† *v. i.* To make gold and silver. [*Chaucer.*]
MUL'TIPLIER, *n.* [add.] An instrument for indicating the deflecting influence of an electric current. It consists of a wire bent in the form of a helix, round a magnetic needle, the wire returning upon itself, so as to form a closed circuit. It is applied in cases in which the electric current is so weak,

as to require its conduction several times round the needle, so as to repeat or *multiply* the deflecting influence of the single current.

MULTIRA'DIATE, *a.* Having many rays.

MUL'TISYLLABLE, or **MULTISYL'LABLE**.

MUL'TITUDE, *n.* [add.] In *law*, an assembly of ten or more persons.

MULTITU'DINOUSLY, *adv.* In a multitudinous manner.

MULTITU'DINOUSNESS, *n.* State of being multitudinous.

MUL'TUM, *n.* Among *brewers*, the name given to a compound consisting of an extract of quassia and liquorice, used for the purpose of economizing malt and hops. *Hard multum* is made from *Cocculus indicus*, and is used by brewers to give an intoxicating quality to beer. It is also termed *black extract*

MUM'-CHANCE. *See* after MUM.

MUM'MING, *n.* The sports of mummers; an ancient Christmas pastime in England, consisting of a species of masquerading.

MUM'MY, *v. t.* To embalm; to mummify.

MUMP'ISHLY, *adv.* Dully; wearily, sullenly.

MUMP'ISHNESS, *n.* Sullenness.

MUNDIF'ICANT, *a.* [*See* MUNDIFICATION.] A term applied to certain healing and cleansing ointments.

MUNDIF'ICANT, *n.* A cleansing and healing ointment.

MUN'GO, *n.* The root of the *Ophiorrhiza mungos*. [*See* OPHIORRHIZA.]

MUN'GOOSE, } *n.* The *East Indian*
MON'GOOSE, } name for the species of ichneumons (Herpestes).

MUNIC'IPAL, *a.* [add.] *Municipal corporation*, in *England*, the corporation of a town.

MUNIC'IPALISM, *n.* Municipal state or condition.

MU'NIFY,† *v. t.* [L. *munio*, to fortify.] To fortify.

MU'NIMENT-HOUSE, } *n.* A house
MU'NIMENT-ROOM, } or room of strength in cathedrals, colleges, collegiate churches, castles, or public buildings, purposely made for keeping the seal, evidences, deeds, charters, writings, &c., of such church, college, castle, &c.

MUN'NION, *n.* [add.] *Munnions* or *muntins*, are pieces of carved work, placed between the lights in a ship's stern and quarter-galleries.

MUNT, *v. t.* To mount. [*Scotch.*]

MUN'TIN, } *n.* The central vertical
MUN'TING, } piece that divides the panels of a door.

MUNT'JAK, *n.* A small species of deer, the *Cervus muntjac*, a native of Java. It has short horns with pedicels, and is met with in small herds.

MURÆ'NA, *n.* A genus of apodal, malacopterygious fishes, of the family Murænidæ. The fishes of this genus resemble the eel in form. They have no pectoral fins, and the dorsal and anal fins are very low, and are united. The *M. helena* is found in the Mediterranean and Portuguese seas; it grows to the length of between four and five feet, and even more, and is excellent eating.

MUR'DER, *v. t.* [add.] To abuse or violate grossly; to mar by bad execution, pronunciation, representation, &c.; as, to *murder* words or language.

MURED,† *pp.* [*See* MURE.] Immured; inclosed. [*Spenser.*]

MUR'GEON, *n.* A murmur; a muttering in reference to the mass.—*Murgeons*, distorted gestures; grimaces; wry mouths. [*Scotch.*]

MU'RIACITE, *n.* [add.] Anhydrous sulphate of lime; also called *anhydrite* and *cube-spar*. It occurs crystalline, fibrous, granular, and compact.

MU'RIAS, *n.* [L.] A muriate.

MU'RICATE, *a.* Same as MURICATED.

MURIC'IDÆ, *n.* [L. *murex*.] A family of carnivorous gasteropods, comprehending the murexes and whelks.

MURICI'NÆ, *n.* A subfamily of the muricidæ, comprehending those species sometimes called *rock-shells*.

MU'RIDE, *n.* [L. *muria*, brine.] The name first given to bromine, from its being an ingredient of sea-water.

MU'RIFORM, *a.* [L. *murus*, a wall, and *forma*, form, likeness.] In *bot.*, resembling the bricks in the wall of a house; applied to the cellular tissue constituting the medullary rays in plants.

MU'RINA, *n.* A tribe of rodent quadrupeds, of which the genus Mus is the type. It includes the families Muridæ, Arvicolidæ, and Sciuridæ.

MURK'ILY, *adv.* Darkly; gloomily

MUR'LAN, or **MUR'LIN**, *n.* A round, narrow-mouthed basket. [*Scotch.*]

MUR'LINS, *n.* An algaceous plant, the *Alaria esculenta*; called also *badderlocks*, *honey-ware*, &c.

MURMURA'TION, *n.* Act of murmuring; a low sound. [*Lit. us.*]

MUR'RAIN, instead of **MURRAIN**, (pron. mur'rin.)

MUR'THER. *See* MURDER.

MUS, *n.* [L.] The mouse, a genus of rodent animals. It also includes rats. [*See* MOUSE in *Dict.* and in this *Supp.*]

MU'SA, *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Musaceæ. To this genus belong the banana and plantain. [*See* MUSACEÆ.]

MUS'CA, *n.* [L.] The fly, a Linnean genus of dipterous insects, including the flies. It is now expanded into a family (Muscidæ). The common housefly is the *Musca domestica*. — 2. A modern southern constellation, situated between Crux and the south pole. It consists of six stars.

MUS'CADINE VINE, *n.* The *Vitis apiana*, which yields the rich muscadine wine of Languedoc and Roussillon.

MUS'CARDINE, *n.* for "Bossiana," read Bassiana

MUS'CARI, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Liliaceæ. *M. racemosum* is the grape-hyacinth, a native of Britain.

MUSCI'CAPA, *n.* The fly-catchers, a genus of dentirostral passerine birds, now split into various subgenera; as, Tyrannus, Gymnocephalus, Muscipeta, Muscicapa proper, &c., included in the family Muscicapidæ.

MUS'CLED, *a.* (mus'sld.) Having muscles; having large muscles.

MUS'CULAR, *a.* [add.] *Muscular fibre*, or *tissue*, that species of tissue which forms the substance of muscles. The fibres which compose the body of a muscle are disposed in bundles, united together by means of areolar tissue. These bundles are composed of bundles still more minute, united in a similar manner. These again may be separated in the same way, until at last we come to the *primitive fibres* of which this tissue is composed. Each primitive fibre consists of a delicate membranous tube, inclosing a great number of *fibrillæ*, or extremely minute fibrils, incapable of further division.—*Muscular impressions*, those indented marks in acephalous bivalves, which indicate the insertion of those muscles, by which the animal is attached to its shell. They are either *lateral*, *central*, or *pallial*.

MUS'CULI PECTINA'TI, *n.* [L. *pecten*, a comb.] In *anat.*, the muscular fasciculi within the auricles of the heart, so named from their being arranged like the teeth of a comb.

MUS'CULUS, *n.* [L.] A muscle.

MUSE,† *v. i.* [It. *musare.*] To gaze. [*Chaucer.*]

MUSETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A musical instrument; a bagpipe.

MUSH'ROOM-SUGAR, *n.* A sugar obtained by treating the tincture of the ergot of rye with water.

MU'SIC-STOOL, *n.* A stool or seat for one who performs on a piano or similar instrument.

MUSK, *n.* [add.] *Artificial musk*, a tincture prepared by the action of nitric acid on rectified oil of amber, and dissolving the product in alcohol.

MUSK'-BEETLE, *n.* The *Callichroma* or *Aromia moschata*, a long-horned beetle, which has a faint smell somewhat like musk. It is a common species about London, and is of a fine green colour. The larva lives in decaying trunks of trees.

MUSK'-DUCK, *n.* The Muscovy duck (*Cairina moschata*).

MUS'KET-REST,† *n.* A staff with a forked top to rest the musket on when being fired. Each soldier carried one such rest.

MUSK'-SEED, *n.* [add.] The *Hibiscus abelmoschus*, Linn., and the *Abelmoschus moschatus* of Wight and Arnott. It grows in tropical America, and Asia. The seeds are musky, stimulating, and stomachic, and are used in tincture against serpent-bites.

MUS'LIN-DE-LAINE, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline-de-laine*.] *Literally*, woollen muslin; a woollen, or cotton and woollen fabric of extremely light texture, used for ladies' dresses, &c.

MUSOPHAG'IDÆ, *n.* [From *Musophaga*, one of the genera.] The plantain-eaters, a family of scansorial birds, allied to the perchers. The *Musophaga violacea* is a very magnificent bird, found on the Gold Coast, and Senegal in Africa.

MUS'QUASH. *See* MUSK-RAT.

MUSQUI'TO. *See* MOSQUITO.

MUS'ROL, or **MUS'ROLE**.

MUS'SAL, *n.* In the *E. Indies*, torches made of long strips of cotton bound tightly together, and dipped in oil.

MUSSALCHEE', *n.* In the *E. Indies*, a torch-bearer accompanying a palanquin.

MUS'SEL-BIND, *n.* *See* MUSCLE-BIND.

MUSSULMAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Mussulmans, or like them or their customs.

MUST, *v. i.* [add.] *Must know*, must be informed; as, you *must know* I am going to London

MUSTACHE', *n.* (mustash'.) *Sing.* of *Mustaches*.

MUSTACH'ES, instead of **MUSTA'CHES**, *n. plur.*

MUSTA'CHIO, *n.* (musta'sho.) Same as MUSTACHE.

MUSTACH'IOED, *a.* (mustash'od.) Wearing mustaches.

MUS'TANG, *n.* The American name of the wild horse of the prairies, who is the invariable companion of their inhabitants. The *mustang* pony is very hardy, easily maintained, and capable of great labour.

MUS TARD POT, *n* A vessel to hold mustard

MUS TARD-SEED, *n* The seed of mustard [See MUSTARD]

MUSTELA, *n* The name given by Linn to a genus of carnivorous digitigrade mammalia comprehending the otters, skunks polecats, and weasels which are now included in the family Mustelidæ The genus Mustela is now restricted to the true weasels

MUSTER *n* [Ger from Lat *monstrare* to show] A pattern a sample [Used in *commerce*]

MUS TER, *v t* [add] *To muster up*, to gather, to obtain, to summon up, as, to *muster up* courage — *To muster troops into service*, is to inspect and enter them on the muster roll of the army — *To muster troops out of service* is to inspect and enter them on a muster roll, according to which they receive pay for the last time and are dismissed

MUSTER FILE *n* Same as MUSTER ROLL

MUS TER ROLL *n* [add] A roll or register kept by the master of every vessel specifying his own name the names of the whole ship's company the place of each person's birth &c

MUSTILER,† *n* Armour for the body, of a particular kind of cloth mentioned in the time of Edward I It was probably composed of a quantity of wool just sheared from the sheep, thus partaking of the nature of pourpoint or gamboised coverings

MUTABLY, *adv* Changeably

MUTAGE *n* A process for checking the fermentation of the must of grape

MUTANDA, *n pl* [L] Things to be changed

MUTILATE *a* Deprived of some part, mutilated

MUTILLIDÆ, *n* A family of hymenopterous insects generally found in hot sandy situations They are allied to the ants

MUTESELLIM, *n* In *Turkey* the governor of a town, or district, &c

MUTTON BIRD, *n* The name given in New Holland to the sooty petrel from a fancied resemblance to the taste of mutton This bird is the chief food of the sealers in Bass's Straits

MUTTON-CHOP, *n* A rib of mutton for broiling, having the bone cut, or *chopped* off at the small end

MUTTON CLUB, *n* In the *East Indies*, an association of European residents, who keep each a few sheep one of which is killed occasionally the joints, &c, being divided by rotation among the members families

MUTTON PIE *n* A pie made of mutton

MU TUAL, *a* [add] *Mutual debts* in *law*, money due on both sides between two persons —*Mutual promises* are current considerations which will support each other, unless one or the other be void, as, where one man promises to pay money to another, and he, in consideration thereof promises to do a certain act, &c Mutual promises, to be obligatory, must be made simultaneously

MUZ ARAB, *n* [Ar] A Christian living under the sway of the Arabs, a term formerly used by the Moors of Spain, and applied by them to all Christians living under their sway in Cordova, Seville, Toledo, Granada, and other large towns

MUZARAB IC, } *a* Relating to the
MUZAR ABIC, } Muzarabs, or to a liturgy preserved by the Christians in Spain, during their subjection to the Mahometans

MUZ ZLE, *n* [add] The projecting mouth and nose of an animal, as of a horse, dog &c

MY, *pron* [add] *My toward good,* my approaching happiness [*Spenser*]

MY A, *n* [Gr μυ a muscle] A genus of molluscous animals inclosed in a bivalve shell, and known by the name of *gapers* one end of the shell gaping considerably The myæ are found both in the ocean and in rivers, and are of considerable importance, in consequence of the shell sometimes producing a quantity of pearls , hence the shell is known by the name of the *pearl mussel*

MYADÆ, *n* Gaping bivalves a family of molluscous bivalves, named from the genus Mya and having the valves more or less gaping at one or both extremities

MYCETES, *n* [Gr μυκητης one who bellows] The howling monkeys a genus of quadrumanous animals inhabiting the American continent They are remarkable for the powerful development of the voice which has a prodigious volume and a most frightful sound They are shaggy animals about the size of a fox and subsist on fruits and foliage



Howling Monkey (M ...)

MYCODERMA, *n* [Gr μυκης a mushroom or fungus and δερμα skin] The flocculent substance which forms in various infusions when they become mothery

MYCOLOGIC, } *a* Relating to
MYCOLOG ICAL } mycology, or to the fungi

MYCOL OGY, *n* [Gr μυκης, a fungus, and λογος discourse] A treatise on, or the science of the fungi

MYCTERIA *n* [Gr μυκτηρ the nose or proboscis] A genus of grallatorial birds allied to the storks, having long, strong conic bills The best known species is the *M americana* or common jabiru

MYDRIASIS, *n* [Gr] A preternatural dilatation of the pupil of the eye

MYELITIS, *n* [Gr μυελος, marrow] Inflammation of the substance of the brain or spinal marrow

MY GALE, *n* (my -ga le) [Gr the shrew or field mouse] The desmans, a genus of aquatic insectivorous animals, of which the Russian musk rat (*M moschata*) is the best known species —2 A genus of hairy spiders, some of which spin their webs in the form of tubes, in which they reside, in holes concealed in the ground, or under stones or the bark of trees The tube-forming species constitute the genus Ctenaiza The name Mygale is now usually restricted to the large hairy species of which the *M avicularia*, or bird catching spider, is the type

MYLABRIS, *n* [Gr μυια a fly, and λαβρος, furious] A genus of vesicatory beetles, belonging to the family Cantharidæ *M cichorii* inhabits the south of Europe, and its vesicatory properties are as powerful as the cantharis of the shops

MYLO [Gr μυλη a grinder tooth] In *anat*, names compounded of this word are applied to certain muscles attached near the grinder teeth , as, *mylo hyoideus, mylo pharyngeus,* &c

MYLODON, *n* [Gr μυλη a grinder and οδους, a tooth] A genus of extinct



Mylodon

animals, allied to the megatherium the remains of which have been found in South America

MYOGRAPHIC *a* Same as MYOGRAPHICAL

MYOLOGIST *n* One who is versed in myology or who treats of the subject

MYOPOTAMUS, *n* [Gr μυς a rat and ποταμος a river] The coypou a genus of rodent quadrupeds allied to the beavers, but of smaller size The *M coypus* inhabits South America its habits are aquatic it swims with great ease lives in the vicinity of water and burrows in the ground Its fur is used largely in the manufacture of hats

MYOSIS *n* [Gr μυω to close the eyes] A disease of the eye which consists in an unnatural contraction of the pupil

MYOSITIS, *n* [Gr μυς a muscle] Inflammation of a muscle

MYOSURUS, *n* Mouse tail a genus of plants nat order Ranunculaceæ [*See* MOUSE TAIL]

MYOXUS, *n* The dormouse, a genus of rodent mammals, intermediate between the squirrels and mice [See DORMOUSE in *Dict* and in this *Supp*]

MYRIAD MINDED, *a* A term expressive of vast intellect, used by Coleridge and Tennyson

MYRIALITRE, *n* [Gr μυρια, and λιτρα a pound] A French measure of capacity containing 10,000 litres, or 610,280 cubic inches

MYRICA, *n* Candleberry-myrtle, a genus of plants, the type of the nat order Myricaceæ [See GALE, and MYRICACEÆ]

MYRIOLITRE, *n* See MYRIALITRE, the more correct orthography

MYRIOLOG ICAL, *a* Relating to a myriologue

MYRIOLOGIST, *n* One who composes or sings a myriologue, usually or always a female

MYRIOLOGUE, *n* [Gr μυριος, extreme, and λογος, discourse] In *modern Greece*, an extemporary funeral-song, composed and sung on the death of a friend

MYRIS'TICA, *n.* [From μυρον.] The nutmeg-tree, a genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Myristicaceæ. *M. moschata*, a native of the Moluccas, yields the nutmeg of the shops. [*See* NUTMEG.] Other species bear fruit that may be employed as a substitute for nutmeg, but they are all inferior to the real myristica.

MYRIS'TIC ACID, *n.* A fatty acid, obtained from the expressed oil of nutmeg (myristica).

MYRMECOPH'AGA, *n.* [Gr. μυρμηξ, an ant, and φαγω, to eat.] The ant-eater, a genus of edentate animals. [*See* ANT-EATER.]

MYRME'LEON, *n.* [Gr. μυρμηξ, an ant, and λεων, a lion.] The lion-ant, a genus of neuropterous insects, the larvæ of which are remarkable for enticing their prey by means of pit-falls. [*See* ANT-LION in this *Supp.*]

MYROB'ALAN, *n.* [add.] Myrobalans are of five kinds, viz., the *belleric*, the *emblic*, the *chebulic*, the *Indian*, and the *yellow*.

MYRON'IC ACID, *n.* [Gr. μυρον, an odorous oil.] A bitter acid procured from black-mustard seeds.

MYROP'OLIST, *n.* [Gr. μυρον, an odorous oil or unguent, and πωλεω, to sell.] One that sells unguents or perfumery. [*Lit. us.*]

MYR'OSINE, *n.* [Gr. μυρον, an odorous oil, and συν, with.] Emulsion of black mustard seeds, a peculiar substance which yields, with *myronic* acid, the volatile oil of mustard.

MYROSPER'MUM, *n.* A genus of plants, the seeds of which are besmeared with balsamic juice; nat. order Amyridaceæ. [*See* MYROSPERMUM PERUIFERUM.]

MYROXYL'IC ACID, *n.* A substance obtained from the Peruvian balsam (myroxylon).

MYROXY'LON, *n.* The generic name of the balsam-tree of Peru.

MYR'RHIC ACID, *n.* A substance obtained from resin of myrrh, and which possesses acid properties.

MYR'RHINE, } *n.* A kind of precious
MYR'RHITE, } stone. *See* MURRHINE.

MYRTA'CEÆ, *n.* *See* after MYRTLE-WAX.

MYR'TLE, *n.* [add.] *Dutch myrtle*, the *Myrica gale*.

MYR'TUS, *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Myrtaceæ. *M. communis*, or common myrtle, is a native of the south of Europe. Its leaves contain a volatile oil, which possesses medicinal properties; the buds and berries also yield a volatile oil; the distilled flowers yield the perfume called *eau-d'-ange*. There are several varieties of the common myrtle, and many other species of the genus. [*See* MYRTLE.]

MY'RUS, *n.* [add.] The *Anguilla myrus*.

MYSELF', *pron.* [add.] Sometimes used in the third person; as, I am sensible I talk too much when *myself* is the subject. [*Swift.*]

MYSELL', } Myself. [*Scotch.*]
MASELL', }

MYSELVE',† } *pron.* Myself. [*Chau-*
MYSELV'EN,† } *cer.*]

MY'SIS, *n.* The opossum-shrimps, a genus of crustaceans belonging to the order Stomapoda.

MYSTAGOG'IC, *a.* Same as MYSTAGOGICAL.

MYS'TAGOGY,† *n.* [*See* MYSTAGOGUE.] The interpretation of mysteries.

MYS'TERIE,† *n.* [*See* MYSTERY.] Profession; trade, or calling. [*Spenser.*]

MYS'TERY, *n.* [add.] In the *early part of the middle ages*, a kind of rude drama of a religious character, called a *mystery* or *miracle*, because it represented the mysterious doctrines of Christianity or its early miracles. The mysteries were superseded by the *moralities*.

MYS'TIC, *n.* One of a religious sect who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God; one imbued with mysticism; one professing a sublime devotion.

MYS'TICISM, *n.* [add.] In *metaphysics*, mysticism, whether in the Vedas, in the Platonists, or in the Hegelians, is neither more nor less than ascribing objective existence to the subjective creations of the mind's own faculties, to mere ideas of the intellect; and believing that, by watching and contemplating these ideas of its own making, it can read in them what takes place in the world without. [*J. S. Mill's Logic.*]

MYS'TIFICATOR, *n.* One who mystifies.

MYS'TIFY, *v. t.* [add.] To render obscure or difficult.

MYTH, *n.* [add.] A fictitious or fanciful narrative; having an analogy, more or less remote, to some real event.

MYTH-HIS'TORY, *n.* History interspersed with fable.

MYTH'ICALLY, *adv.* By means of mythical fables or allegories.

MYTHOL'OGER, *n.* A mythologist.

N.

NA, } No; not. [*Scotch.*]
NAE. }

NA, for No. [*Chaucer.*]

NAB'BY, *n.* A fisherman's boat; a yawl.

NACK'ER. *See* NACRE.

NACODÄR', *n.* The captain of an Arab vessel.

N'ADDE, for NE HADDE. Had not. [*Chaucer.*]

NAE'THING, *n.* Nothing. [*Scotch.*]

NAIG, *n.* A nag. [*Scotch.*]

NĀIL'-BRUSH, *n.* A small brush for cleaning the nails.

NĀILE,† *n.* A nail. *By Goddes nailes*, by God's nails; that is, the nails by which Christ was nailed to the cross. An oath. [*Chaucer.*]

NAIN, *a.* Own.—*His nain*, his own. [*Scotch.*]

NĀIN'SELL, *n.* Ownself. [*Scotch.*]

NÄIVE, *a.* (nä'ēv.) [add.] Ingenuous; artless; having native simplicity.

NÄIVETE, *n.* (nä'-ev-tā'.)

NĀKE,† *v. t.* [*See* NAKED.] To make naked; to lay bare; to strip of covering. [*Chaucer.*]

NĀKE,† *v. i.* To be bare, or without cover.

NA'KED, *a.* [add.] Destitute; with *of*; as, *naked of* friends. [*Dryden.*]

NĀK'ER FEL'SPAR, *n.* A species of felspar, called also *adularia*,—*which see*.

NA'KERS,† } *n. pl.* [Fr.] A kind of
NA'KERES,† } kettle-drums. [*Chaucer.*]

NALE.† *At the nale, atte nale*, a corruption of *atten ale*, that is, at the ale-house. [*Chaucer.*]

N'AM, for NE AM. Am not. [*Chaucer.*]

NAMA'TION, *n.* In *law*, the act of distraining, or taking a distress.

NAME,† *pret.* of *Nime* or *Nim* (nam.) Took; took away; stole. [*Chaucer.*]

NĀMELESSLY, *adv.* In a nameless manner.

NAN'DU, *n.* The South American ostrich (*Rhea americana*).

NANE, *a.* No; none. [*Scotch.*]

NAPE'-CREST, *n.* A genus of African birds (Chizæris), allied to the plantain-eaters, and resembling them in habit.

NAPH'TALASE. *See* NAPHTHALASE.

NAPHTAL'IC ACID. *See* NAPHTHALIC ACID.

NAPHTAL'IDAM, *n.* A chemical base formed by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen, aided by ammonia, or an alcoholic solution of nitronaphtalase. It forms white crystallizable salts with all the acids.

NAPHTHAL'AMIDE, *n.* For "changed into naphthalamide," read changed into naphthalimide.

NAP'OLITE, *n.* A blue mineral from Vesuvius.

NAPPE,† *v. i.* To sleep; to nap. [*Chaucer.*]

NAP'PY, *n.* Ale. [*Scotch.*]

NAP'PY, *a.* Tipsy; elevated with drink. [*Scotch.*]

NAR, *prep.* Near. [*Scotch.*]

NARCIS'SUS, *n.* [add.] In *myth.*, a beautiful youth who was so enamoured of his own image as seen in a fountain, that he pined away, and was changed into the flower called by his name.

NARCOG'ENINE, *n.* [Gr. ναρκη, torpor, and γενναω, to produce or generate.] A substance formed, along with opianic acid, when narcotine is not so far oxidized as to yield cotarnine. Two equivalents of narcotine with five equivalents of oxygen yield two equivalents of narcogenine, one equivalent of opianic acid, and three of water.

NARCOT'ICO-ACRID, *a.* In *med.*, acrid-narcotic, a term denoting a combination of acrid and narcotic properties. Strychnia and nux-vomica possess narcotico-acrid qualities.

NARCOT'IKES,† *n. plur.* for NARCOTICS. [*Chaucer.*]

NARCOTIN'IC ACID, *n.* An acid formed when narcotine is heated with potash. It is unknown in a separate form.

NARDOS'TACHYS, *n.* [Gr. ναρδος, and σταχυς, a spike.] Spikenard, a genus of plants, nat. order Valerianaceæ. [*See* NARD, SPIKENARD.]

NÄRD'US. *See* NARD.

NARRĀTE', instead of **NAR'RATE**, *v. t.*

NARRĀT'ED, instead of **NAR'RATED**, *pp.*

NARRĀT'ING, instead of **NAR'RATING**, *ppr.*

NARRE,† for NEARER. [*Spenser.*]

NAR'ROW, *a.* [add.] *Figuratively*, limited as to means; straitened; small; as, a *narrow* fortune; *narrow* circumstances.

NAR'ROW-MINDEDNESS, *n.* Confined views or sentiments; illiberality.

NAR'ROW-SOULED, *a.* Illiberal; void of generosity.

NAR'ROW-SPHERED, *a.* Having a narrow sphere. [*Rar. us.*]

NAR'THEX, *n.* [add.] A genus of plants, the Ferula of Linn., which includes the asafetida plant. [*See* ASAFETIDA, FERULA.]

NAR'WE,† *a.* Narrow; close.—As an *adverb*, narrowly; closely. [*Chaucer.*]

NAS,† for NE WAS. Was not. [*Chaucer.*]

NA'SAL, *a.* [add.] *Nasal fossæ*, in *anat.*, the two cavities which constitute the internal part of the nose.—*Nasal duct*, a short canal leading from the lacrymal sac to the inferior meatus of the nose.


Nasal.

NA'SAL, *n.* [add.] That part of a helmet which covers the nose. It fell into disuse in the 12th century, probably from the inconvenient hold it afforded the enemy of the wearer in battle. A similar piece fitted on the helmet is still used by some of the tribes of Hindostan.

NASA'LIS, *n.* A genus of monkeys, containing the curious Bornean long-nosed monkey; called also *proboscis monkey*.

NASAL'ITY, *n.* (s as z.) The state or quality of being nasal.

NA'SALIZED, *pp.* or *a.* (s as z.) Rendered nasal, as sound.

NA'SALLY, *adv.* (s as z.) In a nasal manner; by the nose.

NASE'BERRY-BATS, *n.* Fruit-eating bats, of the genus Artibeus, so called in the West Indies, from their favourite food being the fruit of the naseberry or nispero (*Achras sapota*), one of the richest and most agreeable West Indian fruits.

NASH'-GAB, *n.* Insolent talk; impertinent chatter. [*Scotch.*]

NAS'SA, *n.* A genus of mollusca, in which the shell is small; the spire longer than the aperture; the inner lip greatly dilated, thickened, and often with a prominent margin; the right lip often wrinkled, and the operculum horny. They abound in the south of Europe. Family Muricidæ.

NAS'UA, *n.* [L. *nasus*, a nose.] The coati, a genus of plantigrade mammalia, distinguished by the elongation and upward curve of the snout. They are natives of the warm climates of America. They climb trees in pursuit of birds, and burrow at the foot of large trees, and often undermine them.

NAT,† for NOT. [*Chaucer.*]

NA'TAL, *a.* [add.] Presiding over birth or nativity; as, *natal* Jove. [*Chaucer.*]

NA'TANTLY, *adv.* Swimmingly; floatingly.

NATATO'RIAL, *a.* Swimming, or adapted to swimming; a term applied to such birds as habitually live upon the water.

NATCH'-BONE, *n.* The rump-bone of an ox.

NA'TES, *n. plur.* [From L. *natis.*] The buttocks.

NATHE'LESS, } *adv.* Nevertheless.
NATH'LESS, } [*Scotch.*]

NATH'EMORE,† *adv. See* NATHMORE. Not the more. [*Spenser.*]

NAT'ICA, *n.* [L. *nato*, to swim.] A genus of mollusca, in which the shell is globose and ventricose, the operculum shelly, the umbilicus open, with a central gibbous ridge or prominence. The species are numerous.

NA'TION, *n.* [add.] A family. [*Chaucer.*]

NA'TION, *adv.* Very; extremely; as, a *nation* long way. [*Vulgar.*]

NA'TIONAL CHURCH, *n.* The Protestant church of England, of which the sovereign is the head and supreme governor.

NA'TIONALIST, *n.* In *theol.*, one who holds to the election of nations, in contradistinction to that of individuals.

NATIONAL'ITY, *n.* [add.] An undue partiality to one's own nation, or countrymen.

NA'TIVE, *n.* [add.] In *nat. hist.*, plants and animals are said to be *natives* of that country or place from which they originally came. Thus, the guinea-pig and the potato are *natives* of South America.—The best oysters are called *natives*, at least in London.

NA'TIVE, *a.* [add.] Natural. [*Spenser.*]

NA'TIVES, *n. plur.* Among *oyster-fishers*, &c., the name given to the small oveate, deep-shelled variety of oysters, of which those of the river Crouch and Burnham are pre-eminent.

NA'TRIX, *n.* [L.] A subgenus of the colubri of Linn., of which the common harmless snake, *Coluber natrix*, is a type.

NAT'TER, *v. i.* To chatter peevishly. [*Scotch.*]

NAT'TY, *a.* Neat, tidy; nice; spruce. [*Provincial.*]

NAT'URAL, *a.* [add.] *Natural affection*, that love which one has for his family and kindred.—*Natural allegiance*, that perpetual attachment which is due from all natural born subjects to their sovereign.—*Natural liberty.* [*See* LIBERTY.]—*Natural persons*, in *law*, such as we are formed by the Deity, opposed to *artificial* persons, who are formed into corporations by human laws, for purposes of society and government.—*Natural rights*, those relating to life and liberty.—*Natural born subjects*, those that are born within the dominions of the crown of England; that is, within the allegiance of the sovereign.—*Natural science* is the science of organic bodies, in contradistinction to *physical* science, which is the science of inorganic bodies.

NAT'URALISM, *n.* [add.] The doctrine of those who deny a supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men.

NATURALIZA'TION, *n.* [add.] By the Act 7 and 8 Vict., c. 66, naturalization can be effected without an act of parliament, and various privileges may be granted to aliens which were denied them by former acts. [*See* ALIEN in this *Supp.*]

NA'TURE, *n.* [add.] An intelligent being; as, I drew near with that reverence which is due to a superior *nature.* [*Addison.*]—Natural or wild state; as, beasts of *nature.*—*Law of nature.* [*See* LAW.]

NA'TURE, *a.* Natural; as *nature* grass, *nature* hay. [*Scotch.*]

NAU'CLEA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Rubiaceæ. The species are mostly trees, natives of India and Africa. *N. cadamba* flourishes about Calcutta and Malabar, where it grows to be a very large tree, and is ornamental and very useful, from the extensive shade it affords. *N. cordifolia* is prized on account of its wood, which is light and durable where it can be kept dry.

NAUGHT, *adv.* [add.] Not; not at all. [*Chaucer.*]

NAUR, *prep.* Near. [*Scotch.*]

NAU'SEANT, *n.* A substance which produces nausea.

NAUTCH, *n.* In the *East Indies*, an entertainment which consists chiefly in witnessing dancing as performed by nautch-girls.

NAUTCH'-GIRL, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a native dancing-girl or courtezan.

NAU'TICAL, *a.* [add.] *Nautical distance*, in *navigation*, the rhumb-line intercepted between any two places through which it passes, is called their *nautical distance*; or the nautical distance is the line which, with the meridian-lines, makes the angle called the *course.*—*Nautical mile.* [*See* MILE in this *Supp.*]

NĀVE, *n.* The navel. [*Shak.*]

NA'VEL, *n.* [add.] *Navel-bolt*, in *ships*, the bolt which secures a carronade to its slide.

NA'VELLED, *a.* (na'vld.) Furnished with a navel.

NAV'IES, } *n. plur.; sing. Navy.* A
NAV'VIES, } *colloquial* term applied to labourers who work in the formation of railways. [*See* NAVIGATORS.]

NAVIGABIL'ITY, *n.* The state or condition of being navigable; navigableness.

NAVIGA'TOR, *n.* [add.] In the *region about the Red Sea, the Arabian Gulf*, &c., this appellation is specially given to a European who works a ship under the nominal orders of an Arabian or East Indian nacodar,—*which see* in this *Supp.*

NAV'VY. *See* NAVIES in this *Supp.*

NA'VY-BILLS, *n.* Bills drawn by officers of the royal navy for their half-pay, &c.

NĀY,† *v. i.* To be averse or unwilling.

NĀY,† *v. t.* [add.] To deny. [*Chaucer.*]

NAZARE'AN, } *n.* One of a sect of Ju-
NAZARĒNE', } daizing Christians in the 2d century, who observed the laws of Moses, and rejected the commonly-received gospels, holding a peculiar one of their own.

N.B. An abbreviation for L. *nota bene*, mark well.

NE,† *adv.* [add.] *Ne had*, had not. [*Chaucer.*]

NE,† *conj.* Nor. [*Chaucer.*]

NEAR, *a.* Close; narrow; niggardly. [*Scotch.*]

NEAR, *adv.* [add.] In *marine lan.*, in steering a vessel, implies close to the wind. It is opposed to *off.*

NEAR'-HAND, *a.* Near; nigh. [*Scotch.*]

NEAR'-HAND, *adv.* Near-at-hand; nearly; almost. [*Scotch.*]

NEAT'-CATTLE, *n.* Oxen and cows; black cattle.

NEAT'-LAND, *n.* In *law*, land let out to the yeomanry.

NEATS'-FOOT OIL, *n.* The oil obtained by boiling calves' feet.

NEBA'LIA, *n.* A genus of entomostraceous crustacea, belonging to the order Phyllopoda, and containing two or more interesting British species.

NEB'BILL, *n.* Nose; point of anything. [*Scotch.*]

NEB'BIT, *pp.* or *a.* Having a beak or nose. [*Scotch.*]

NEB'-NEB, *n.* In the *East Indies*, the

rind or shell which surrounds the fruit of the *Mimosa cineraria;* called also *bablah.*

NEB'ULA, *n.* [add.] Sir W. Herschel distinguishes nebulæ into—(1.) *Clusters of stars,* in which the stars are clearly distinguishable, and these again into globular and irregular clusters. (2.) *Resolvable nebulæ,* or such as excite a suspicion that they consist of stars, and which any increase of the optical power of the telescope may be expected to resolve into distinct stars. (3.) *Nebulæ, properly so called,* in which there is no appearance whatever of stars, which again have been subdivided into subordinate classes, according to their brightness and size. (4.) *Planetary nebulæ,* which have, as their name imports, exactly the appearance of planets, and which, whatever be their nature, must be of enormous magnitude. (5.) *Stellular nebulæ,* which are of a round or oval figure, increasing in density towards the central point; but the condensation of the nebulous matter towards the centre is great and sudden; so sudden, indeed, as to present the appearance of a dull and blotted star, or of a star with a slight burr round it. (6.) *Nebulous stars.* [*See* NEBULOUS in this *Supp.*]

NEB'ULAR, *a.* [add.] *Nebular hypothesis,* a celebrated hypothesis framed by Laplace, which supposes that the bodies composing the solar system once existed in the form of a nebula; that this had a revolution on its own axis from west to east; that, by the effect of gravity, the matter composing the nebula gradually became condensed towards the centre; that the exterior portions thus had the velocity of their revolution increased, until, by the centrifugal force, they were separated from the mass, and left behind in the form of a ring; that thus the material of each of the planets was separated, while the main body was condensed towards the centre, forming the sun; and, finally, that each of the planetary rings, by a similar process, was condensed into the planet, depositing in the meantime rings, out of which its secondaries were formed.

NEB'ULOSE, *a.* Misty; cloudy; foggy; nebulous.

NEBULOS'ITY, *n.* [add.] In *astron.,* a name given to the faint, misty appearances surrounding certain stars.

NEB'ULOUS, *a.* [add.] In *astron.,* pertaining to, or having the appearance of a nebula.—*Nebulous stars,* those which present the appearance of a sharp and brilliant star, surrounded by a perfectly circular disc, or atmosphere, of faint light in some cases, dying away on all sides by insensible gradations; in others, almost suddenly terminated.

NECA'TION,† *n.* [L. *neco,* to kill.] The act of killing.

NĒCE,† *n.* A niece; a cousin. [*Chaucer.*]

NEC'ESSARY, *a.* [add.] *Necessary matter of a proposition,* in *logic,* denotes the essential or invariable agreement of its terms.

NECES'SITY, *n.* [add.] *Doctrine of necessity,* that scheme which represents all human actions and feelings as links in a chain of causation, determined by laws in every respect analogous to those by which the physical universe is governed.—*Necessity,* in *law,* is defined to be a constraint upon the will, whereby a person is urged to do that which his judgment disapproves, and which, it is to be presumed, his will (if left to itself) would reject. A man, therefore, is excused for those acts which are done through unavoidable force and compulsion.

NECK'-PIECĒ, *n.* An ornament or defence for the neck.

NECROLOG'IC, *a.* Same as NECROLOGICAL.

NEC'ROMANCER, *n.* [add.] One who uses enchantments or practises sorcery. This is now the more usual sense.

NECROPH'AGANS, } *n.* [*See* NECRO-
NECROPH'AGA, } PHAGOUS.] A family of clavicorn beetles, comprehending those which feed on dead and decomposing animal substances.

NEC'ROPHOBY, *n.* [Gr. νεκρος, dead, and φοβεω, to fear.] A horror of dead bodies.

NECROSCOP'ICAL, *a.* Same as NECROSCOPIC.

NEC'TAR, *n.* [add.] In *bot.,* the honey of a flower; the superfluous saccharine matter remaining after the stamens and pistils have consumed all that they require.

NECTA'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

NECTARINI'ADÆ, *n.* A family of slender-beaked passerine birds, comprising the honey-suckers, all of which are foreign. [*See* HONEY-SUCKERS in this *Supp.*]

NECTA'RIUM, *n. See* NECTARY.

NECTU'RUS, *n.* A genus of reptiles, placed by Cuvier between the axolotls and the protei of Laurenti. They are found in the great North American lakes.

NĒDE,† *n.* Need; necessity.

NĒDE,† *v. t.* To need; to want; to lack; to require.—It is often used *impersonally;* as, it *nedeth* him, it *neded* him; that is, he needeth or needed. [*Chaucer.*]

NĒDE'FUL,† *a.* Distressed; indigent; needy. [*Chaucer.*]

NĒDE'LY,† *adv.* Necessarily. [*Chaucer.*]

NĒDES,† } *adv.* Necessarily. Usually
NĒDE,† } joined with *must.* [*Chaucer.*]

NEE'BOR, *n.* or *a.* A neighbour; neighbouring. [*Scotch.*]

NEE'DLE-BOOK, *n.* Pieces of cloth in the form of the leaves of a book, protected by covers like those of a book, used for sticking needles into.

NEE'DLED, *pp.* or *a.* Done with or having a needle; crystallized in the form of needles.

NEE'DLE-FURZE, *n.* A plant, petty whin.

NEE'DLE-GUN, *n.* [Ger. *Zund-nadelgewehr,* Burn needle-gun.] A gun which is loaded at the breech by a cartridge, on one end of which is stuck a patch of detonating powder, which becomes exploded by the rapid darting forward of a needle.

NEE'DLY, *a.* Relating to, or resembling a needle.

NEED'NA. Need not. [*Scotch.*]

NĒEL,† *n.* [Dan. *naael.*] A needle. [*Shak.*]

NĒELD,† *n.* Same as NEEL. [*Shak.*]

NEEPS, *n.* Turnips. [*Scotch.*]

NE'ER-BE-LICKIT. Nothing which could be licked up by dog or cat; nothing whatsoever; not a whit. [*Scotch.*]

NE'ER-DO-WEEL, *a.* Past mending. [*Scotch.*]

NE'ER-DO-WEEL, *n.* One whose conduct gives reason to think that he will *never do well.* [*Scotch.*]

NEESE, *n.* The nose. [*Scotch.*]

NĒEVE, *n.* The fist. [*See* NEIVE.] [*Scotch.*]

NEGA'TION, *n.* [add.] *Conversion by negation,* in *logic,* a mode of illative conversion, or conversion by contraposition; as, for example, "Every poet is a man of genius; *therefore,* he who is not a man of genius is not a poet."

NEG'ATIVE, *n.* [add.] A decision or answer expressive of negation; as, the question was determined in the *negative.*

NEG'ATIVE, *a.* [add.] *Negative pregnant.* [*See* the *Noun.*]

NEGOTIABIL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being negotiable, or transferable by indorsement.

NEGO'TIABLE, *a.* [add.] *Negotiable instruments,* in *law,* those instruments the right of action upon which is by exception from the common rule, freely assignable from one to another, such as bills of exchange and promissory notes.

NEGO'TIATORY, *a.* Relating to negotiation; that may be negotiated.

NE'GRO, *a.* Relating to negroes; black.

NE'GRO-CACHEX'Y, *n.* [*See* CACHEXY.] A propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of the West Indies and Africa.

NE'GRO-FLY, *n.* The *Psila rosæ,* a dipterous insect, so named from its shining black colour. It is also called the *carrot-fly,* because the larvæ are very destructive to carrots.

NE'GRO-HEAD, *n.* A name given to tobacco, made up and twisted in a certain way.

NE'GROLOID, *a.* [*Negro,* and Gr. ειδος, resemblance.] Pertaining to men who have a resemblance to negroes.

NEIGHE,† *a.* Nigh; near. [*Chaucer.*]

NEIGHE,† *adv.* Near in place or time; almost. [*Chaucer.*]

NEIGHE, *v. t.* or *i.* To approach; to come near to; to advance or draw near. [*Chaucer.*]

NEIRS, } *n.* The kidneys. [*Scotch.*]
NEERS, }

NEIST, *adv.* Next. [*Scotch.*]

NEIST, *a.* Nighest; next. [*Scotch.*]

NEI'VIE-NICK-NACK, *n.* A sort of lottery fireside game among children, which consists in whirling the two closed fists round each other, the one containing the prize and the other empty, while the performer repeats the rhyme—

> Nevie, nevie, nick-nack,
> Which hand will you tak'?
> Tak' the right, tak' the wrang,
> I'll beguile you if I can. [*Scotch.*]

NEM'ALITE, *n.* [Gr. νημα, a thread or fibre, and λιθος, a stone.] A mineral occurring in slender fibres, which are elastic, sometimes curved, and easily separated; the colour is white, with a shade of yellow, the lustre highly silky. It is a hydrate of magnesia.

NEMATOID'EA, } *n.* [Gr. νημα, a
NEMATOID'EANS, } thread, and ειδος, resemblance.] Round worms, an order of entozoa, comprising such as have a long cylindrical, and often filiform, naked, inarticulated body; and a straight alimentary canal extending from the mouth to the anus.

NEMEO'BIUS, *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects of the family Erycinidæ, which contains one British species, the *N. lucina,* or Duke of Burgundy butterfly.

NEM'INE CONTRADISCEN'TE. [L.] *See* the contracted form NEM. CON.

NEM'INE DISSENTIEN'TE [L.] *See* NEM. CON.

NEMOC'ERA, *n.* [Gr. νημα a thread, and κερας, a horn.] A family of dipterous insects, including such as have long filiform antennæ, composed of more than six joints. This family is composed of the genera Culex, and Tipula of Linn., or the gnats and crane flies.

NEOLO'GIAN, *n.* A neologist.

NEOLO'GIAN, *a.* Relating to neology; neological.

NEOLO'GIANISM, *n.* Neologism.

NEOL'OGIST, *n.* [add.] An innovator in theology; one who introduces rationalistic views subversive of revealed truth. [*This is now the prevailing sense.*]

NEOLOGIST'IC, } *a.* Relating to
NEOLOGIST'ICAL, } neology, neological.

NEOLOGIZA'TION, *n.* The act of neologizing. [*Rare.*]

NEOL'OGY, *n.* [add.] Rationalistic views in theology subversive of revealed truth. The term is applied especially to the new philosophical theology of the Germans. [*This is now the prevailing sense.*]

NEOME'NIA, *n.* [Gr. νεομηνια.] Time of new moon.

NEOMOR'PHA, *n.* [Gr. νεος, new, and μορφη, form.] A genus of long-beaked birds, established by Mr. Gould on two supposed species from New Zealand, which Mr. Gray has proved to be one, and has named *N. Gouldii*

NE'ONISM, *n.* [Gr. νεος, new.] A new word, phrase, or idiom

NEONO'MIAN, *a.* Relating to the Neonomians

NEONO'MIANISM, *n.* The doctrine that the gospel is a new law, of a gracious and remedial nature, the condition whereof is imperfect, though sincere and persevering obedience

NEOPHILOS'OPHER, *n.* A new philosopher, or a philosopher having new principles or views.

NE'OPHRON, *n.* A genus of birds of the vulture family, one species of which is very common in Egypt, where it is called *Pharaoh's chicken* (*N. percnopterus*). It has been shot in this country.

NEOPLATONI'CIAN, *n.* Same as NEOPLATONIST

NEOPLA'TONIST, *n.* A mystical philosopher of the school of Ammonius Saccus and Plotinus, who mixed some of the tenets of ancient Platonists with other principles, drawn from various sources, particularly from the demonology of the East. The Neoplatonists flourished in the 4th and 5th centuries of the Christian era.

NE'PA, *n.* A genus of hemipterous insects of the family Hydrocorisæ, the species of which are popularly known as water-scorpions.

NEPEN'THES, *n.* Pitcher plant, a genus of plants, nat. order Nepenthaceæ. [*See* NEPENTHACEÆ, and PITCHER]

NEPH'EW, *n.* [add.] A relative. [*Shak.*]—A nephew, according to the civil-law, is in the third degree of consanguinity, but, according to the canon-law, in the second.

NEPH'EWES,† *n. plur* [*See* NEPHEW] Grandsons; descendants. [*Spenser.*]

NEPH'EWS, *n.* The Pope's children

NEPHROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. νεφρος, and λογος, an account.] A description of the kidneys.

NEPH'ROPS, *n.* [Gr. νεφρος, and ωψ, aspect.] A genus of long-tailed crustaceæ, allied to the lobster. The *N. norvegicus* is occasionally brought to the London markets.

NEPH'ROS, *n.* [Gr. νεφρος.] A kidney.

NEP'OTIST, *n.* One who practises nepotism.

NEP'TUNE, *n.* A planet beyond the orbit of Uranus, and the remotest from the sun yet known in the solar system; discovered by Leverrier and Adams in 1846, by one of the most recondite of mathematical calculations ever performed to find a body which could account for the long observed perturbations of Uranus. It revolves round the sun in 164½ years, and its mean distance is 30·0368 times the distance of the earth from the sun Its diameter is about 41,500 miles

NEPTU'NIAN, *a.* [add.] *Neptunian theory*, in *geol.*, the theory of Werner, which refers the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water; opposed to the *Plutonic* theory

NE QUID NI'MIS. [L.] Not too much, let all excess be avoided

NER,† *adv.* Near. [*Chaucer.*]

NERE,† *adv compar* Nigher, nearer. —*Nere and nere*, nigher and nigher —*Ferre ne nere*, later nor earlier. [*Chaucer.*]

NERE,† *adv.* [*See* NEAR] Deeply —*To byte near*, to pierce to the quick. [*Spenser.*]

N'ERE,† for NE WERE Were not *N'ere it*, were it not [*Chaucer.*]

NE'REID, *n* A dorsibranchiate annelidan.

NEREID'EANS, } *n* A family of dor-
NEREID'IDÆ, } sibranchiate annelidans, of which the genus Nereis is the type.

NERFE,† *n.* [Fr.] Nerve; sinew [*Chaucer*]

NERI'TA, *n.* A genus of marine mollusca, inhabiting the Eastern and American seas, the West Indies, Moluccas, &c One species, *N. pelodonta*, is called the *bleeding-tooth*, from the red appearance of the teeth on the inner lip.

NERIT'IDÆ, } *n* A family of the
NERITA'CEA, } first order of trachelipods, containing the genera Navicella, Natica, Nerita, and Neritina. The shells are distinguished by the smallness and flatness of the spire.

NERITI'NA, *n* A genus of fresh-water mollusca, found in the East and West Indies, the Isle of France, &c. Some of the species are found in English rivers, adhering to stones

NERVE, *n.* [add.] *Respiratory nerves*, a system of nerves which, according to the views of Sir C Bell, minister to respiration. They arise from the medulla-oblongata, and are—(1.) The *portio dura*, or respiratory of the face. (2.) The *nervus vagus*, or respiratory of the larynx. (3.) The *glosso-pharyngeal.* (4.) The *accessory nerve*, or superior respiratory. (5.) The *phrenic*, or great internal respiratory. (6.) The *posterior thoracic*, or external respiratory.—*Sympathetic nerve.* [*See* SYMPATHETIC]

NERV'OUS, *a* [add] Possessed of energy, impressive; characterized by strength and vigour of sentiment; as, a *nervous* style.

NERV'OUSLY, *adv* [add.] With weakness or agitation of the nerves. [*Colloquial.*]

NERV'OUSNESS, *n.* [add.] Weakness, or agitation of the nerves. [*Colloquial*]

NESH,† *a.* [add.] Delicate; weak; poor-spirited

NESHE,† } *a* [*See* NESH.] Soft; ten-
NESCH,† } der. [*Chaucer.*]

NEST, *n.* [add.] In *geol.*, an aggregated mass of any ore, or mineral, in an isolated state, within a rock. A *nest* of crucibles, paperboxes, &c., is a number of such articles differing in size, so that one fits accurately within another.

NEST, *v. i.* [add.] To harbour; to settle, as in a place of safety or retreat. [*Temple*]

NEST, *v. t.* To place in a nest. [*Rare.*]

NES'TOR, *n.* A genus of birds of the parrot family, containing the *Nestor productus*, or Philip Island parrot. It is now extinct.

NESTO'RIAN, *n.* [add.] The Nestorians were the adherents of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the 5th century, who was deposed and condemned as a heretic for maintaining that the two natures in Christ were not so blended and united as to be undistinguishable. The term is also applied to those modern Christians of Persia and India who are the remains of the Nestorian sect

NESTO'RIAN, *a.* Relating to Nestorius, or to the Nestorians.

NESTO'RIANISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Nestorians.

NET, *a.* [add.] Neat, clean; as, *net* hands. [*Spenser.*]

NETE,† *n.* [*See* NEAT] Neat cattle [*Chaucer.*]

NETH'ER-STOCKS, *n* Stockings [*Shak*]

NETH'INIM, *n plur* Among the *Jews*, servants of the priests and Levites, employed in the meanest offices about the temple Erroneously written *Nethinims*

NE'TOP, *n* [Indian] A friend or crony [*Local* in the *United States*]

NETT,† *a.* [*See* NEAT] Clean, pure, as, a *nett* breast [*Spenser*]

NETT'APUS, *n.* A genus of web footed birds allied to the barnacle-geese, but of small size. It contains the Coromandel teal (*N coromandelianus*), and the Madagascar teal (*N. auritus*).

NET'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made into a net or net-work; reticulated. In *bot.*, covered with reticulated lines which project a little.

NET'TING, *n.* Instead of the words, "to hold the fore and main top-mast sails," insert, to hold the storm and fore-top-mast stay-sails

NET'TLE, *n.* [add.] *Larger stinging nettle*, the *Urtica dioica* of Linn., which grows in India and Persia. It is poisonous, acrid, astringent, and diuretic. —*Nettle in, dock out*, a kind of proverbial saying expressive of inconstancy, but whence it originated is not very clear. [*Chaucer.*]

NET'TLE-BLIGHT, *n* The *Æcidium urticæ*, a parasitic plant common on nettles.

NET'TLE-CREEPER, *n* The local name for a bird, the greater pettychaps (*Sylvia hortensis*).

NET'TLES, *n.* Same as KNITTLES. [*See* KNITTLE.]

NET'TY, *a.* Like a net; netted.

NEUK, *n.* A nook; a corner. [*Scotch*]

NEU'RAL, *a.* [Gr. νευρον, a nerve] In *anat.*, a term applied to the spinal cord, or to its protecting osseous, or cartilaginous canal, in the vertebrata.

NEU'RAL ARCH, *n.* In *anat*, the arch of the vertebra which protects a corresponding segment of the neural axis.

NEU'RAL AXIS, *n.* In *anat.*, the central trunk of the nervous system; sometimes called the *cerebro-spinal axis.*

NEURAL'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.
NEŪRILEM'MA, *n* [Gr. νεῦρον, a nerve, and λέμμα, a coat.] In *anat.*, the sheath of a nerve.
NEUROG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. νεῦρον, and γράφω, to describe.] A description of the nerves.
NEURO'SES, *n.* [Gr. νεῦρον a nerve] Nervous diseases.
NEUROSTHEN'IA, *n.* [Gr νεῦρον, and σθένος, force.] An excess of nervous irritation; an inflammatory affection of the nerves.
NEUROT'ICA, *n. p'u.* Nervous medicines; neurotics
NEUROTON'ICS, *n* Medicines employed to strengthen the nervous system.
NEURYPNOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in neurypnology.
NEURYPNOL'OGY, *n* [Gr. νεῦρον, a nerve, ὕπνος, sleep, and λόγος, discourse] An account of nervous sleep, considered in relation to mesmerism, power of the soul over the body.
NEŪ'TER, *a* [add] In *bot.*, having neither stamens nor pistils
NEŪ'TER, *n* [add.] In *botany*, a plant which has neither stamens nor pistils.
NEU'TRAL AXIS, *n.* In *mech.*, the neutral axis of a beam is the plane in which the tensile and compressing forces terminate, and in which the stress is therefore nothing
NEU'TRIA, *n. See* NUTRIA
NÉVÉ, *n.* A term of somewhat vague signification, but generally meaning that part of a glacier covered with perpetual snow.
NEV'ELLED *See* KNEVELLED in this *Supp.*
NEV'EN,† *v t* [Dan. *naevner*] To name [*Chaucer.*]
NEV'EW,† *n* [Fr. *neveu* A nephew; a grandson. [*Chaucer*]
NEV'OY, *n* A nephew. [*Scotch*]
NEW,† *adv* Newly; lately; recently —*To weigh new in pound*, to weigh anew in the balance [*Spenser*]
NEW'-BORNE,† *a.* New-born; recently born. [*Spenser*]
NEWE,† *a See* NEW. [*Chaucer*]
NEWE,† *adv* Newly —*Newe and newe*, again and again —*All new, of newe*, newly; lately.— *All new*, anew, afresh. [*Chaucer*]
NEWE,† *v t.* To renew. [*Chaucer.*]
NEW'ED,† *pp* Renewed. [*Chaucer*]
NEW'ELL,† *n.* [*See* NEWEL.] A new thing; a novelty. [*Spenser.*]
NEW'-FANG'EL,† *a* Desirous of new things. [*Chaucer.*]
NEW'-FANG'ELNESSE,† *n.* Inconstancy; foolish desire of novelty [*Chaucer.*]
NEW'-FANG'LE,† *a.* Desirous of new things.
NEW'-FANG'LED, *a.* [add.] New-fashioned; apt to be engrossed with some novelty. [*Scotch.*]
NEW'-FASH'ION,† *a.* Recently come into fashion; new-fashioned. [*Swift.*]
NEW'-MĀKE, *v. t.* To make anew. [*Shak.*]
NEWS'ROOM, *n.* A room where newspapers are read. Magazines, reviews, &c., are generally admitted into newsrooms, as well as newspapers.
NEWT, *n.* [add.] The newts are small batrachian lizards, belonging to the family Salamandridæ. The great water-newt is the *Triton palustris*, which abounds in the ponds and ditches of this country. It is about six inches in length. The common water-newt is


Newt, *Triton aquaticus.*

the *Triton aquaticus*, and is much smaller than the preceding.
NEW'-YEAR, *a.* Relating to the beginning of the year.
NEX'IBLE, *a.* [L *nexibilis.*] That may be knit together.
NEXTE,† *a superl.* Nighest. [*Chaucer.*]
N'HATH,† for NE HATH. Hath not. [*Chaucer.*]
NICE, *a.* [add.] Decisive; critical; as, a *nice* moment. [*Dryden.*]
NICED,† *n* A breast-cloth; a light wrapper for the breast or neck.
NICETĒE,† *n* Nicety; folly. [*Chaucer*]
NICH'ED, *a* Placed in a niche.
NICH'ER, } *v i* To neigh, to laugh in
NICK'ER, } a loud and ridiculous manner. [*Scotch.*]
NICHT, *n* Night. [*Scotch*]
NICK'ING, *ppr* Hitting; touching luckily; notching; making an incision in a horse's tail to make him carry it higher.
NICK'ING, *n.* In *farriery*, an operation performed on the tail of a horse, to make him carry it better.
NICK'-NACKETS, *n* Nick-nacks; trinkets; small-wares; gimcracks [*Scotch*]
NICK'-STICK, *n* A notched stick, a tally. [*Scotch*]
NICK'UM, *n* A wag; one given to mischievous tricks. [*Scotch*]
NICOTIA'NA PERSICA, *n.* Tobacco of Shiraz. It is much more fragrant and agreeable than the common tobacco, and forms the finest Persian tobacco.
NICOTIA'NA RUSTICA, *n* Syrian tobacco, which grows in the Levant It forms the Turkish, Syrian, and Latakia tobaccoes
NIC'TITATE, *v. i* To wink; to mictate
NIDAMENT'AL, *a.* [L *nidus*, a nest.] Pertaining to the nests of birds; relating to the protection of the egg and young; applied especially to the organs which secrete the materials of which many animals construct their nests.
NID'ULATE, *a.* In *bot*, the same as NIDULANT.
NIĒCE, *n* [add.] A grand-daughter [*Shak*]
NI'ENT COMPRISE Not contained. In *law*, an exception taken to a petition, because the thing desired is not *contained* in the deed or proceeding upon which the petition is founded.
NI'ENT CULPABLE. Not guilty A plea in criminal prosecutions.
NIĒF, *n* A fist. [*Shak.*]
NIĒVE, *n* The fist. [*Scotch.*]
NIĒVE'FU', *n.* A handful. [*Scotch.*]
NIF'FY-NAF'FY, } *a.* Fastidious; con-
NIFF'-NAFFY, } ceited; troublesome about trifles. [*Scotch.*]
NIF'LES,† *n* A sort of veil.
NIG'ARD,† *n.* A niggard. [*Chaucer.*]
NIG'ARDIE,† *n* Nigardliness. [*Chaucer*]
NIGEL'LA, *n.* Fennel-flower, a genus of annual plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ. The seeds of *N. sativa* and *N. arvensis* were formerly used instead of pepper, and are said to be still extensively used in adulterating it.
NIG'GAR, *n.* A niggard; a miser. [*Scotch.*]
NIG'GER, *n.* A negro. [*Vulgar.*]—2. A species of holothuria, so called by the Cornish fishermen. It is very common in deep water off the Deadmen.—3. A local name for the larva of the saw-fly (*Athalia spinarum*), so destructive to the turnip-crop.
NIGHT, *n.* [add.] *Good-night*, farewell! a term expressive of a friendly wish on taking leave, or separating at night.
NIGHT'-BREEZE, *n.* A breeze blowing in the night.
NIGHT'-CAP, *n.* [add.] A *cant* term for a glass of warm toddy, &c., taken before going to bed.
NIGHT'-COWL, } *n.* A night-cap.
NICHT'-COWL, } [*Scotch*]
NIGHT'ERTALE,† *n.* [Sax. *nihtern*, nocturnal, and *dæl*, portion.] The nocturnal portion of the day; the night-time. [*Chaucer.*]
NIGHT'-FLIER, *n.* An insect or bird that flies in the night.
NIGHT'-MAGISTRATE, *n* A constable of the night; the head of a watch-house.
NIGHT'-MASK, *n* A nocturnal mask or visor.
NIGHT'-SEASON, *n* The time of night. [*Psalms.*]
NIGHT'-SPEL,† *n.* [*Night*, and *spell*, a charm] A night-charm; a charm against the nightmare. [*Chaucer*]
NIGHT'-SWEAT, *n* A sweat or perspiration in the night.
NIGHT'-WALKERS, *n.* In *law*, vagrants; pilferers; disturbers of the peace
NIG'RITUDE, *n* [L. *nigritudo.*] Blackness.
NI'HIL AL'BUM, *n* [L white nothing] In *chem*, a name formerly given to the flowers or white oxide of zinc.
NIL DESPERAN'DUM. [L.] Let there be no despair.
N'ILL,† for NE WILL Will not [*Chaucer*]
NIL'OSCOPE, *n* Same as NILOMETER, *which see.*
NILOT'IC, *a* Pertaining to the river Nile in Egypt.
NIM'BOSE, *a.* [L. *nimbus*, a rain-cloud.] Cloudy; stormy; tempestuous [*Rare.*]
NINE'-KILLER, *n.* In the *United States*, the popular name of the northern butcher-bird (*Lanius septentrionalis*). The name *nine killer* is derived from the popular belief that this bird catches and impales nine grasshoppers in a day.
NINE'-PINS, *n.* [add.] This game is also called *American bowls;* and the place where it is played is called a *bowling-alley.*
NINE'TEEN, *n.* One less than twenty.
NINE'TY, *n.* Eighty and ten.
NIN'EVEH MARBLES, *n.* The collection of Assyrian antiquities procured by Mr. Layard at the site of Nineveh, and deposited in the British Museum.
NINTH'LY, *adv.* In the ninth place.
NIP'PERING, *ppr.* In *marine lan.*, fastening two parts of a rope together, in order to prevent it from rendering. —*Nippering the cable*, fastening the nippers to the cable. [*See* NIPPERS.]
NIP'PLE, *n.* [add.] 3. That part of a percussion-lock over which the cap is placed.
NIRLES, *n.* A popular name of the *Herpes phlyctænodes*, or miliary herpes of Bateman.
NI'SI PRI'US, *n.* [add.] *Nisi-prius re-*

cord, an instrument in the nature of a commission to the judges at *nisi prius*, for the trial of a cause.

N'ISTE,† for NE WISTE. Knew not.—*N'isten*, for *Ne wisten, plur.*, knew not. [*Chaucer.*]

NITEL'LA, *n*. A genus of fresh-water algæ, nat. order Characeæ. Four species have been described as inhabiting Great Britain; they are found in pools and rivulets.

NI'TRAS, *n*. A nitrate.

NI'TRIC OXIDE, *n*. Same as NITROUS GAS. [*See* NITROUS.]

NITROGE'NEOUS, *a*. *See* NITROGENOUS.

NI'TROGENIZED, *a*. Containing nitrogen; azotized.—*Nitrogenized foods*, nutritive substances containing nitrogen, and supposed to be the only substances capable of being converted into blood, and of forming organic tissues. They have been termed by Liebig the *plastic elements of nutrition*.—*Non-nitrogenized foods* are such as contain no nitrogen, and supposed to be incapable of forming organized or living tissues. According to Liebig, their function is to promote the process of respiration, and hence he terms them *elements of respiration*.

NI'TRO-HYDROCHLO'RIC ACID, *n*. Nitro-muriatic acid, or *aqua-regia*. [*See* NITRO-MURIATIC.]

NI'TRO-NAPH'TALASE, *n*. *See* NITRO-NAPHTHALASE.

NI'TRO-NAPH'TALEISE, *n*. A crystalline compound formed when naphthaline is added, in small quantities, to a large mass of hot nitric acid. An acid termed *nitro-naphtalisic acid* is formed from it.

NI'TRO-NAPH'TALESE, *n*. *See* NITRO-NAPHTHALESE.

NI'TRO-NAPHTALE'SIC ACID, *n*. An acid formed from nitro-naphtalese, by boiling it with tincture of potash.

NI'TRO-NAPH'TALISE, *n*. *See* NITRO-NAPHTHALISE.

NI'TRO-NAPHTALI'SIC ACID, *n*. An acid formed from nitro-naphtalise, by boiling it with tincture of potash.

NI'TRO-SULPHU'REOUS, *a*. Containing nitre and sulphur.

NI'TROUS POWDER, *n*. A combination of nitrate of potash with tartar-emetic and calomel.

NI'TRUM FLAM'MANS, *n*. [L.] Nitrate of ammonia, so named from its property of exploding when heated to 600°.

NI'TURET, *n*. A substance consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, with one atom of nitrogen.

NITZ'SCHIA, *n*. In *bot.*, a genus of Diatomaceæ, with free elongated compressed frustules, and linear-keeled valves.

NIVOSÉ, *n*. [Fr.] The name given in the French revolutionary calendar to a winter-month, beginning December 21 and ending January 19.

NIZAM', *n*. In the *East Indies*, the title of the governor of a province, or of a sovereign prince.

NO, *n*. A denial; the word of denial; a vote, or one who votes in the negative; as, the *noes* have it.

NO'BLE,† *v. t.* To ennoble.—*Nobledest*, *pret. second pers. sing.* of *Noble*. Ennobledst. [*Chaucer.*]

NO'BLE, *a*. [add.] *Noble metals*, a name given to gold, silver, and platinum.

NO'BLE LIV'ER-WORT, *n*. A plant, a species of lichen, esteemed good for curing the ringworm.

NO'BLE-MINDED, *a*. Possessed of a noble mind.

NO'BLE-SPIRITED, *a*. Having an excellent spirit.

NO'BLESS,† *n*. Nobility; noblemen collectively. [*See* NOBLESSE.]

NO'BLEY,† *n*. Noblesse. [*Chaucer.*]

NO'CENT,† *n*. One who is criminal.

NO'CENTLY, *adv*. Hurtfully; injuriously.

NOCHT, *n*. Nothing. [*Scotch.*]

NOCK,† *n*. [add.] To notch; to cut into; to place the shaft or arrow upon the notch. [*Chaucer.*]

NOC'THORA, *n*. A genus of South American quadrumanous animals allied to the slow lemurs. It is more generally called Aotus, and contains the douroucouli (*Aotus trivirgatus*).

NOCTILIONI'NÆ, *n*. A family of insectivorous cheiroptera, which are destitute of nasal appendages. They are almost exclusively confined to tropical countries. The typical genus is Noctilio, which was placed by Linnæus among the gliriue quadrupeds.

NOCTIL'UCA, *n*. [L. *nox*, night, and *luceo*, to shine.] A minute genus of acalephæ, often seen on our own coasts, which, in size and appearance, much resemble a grain of boiled sago, or a little granule of jelly with a long stalk. These minute acalephæ are phosphorescent; and the luminosity which appears at the surface of the sea during the night is due to them.

NOCTU'IDÆ, *n*. An extensive family of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, corresponding with the Linnean section *Phalæna noctua*. Most of them are sombre in colour.

NOC'TULE, *n*. [add.] The noctule bat is the *Vespertilio noctula*. It is a British species, and from flying high in the air was called *V. altivolans*, by Gilbert White, of Selborne.

NOCTURN'ALLY, *adv*. By night; nightly.

NOC'UOUSLY, *adv*. Hurtfully; injuriously.

NOD, *v. t.* [add.] To signify by a nod; as, to *nod* approbation.

NO'DAL, *a*. Pertaining to a node or to nodes; nodated.—*Nodal points*, those points in the length of a string extended between two fixed objects, or in a column of air at one or at each extremity, which, when the string or column is put in a state of vibration, are found to remain at rest.—*Nodal lines* are corresponding lines which exist on the surface of an elastic body, usually a plate, whose parts are in a state of vibration.

NO DEAL, *adv*. In no degree. [*Shak.*]

NODOS'ITY, *n*. [add.] A calcareous concretion found in joints, in gout or articular rheumatism.

NOD'ULE, *n*. [add.] A small woody body found in the bark of the beech and some other trees, and formed of concentric layers of wood arranged round a central nucleus.

NOEMAT'ICAL,† *a*. Mental; intellectual.

NOE'MICS, *n*. [Gr. νοημα, the understanding, from νοεω, to perceive, to understand, to know.] The science of the understanding; intellectual science.

NOET'IC, *a*. [add.] Relating to the understanding or to thought; perceiving; intelligent.

NO'IE,† *v.t.* [It. *noiare*. *See* ANNOY.] To hurt; to trouble; to annoy. [*Chaucer.*]

NO'IE,† *n*. Hurt; trouble. [*Chaucer.*]

NOISE, *v. i.* [add.] To make a noise. [*Chaucer.*]

NOISE, *v. t.* [add.] To make noisy; to cause to scold; as, to *noise* a woman. [*Dryden.*]

NOIT'ED, } *pp*. Rapped; struck forKNOIT'ED, } cibly against; as, they *noited* their heads, that is, knocked heads together. [*Scotch.*]

N'OLDE,† for NE WOLDE. Would not. [*Chaucer.*]

NOL'LE PROS. Abbreviation of *Nolle prosequi*,—*which see*.

NO'MA, *n*. [Gr. νομαω to eat.] Water-canker; a species of sphacelus occurring generally in children.

NOM'AD, } *n*. [*See* NOMADS.] One NOM'ADE, } who leads a wandering or pastoral life.

NOM'ADA, *n*. A genus of bees, believed to be parasitic. Most of the species are quite smooth, and more or less rufous, with yellow spots.

NOM'ADISM, *n*. Wandering life; state of a nomad.

NOM'BRE,† *n*. [Fr.] Number. [*Chaucer.*]

NOM'EN,† } *pp*. of *Nime* or *Nim*. NOME,† } Taken, taken away; stolen. [*Chaucer.*]

NOMENCLA'TOR, or NO'MENCLATOR.

NOMENCLA'TURIST, *n*. One who forms or is versed in nomenclatures.

NOM'INAL DEFINITION, *n*. In *logic*, a definition which explains only the meaning of the term defined, by giving some equivalent expression which may happen to be better known. Such definitions are those usually found in a dictionary of one's own language.

NOMINALIS'TIC, *a*. Relating to nominalism.

NOM'INAL PARTNER, *n*. In *law*, one who has not any actual interest in the trade or business, or its profits; but, by allowing his name to be used, holds himself out to the world as apparently having an interest, and therefore becomes responsible.

NOM'INOR, *n*. In *law*, one who nominates.

NOMOC'ANON, *n*. [Gr. νομος, law, and κανων, a rule.] A collection of canons and of imperial laws relative or conformable thereto; as, the *nomocanon* of Photius, patriarch of Constantinople.—Also, a collection of the ancient canons of the apostles, councils, and fathers.

NOMOG'RAPHER, *n*. [*See* NOMOGRAPHY.] One who writes on the subject of laws.

NOMOTHE'SY, *n*. [Gr. νομος, law, and τιθημι, to put, to place, or establish.] The institution of laws; the publication of laws.

NOM'OTHETE, *n*. A lawgiver.

NOM'PERE,† *n*. [Supposed to be a corruption of *un ompere*, or *un umpere*. *See* UMPIRE.] An umpire; an arbitrator. [*Chaucer.*]

NON,† *a*. [*See* NONE.] Not one; none. [*Chaucer.*]

NON,† *adv*. Not.—*Absent or non*, absent or not. [*Chaucer.*]

NON-ACCEP'TANCE, *n*. A refusal to accept.

NON'-AC'ID, *a*. Not having the properties of an acid.

NON'-ACT, *n*. A forbearance from action; the contrary to *act*.

NON-ADMIS'SION, *n*. The refusal of admission.

NON'AGE, *n*. [L. *nonagium*.] A ninth part of movables, which in former times was paid to the clergy, on the death of persons in their parish, and

claimed on pretence of being distributed to pious uses.

NON-ALIENA'TION, *n.* State of not being alienated.

NON-APPOINT'MENT, *n.* Neglect of appointment.

NONATEL'LIA, *n.* A genus of American plants, nat. order Rubiaceæ. *N. officinalis*, or asthma-bush, is a native of Guiana, and is said to have a powerful effect in subduing asthma. All parts of the plant, when bruised or dried, give out a slight aromatic odour.

NON-AZ'OTIZED, *a.* Not containing azote or nitrogen. [*See* NON-NITROGENIZED in this *Supp.*]

NONCE, *n.* [add.] [A corruption of *once*, and anciently written *nones*, or *nanes*.] *For the nonce*, for the once; for the present call or occasion.

NON'-CE'PIT, *n.* [L. he took not.] In *law*, a plea by way of traverse which occurs in the action of replevin.

NON-CHALANT, *a.* (non-shalang') [Fr.] Indifferent; careless; cool.

NON'-COMMIS'SIONED, *a.* Not having a commission.—*Non-commissioned officers*, in the *army*, are those below the rank of ensign or cornet; and in the *navy*, those below the rank of lieutenant.

NON'-COMMIT'TAL, *n.* In *American politics*, a state of not being committed or pledged; forbearance of committing or pledging one's self.

NON'-COMMIT'TALISM, *n.* In *American politics*, the practice or doctrine of not committing or pledging one's self.

NON'-CON. In *law*, an abbreviation of non-conformist, and also of non-content.

NON'-CONCUR', *v. i.* To dissent, or refuse to concur.

NON'-CONCUR'RENCE, *n.* A refusal to concur.

NON'-CONFORM'ING, *a.* Wanting conformity.

NON'-CONTENT', *n.* In the *House of Lords*, one who gives a negative vote, as not being satisfied with the measure. The word is sometimes abridged into *non. con.*

NON'-DECIMAN'DO [L.] In *law*, a custom or prescription to be discharged of all tithes, &c.

NON'-DEMI'SIT [L. he did not demise.] In *law*, a plea resorted to where a plaintiff declares upon a demise, without stating the indenture in an action of debt for rent.—Also, a plea in bar, in replevin to an avowry for arrears of rent, that the avowant did not devise.

NON'-DET'INET. [L.] In *law*, a plea by way of traverse, which occurs in the action of detinue.

NONE,† *n.* [Fr.] The ninth hour of the natural day; nine o'clock in the morning; the hour of dinner. [*Chaucer.*]

NON'-ELEC'TION, *n.* Failure of election.

NON'-ELEC'TRICAL, *a.* Same as NON-ELECTRIC.

NONES.† *For the nones*, for the occasion. [*Chaucer.*] [*See* NONCE.] —*Note. Once* was formerly written *ones*, and the phrase, *for the nones*, is supposed to have been originally, *for the ones*, signifying *for this once;* or, this *one* thing, *one* occasion, or for *an* especial purpose; but from the aptitude of many monosyllables beginning with a vowel, to assume the letter *n* as a prefix, the word *ones* is conjectured to have been corrupted into *nones*.

NONE'-SPARING, *a.* *See* NON-SPARING.

NON'-EXPORTA'TION, *n.* A failure of exportation; a not exporting goods or commodities.

NON'-FEA'SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *faisance*, from *faire*, to do.] In *law*, an offence of omission of what ought to be done.

NON'-FULFIL'MENT, *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfil.

NON'-IMPORTA'TION, *n.* Want or failure of importation; a not importing goods.

NON'-IMPORT'ING, *a.* Not bringing from foreign countries.

NON'-JOIN'DER, *n.* In *law*, a plea in abatement, for the non-joining of a person as co-defendant.

NON'-JU'RANT, *a.* Non-juring; Jacobite.

NON-MANUFAC'TURING, *a.* Not carrying on manufactures; as, *non-manufacturing* states.

NONNE,† *n.* A nun. [*Chaucer.*]

NON-NIT'ROGENIZED, *a.* Not containing nitrogen. [*See* NITROGENIZED in this *Supp.*]

NON'-PARISH'IONER, *n.* One who is not a parishioner.

NON'-PERFORM'ANCE, *n.* A failure to perform.

NON'-PLUSS'ED, *pp.* Puzzled; put to a stand.

NON'-PLUSS'ING, *ppr.* Confounding; puzzling.

NON'-PRODUC'TION, *n.* A failure to produce or exhibit.

NON'-PROS. [L. abbreviation of *non-prosequitur.*] In *law*, a judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit when he does not appear to prosecute.

NON'-PROS'SED, *a.* Denoting a suit which is dropped; not prosecuted.—Also, when a non-suit or *non-prosequitur* is offered, the plaintiff is said to be *non-prossed*.

NON'-REGARD'ANCE, *n.* Slight; disregard. [*Shak.*]

NON'-RESIDENT, *n.* [add.] In *particular*, a clergyman who lives away from his cure.

NON'-RESIST'ING, *a.* Making no resistance; offering no obstruction; as, a *non-resisting* medium.

NON'-SEQ'UITUR [L. it does not follow.] In *law* or *logic*, an inference or conclusion which does not follow from the premises.

NON'-SUBMIS'SION, *n.* Want of submission.

NON'-SUBMIS'SIVE, *a.* Not submissive.

NON'-TEN'UIT. [L. he did not hold.] In *law*, a plea in bar, in replevin, to avowry for arrears of rent, that the plaintiff did not hold in manner and form as the avowry alleges.

NON'-TEN'URE, *n.* In *law*, a plea in bar to a real action, by saying that he (the defendant) held not the land mentioned in the plaintiff's count or declaration, or at least some part thereof.

NON'-TERM, *n.* In *law*, a vacation between two terms of a court.

NO ODDS, *n.* In *low language*, no difference; no consequence; no matter.

NOON, *n.* [add.] *Apparent* or *real noon*, the time when the *real* sun, or the sun which *appears*, is on the meridian. It is opposed to *mean-noon*. [*See* MEAN in this *Supp.*]

NOON'TIDE-PRICK, *n.* Point of noon. [*Shak.*]

NOOTH'S APPARA'TUS, *n.* A series of three glass vessels placed vertically, for the purpose of impregnating water with carbonic acid gas.

NOR, *conj.* Than. [*Scotch.*]

NORDHAU'SEN ACID, *n.* Fuming sulphuric acid, so named from the place where it is manufactured.

NOR'ICE,† *n.* [*See* NOURICE.] A nurse. [*Chaucer.*]

NOR'ICE,† } *n.* [Fr. *nourisson.*] A
NOR'IE,† } foster-child. [*Chaucer.*]

NOR'LAN', } *a.* Northland; belong-
NOR'LAND, } ing to the north country. [*Scotch.*]

NORM, *n.* [L. *norma.*] A rule; a pattern; a model.

This Church (the Roman) has established its own artificial *norm*, the standard measure of all science. *Theodore Parker.*

NOR'MA, *n.* [L. a rule.] The Rule, a southern constellation, situated between Scorpio and Lupus.

NOR'MAL GROUPS, *n.* In *geol.*, groups of certain rocks, taken as a rule or standard.

NOR'MAL SCHOOL, *n.* An institution for training up persons to teach common schools. [*See* NORMAL.]

NORNS, *n. plur.* In *Scandinavian myth.*, the three fates, *past*, *present*, and *future*, whose decrees were irrevocable.

NOR'TELRIE,† *n.* [Fr. *nourriture.*] Nurture; education. [*Chaucer.*]

NORTH'-EAST'ERLY, *a.* Towards the north-east.

NORTH'-EAST'ERN, *a.* Pertaining to, or being in the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east.

NORTH'ERLINESS, *n.* The state of being northerly.

NORTH'ERN, *n.* An inhabitant of the North, of a northern country, or northern part of a country.

NORTH'MAN, *n. plur.* *Northmen.* A name given to the inhabitants of the north of Europe; the ancient Scandinavians; whence *Norman*.

NORTH'WARDS, *adv.* Towards the north.

NORTH'-WEST'ERLY, *a.* Towards the north-west; from the north-west, as a wind.

NOSE, *v. t.* [add.] To twang through the nose, as, to *nose* a long prayer. [*Cowley.*]

NOSE'-BAG, *n.* A bag to be tied to a horse's nose, containing a feed of oats.

NOSE'-BAND, *n.* That part of the head-stall of a bridle which comes over a horse's nose.

NOSE THIRLES,† *n.* [Sax. *See* NOSTRIL.] Nostrils. [*Chaucer.*]

NOS'LES, *n. plur.* *See* NOZZLE.

NOSTAL'GIC, *a.* Relating to nostalgia; homesick.

NOS'TOC, *n.* A vegetable jelly of a greenish colour, regarded by Linn as a cryptogamic plant, and hence placed by him in the genus Tremella. Other naturalists regard it as belonging to the animal kingdom. It is frequent, especially in sandy soils, and immediately after rain in summer, and is vernacularly called *witches' butter, fallen stars*, &c. It is edible.

NOSTOMA'NIA, *n.* [Gr. νοστος, return, and μανια, madness.] A morbid desire to return to one's country, aggravated to madness.

N'OT,† for NE WOT. Know not; knew not. [*Chaucer.*]

NO'TA BE'NE. [L.] Mark well; observe particularly; used to point out something that deserves particular notice; commonly abbreviated to N.B.

NOTABIL'ITEE,† *n.* [Fr.] Something remarkable; a thing worthy of observation. [*Chaucer.*]

NOTABIL'ITY, *n.* Notableness; a person or society of high or noble rank.

NO'TABLE, *n.* [add.] A person of note or distinction.—In *France*, the assembly of the *notables* before the revolution, consisted of a number of persons, chiefly of the higher orders, appointed by the king to constitute a representative body of the kingdom.

NOTAN'DA, *n. plur.* [L.] Things to be observed.

NOT'AR, *n.* A notary. [*Scotch.*]

NOTA'RIAL, *a.* [add.] *Notarial acts*, those acts in the civil-law which require to be done under the seal of a notary, and are admitted as evidence in foreign courts.

NOTA'RIALLY, *adv.* In a notarial manner.

NOTCH, *n.* [add.] An opening or narrow passage through a mountain or hill. [*United States.*]

NOTE, *n.* [add.] Knowledge. [*Shak.*] *Note of hand*, a promissory note.—*Note of a fine*, a brief of a fine made by the chirographer before it was engrossed [*Now abolished.*]—*Notes*, in *law-courts*, memoranda made by a judge on a trial, as to the evidence, and the points reserved, &c. A copy of the judge's notes is obtained from his clerk, when a new trial is sought, to be used on the motion.—*To cry by note*, to cry aloud; to cry in a high tone. [*Chaucer.*]

NOTE, *v. t.* [add.] *To note a bill.* This is done by a notary, who, when a person will not accept or pay a bill of exchange, &c., notes the fact on the back as the ground of a protest.

NOTE,† *n.* [Ger. *not.* *See* NEED.] Need; business. [*Chaucer.*]

NOTE'LESSNESS, *n.* A state of being noteless.

NŌTE'LET, *n.* A short note, a billet.

NOTEMUGE,† *n.* Nutmeg. [*Chaucer.*]

NOTES,† *n. plur.* Nuts. [*Chaucer.*]

NOT GUILTY, *n.* [add.] In *Eng. law*, a plea by way of traverse, which occurs in trespass, and trespass on the case *ex-delicto*. This plea in trespass, evidently amounts to a denial of the trespasses alleged, and no more. In trespasses on the case, it operates as a denial of the breach of duty, or wrongful act alleged to have been committed by the defendants. In criminal proceedings both in England and Scotland, the plea of *not guilty* is the proper form wherever a prisoner means either to deny or to justify the charge in the indictment, and by this plea the prisoner puts himself on the trial by jury.

NOT'-HED† *n.* A head like a nut, a round head. [*Chaucer.*]

NOTH'ER,† *conj.* [Sax. *ne*, and *other.*] Nor; neither. [*Chaucer.*]

N'OTH'ER,† *a.* for NE OTHER. *Nether n'other*, nor one nor other.

NOTHINGA'RIAN, *n.* One who is of no particular belief or religious denomination.

NOTH'INGISM, *n.* Nothingness. [*Rar. us.*]

NOTHOSAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. νοθος, spurious, and σαυρα, a lizard.] A spurious kind of saurian, found in the shelly limestone, occurring in the middle of the sandy beds of the new red sandstone formation.

NO'TICEABLY, *adv.* In a noticeable manner.

NO'TICER, *n.* One who notices.

NO'TION, *n.* [add.] Inclination. [*Vulgar.*]

NO'TIONAL, *a.* [add.] *Notional words*, according to Dr. Becker, those words which express notions or objects of the understanding, as verbs and nouns, in distinction from *relational* words, which are either mere terminations of notional words expressing a relation between different objects, or separate words expressing relation, as prepositions.

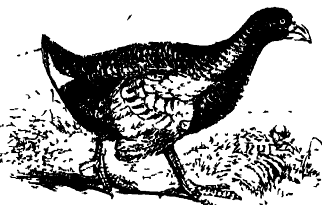
NO'TIONATE, *a.* Notional; fanciful.

NO'TIONS, *n. plur.* Trifles; small wares; as, a quantity of *notions* is usually placed on board American whaling ships for barter. [This word is *colloquial*, and only used by our Transatlantic friends. It seems to designate, chiefly, small novelties.]

NOTONEC'TA, *n.* [Gr. νωτος, the back, and νεω, to swim.] The boat-fly, a genus of aquatic hemipterous insects, which swim on their backs. [*See* BOAT-FLY in this *Supp.*]

NOTONEC'TIDÆ, *n.* A family of the hydrocorisa or water bugs, which swim on their backs, and from their peculiar aspect are called *boat flies*.

NOTOR'NIS, *n.* A genus of grallatorial birds, allied to Porphyrio, originally described from some fossil bones brought from New Zealand. Subsequently, however, a species of the bird was obtained, and the skin was sent to London. It was found to answer, with



Notornis

respect to form and habits, to the conclusions drawn by Mr. Owen from its fossil remains. This unique specimen is now in the British Museum.

NOTOX'IDÆ, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects, composed of species which are minute in size.

NOTT'-PATED, *a.* [*See* NOTT.] Having the hair cut close. [*Shak.*]

NOUCH'ES,† *n. plur.* [Fr. *nuche*, a notch.] Jewels; ornaments of gold, in which precious stones were set, that is, inserted into notches. *Nouch* and *ouch* appear to be almost identical in signification. [*Chaucer.*]

NOUGHT,† *adv.* [*See* the *Noun.*] In no degree.—*Nought seemeth sike strife*, such strife is altogether unseemly. [*Spenser.*]

NOULE,† *n.* [Ger. *knol.*] The noddle; the head. [*Spenser.*]

NOUR'ISH, *v. t.* [add.] To let grow; to promote the growth of by care and preservation; as, to *nourish* the hair; to *nourish* a pair of whiskers.

NOURISH,† *n.* Nourishment; a nurse.

> Our isle be made a *nourish* of salt tears,
> And none but women left to wail the dead.
> *Shak.*

NOUR'SLE UP,† *v. t.* [*See* NOURSLE.] To educate. [*Spenser.*]

NOUS'LE,† *v. t.* [*See* NESTLE, NUZZLE.] To nurse up. [*Spenser.*]

NOUS'LE,† *v. i.* To nestle; to cling closely or fondly to. [*Spenser.*]

NOUS'LED,† *pret.* of *Nousle, v. t.* Nursed up. [*Spenser.*]

NOUT, *n.* Nolt. [*See* NOWT.]

NOUTH,† *adv.* Now. [*Chaucer.*]

NOU'THER, *conj.* Neither. [*Scotch.*]

NOV'ELRIES,† *n. plur.* Novelties. [*Chaucer.*]

NOV'ELTY, *n.* [add.] A new or strange thing.

NOV'ICESHIP, *n.* The state of a novice.

NOVI''TIATE, *n.* [add.] One who is going through a novitiate, or period of probation; a novice.

NOV'US HO'MO, *n. plur. No'vi Hom'ines.* [L.] Among the Romans, a designation of one who had raised himself from obscurity to distinction, without the aid of family connections.

NOW, *adv.* [add.] *Now and now*, once and again. [*Chaucer.*]

NOWE,† *n.* [Fr. *noue.*] A knot.

NOW'EL,† *n.* [add.] *Nowel* originally signified a shout of joy at Christmas; but it was afterwards the usual cry of the people upon all occasions of joy and festivity. It is often found also in the signification of the feast of Christmas. [*Chaucer.*]

NOWL†, *n.* A noll; a head. [*Shak.*]

NOYD,† *pp.* for ANNOYED. [*Spenser.*]

NOYSAUNCE,† *n.* [Fr.] Offence; trespass. [*Chaucer.*]

NUBIG'ENOUS,† *a.* Produced by clouds.

NU'BILATE,† *v. t.* [L. *nubilo.*] To cloud.

NU'BILOSE,† *a.* Cloudy; abounding in clouds.

NU'CHA, *n.* [Arab.] The hind part or nape of the neck.

NUCIF'RAGA, *n.* [L. *nux*, a nut, and *frango*, to break.] The nut-crackers, a genus of insessorial birds. [*See* NUT-CRACKER.]

NU'CLEATED, *a.* [L. *nucleus*, a kernel.] Having a nucleus or central particle; a term applied to the elementary cells of animal tissues.

NUCLE'IFORM, *a.* Formed like a kernel.

NUCLEOBRANCHIA'TA, *n.* [L. *nucleus*, a kernel, and *branchiæ*, gills.] De Blainville's name for the fifth order of the second section of his second subclass, *Paracephalophora monoica*.

NU'CLEOID, *a.* Gathered into, or having the appearance of a nucleus, or faint spot of light. [*Cosmos.*]

NUCULA'NIUM, *n.* In *bot.*, a superior indehiscent fleshy fruit, containing two or more cells, and several seeds, as the grape.

NUDGE, *n.* A push or stroke with the knuckles, or a jog with the elbow, as a hint or caution.

NUDGE, *v. t.* To touch gently, as with the elbow; to give a hint or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot.

NUDIFICA'TION, *n.* A making naked.

NU'GÆ, *n. plur.* [L.] Trifles; silly verses; things of little value.

NUG'GET, *n.* [Qu. from Scot. *nackel*, a bit of wood, stone, &c.] The name given by the Australian gold-diggers to masses of native gold found in the diggings. [It may also be from the Teut. *knudre*, or Scot. *nuget*, or *nudget*, short of stature, with a round belly; in other words, round and unshapely.]

NŪI'SANCER, *n.* (nū'-sancer.) One who causes an injury or nuisance.

NUL-DISSEI'SIN, *n.* In *law*, the plea of *nul-disseisin* is a traverse in real actions, that there was no disseisin.

NULLIFICA'TION, *n.* [add.] This word originated in the United States about 20 years ago, and was employed to signify the act of rendering void and of no legal force the revenue laws of the United States. The general doctrine of nullification was laid down in

the following terms: — "A state has a right in her sovereign capacity in convention to declare an unconstitutional act of congress to be null and void; and such declaration is obligatory on her citizens, and conclusive against the general government; which would have no right to enforce its construction of its powers against that of the state."

NUL'LIFIER, *n.* [add.] In the *United States*, one who adheres to the doctrine of *nullification*,—*which see* in this *Supp.*

NUL'LIFY, *v. t.* [add.] In the *United States*, to render null and void, a law enacted by the legislature of the whole union.

NULLIP'ORA, } *n.* [L. *nullus*, none,
NUL'LIPORES, } and *porus*, pore.] A family of the lithophytous polypes, the axis of which presents no visible pores on its surface. Some naturalists consider these bodies as belonging to the vegetable kingdom.

NUL'LUM ARBIT'RIUM, *n.* [L. no award.] In *law*, the plea of the defendant prosecuted on an arbitration bond, for not abiding by an award.

NUL'-TIEL RECORD, *n.* In *law*, the plea of a plaintiff, that there is *no such record*, on the defendant's alleging matter of record, in bar of the plaintiff's action.

NUL'-TORT, *n.* In *law*, a *plea of nul-tort* is a plea in a real action, that *no wrong* was done, and a species of the general issue.

NU'MERAL, *n.* A figure or character used to express a number; as, the Arabic *numerals*, 1, 2, 3, &c.

NU'MERĀTING, *ppr.* Dividing off and reading, as figures.

NU'MERO, *n.* [Fr. and It.] Number. In *commerce*, &c., the figure or mark by which any number of things is distinguished; abbreviated to *No.*

NU'MEROUSLY, *adv.* [add.] Harmoniously; musically. [*See* NUMEROUS.]

NUMID'IAN CRANE, *n.* A grallatorial bird of the genus Anthropoides, the *A. virgo*. It is a native of many parts of Asia and Africa, and is remarkable for the grace and symmetry of its form, and the elegance of its de-



Numidian Crane, *Anthropoides virgo*

portment. It is also termed the *demoiselle*.

NUMISMAT'ICAL, *a.* Same as NUMISMATIC.

NUMIS'MATIST, *n.* One versed in numismatics; a numismatologist.

NUM'MULARY, *a.* Pertaining to coin or money. In *med.*, a term applied to the *sputa* or expectorations in phthisis, when they flatten at the bottom of the vessel like a piece of money.

NUN'-BUOY, *n.* A buoy in the form of a cask, being large in the middle and tapering toward each end.

NUN'CUPATIVE, *a.* [add.] Nuncupative wills are abolished, 1 Vict., c. 26, but with a proviso, that any soldier in actual military service, or any mariner or seaman at sea, may dispose of his personal estate by an oral testament, before a sufficient number of witnesses.

NURSE, *n.* [add.] In *horticulture*, a shrub or tree which protects a young plant.—Also, a shark (*Scyllium cirratum*), found in the West Indian seas, which is easily taken when depositing its eggs. The oil of its liver is used for burning.

NURSE-POND, *n.* A pond for young fish.

NURS'ERY-MAN, *n.* One employed in the cultivation of nurseries of shrubs and trees.

NUS'SIERITE, *n.* A native arseniophosphate of lead, from Nussières, in the neighbourhood of Beaujeu.

NUS'TLE, *v. t.* (nus l.) To fondle; to cherish. [*See* NOURSLE.]

NUTA'TION, *n.* [add.] A nodding. [*Pope.*]

NUT'MEGGED, *a.* Seasoned with nutmeg.

NUT'MEG-TREE, *n.* The *Myristica moschata*. [*See* NUTMEG.]

NUTRI'TIOUSLY, *adv.* Nourishingly.

NU'TRITIVELY, *adv.* Nourishingly.

NU'TRITIVENESS, *n.* Quality of nourishing.

NUX, *n.* Instead of "[*See* NUTS]," read [*See* NUT.]

NUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* [add.] To rub the nose or face closely against anything. [*Swift.*]

NYC'TALOPY, *n.* *See* NYCTALOPIA.

NYCTHEM'ERON, *n.* [Gr.] In *antiquity*, the whole natural day, or day and night, consisting of twenty-four hours.

NYCTIB'IUS, *n.* [Gr. νύξ night, and βίος, life.] A genus of birds, belonging to the family Caprimulgidæ. The species is indigenous to South America.

NYCTICO'RAX, *n.* [Gr. νύξ, night, and κόραξ, a crow or raven.] The night-heron, a genus of birds of the heron tribe. [*See* NIGHT-HERON.]

NYE,† *v. i.* [*See* NIGH.] To advance; to approach; to draw near. [*Spenser.*]

NYMPHAL'IDÆ, *n.* [From *Nymphalis*, one of the genera.] A family of lepidopterous insects. Among the species included in this family are those bearing the English names of the peacock, painted lady, Camberwell beauty, and red admiral; also, the fritillaries.

NYMPHIP'AROUS, *a.* [add.] Producing nymphæ or the pupæ of insects.

NYRO'CA, *n.* A genus of ducks, containing the pochard (*N. ferina*), and canvas-backed duck (*N. valisneria*).

NYSSON'IDÆ, *n.* [From *Nysson*, one of the genera.] A family of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the section Fossores. The family is characterized chiefly by the absence of a notch on the inner side of the mandibles.

O.

O, for Ho. [*Chaucer.*]

O,† *a.* for ON. One. [*Chaucer.*]

ŌAK, *n.* [add.] *Belote oak*, the *Quercus grammuntia*, Linn. It is a native of Spain.—*Long-stalked oak*, *Q. pedunculata* or *robur*. *Cork-oak*, *Q. suber*, the bark of which is manufactured into corks.—*Nut-gall oak*, *Q. infectoria*.—*Short-stalked oak*, *Q. sessiflora*, or sessile-fruited bay-oak, probably a mere variety of *Q. robur*.—*Jerusalem-oak*, the *Chenopodium botrys*, Linn., a plant which grows in the south of Europe. It is fragrant, expectorant, and anthelmintic.—*Oak-lungs*, the *Sticta pulmonaria*, or lung-wort.

ŌARED, *pp.* [add.] Furnished with oars; *used in composition*, as, a four-*oared* boat.

ŌARS'MAN, *n.* One who rows at the oar.

ŌAT'-FOWL, *n.* The *Plectrophanes nivalis*, snow-bunting, is often so called.

ŌATS, *n. plur.* *See* OAT.

OB, *pp.* In *bot.*, this prefix signifies inversion; *obovate* is inversely ovate; *obcordate* is inversely cordate; *obclavate*, inversely club shaped.

OBBLIGA'TO, *a.* [add.] A musical term applied to a composition or movement written expressly for the instrument named, and also to a movement restrained by certain rules to a particular passage, &c.

OBCON'ICAL, *a.* Same as OBCONIC.

OB'EAH, *n.* A species of witchcraft practised among the African negroes, the apprehension of which, operating upon their superstitious fears, is frequently attended with disease and death.

OBEI'SANCE, *n.* (obāy'sance.)

OBEI'SANCY, *n.* (obāy'sancy.) Same as OBEISANCE. [*Rar. us.*]

OBEI'SANT, *a.* (obāy'sant.) Reverent; submissive.

OB'ELISK, *v. t.* To mark with an obelisk.

OB'ELIZE, *v. t.* To mark with an obelisk; to mark as spurious or as suspicious.

OBEY'INGLY, *adv.* Complyingly; submissively.

OBEY'SANT,† } *ppr.* Obedient; sub-
OBEIS'SANT,† } missive. [*Chaucer.*]
OBEY'SING,† }

OBEY'SAUNCE,† } *n.* [Fr.] Obe-
OBEI'SANCE,† } dience; submission; respect; reverence. [*Chaucer.*]

OBEY'SING,† *n.* Obedience. [*Chaucer.*]

OB'ITER, *adv.* [L.] In going along; by the by; by chance; incidentally; as, this legal opinion was given *obiter*.—*Obiter dictum*, in *law*, an incidental opinion, in contradistinction from a *judicial dictum*.

OBIT'UARILY, *adv.* In the manner of an obituary.

OBJECT′, *v. t.* [add.] To propose or offer simply; as, it is well *objected.* [*Shak.*]
OBJECT′ED, *pp.* [add.] Proposed; suggested. [*Shak.*]
OBJEC′TION, *n.* [add.] Disapprobation or dislike, which may be objected against any person or thing; as, I have no *objection* to the person whom you recommend; I have no *objection* to this plan.—*Fallacy of objections*, in *logic*, a fallacious mode of reasoning, by which it is shown that there are objections against some theory, system, or plan, and thence it is inferred that it should be rejected; whereas, that which ought to have been proved is, that there are more or stronger objections against the receiving than the rejecting of it.
OB′JECTIST, *n.* One versed in the objective philosophy or doctrine.
OBJEC′TIVE, *a.* [add.] *Literally*, pertaining or relating to an object. Hence, in *philosophy*, an epithet applied to whatever is exterior to the mind, or which is the object of thought, or feeling; outward, external. It is opposed to *subjective*,—*which see.*—*Objective philosophy*, another name for *transcendental* philosophy.
OBJECTIV′ITY, *n.* [add.] The quality or state of being objective.
OBJECT′IVIZE, *v. i.* To philosophize according to the objective philosophy.
OBJURA′TION, *n.* [L. *objuro.*] The act of binding by oath.
OBLA′TION, *n.* [add.] In the *early Christian church*, a gift or contribution for the expenses of the eucharist, or for the support of the clergy and poor.
OBLA′TIONER,† *n.* One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence.
OB′LIGATORILY, *adv.* In an obligatory manner; by obligation.
OB′LIGATORINESS, *n.* State of being obligatory.
OBLIGE′, *v. t.* [add.] To connect, to unite; as, he had *obliged* all the senators and magistrates firmly to himself. [*Bacon.*]
OBLIQ′UID,† *a.* Oblique. [*Spenser.*]
OBLITERA′TION, *n.* [add.] In *patho.*, the closure of a canal or cavity of the body by adhesion of its parietes.
OBLIV′IAL,† *a.* Forgetful; oblivious.
OBLIV′IOUSNESS, *n.* State of being oblivious.
OBL′ONG, *n.* A figure which is longer than it is broad.—In *geom.* [*See* the *Adjective.*]
OBOMA′SUM, *n.* [L.] The fourth stomach of ruminating animals.
OBSCU′RANT, *n.* One who opposes the progress of knowledge, or advocates ignorance. [*Applied to a class in Germany.*]
OBSCURANT′ISM, *n.* The doctrine or influence of obscurants.
OBSCURE′MENT,† *n.* Darkness; obscuration.
OBSE′QUIOUS, *a.* [add.] Careful of obsequies, or of funeral rites. [*Shak.*]
OBSERV′ABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being observable.
OBSERVA′TION, *n.* [add.] Remark made in words or in writing; as, he made some very excellent *observations*; it is a very just *observation* of this author.—*Working an observation*, in *nautical astron.*, the process of determining the latitude or longitude by calculation, from an observation taken with an instrument of the altitude or relative position of any of the heavenly bodies.

OBSERVA′TIONAL, *a.* Consisting of, or containing remarks or observations.
OBSERVE′, *v. t.* [add.] To mention; as, the compassion and benignity of the Saviour towards little children is *observed* by all the evangelists. [*Atterbury.*]
OBSERVE′, *v. t.* [add.] To respect; to pay regard to. [*Chaucer.*]
OBSERVE′, *v. i.* [add.] To remark by words or writing; to mention.
OB′STACLE, *a.* for OBSTINATE. [*Shak.*]
OBSTET′RICAL, *a.* Same as OBSTETRIC.
OBTRI′TION,† *n.* [L. *obtritio.*] A breaking or bruising; a wearing away by friction.
OBTURA′TOR, instead of **OB′TURATOR**.
OBUN′COUS, *a.* [L. *ob*, and *uncus*, crooked.] Very crooked.
OBVERSE′LY, *adv.* (obvers′ly.) In an obverse form or manner.
O′CA, *n.* The name given in South America to a plant of the genus Oxalis, the *O. crenata*, which bears tubers like the potato. It is one of the plants called *arracacha*, and is a native of Columbia. The wild tubers are acid, but by cultivation become insipid. They have been proposed as nutritious food; but are small, and really not worth cultivating.
OCCA′SION, *n.* [add.] Juncture; article of time, considered with its concomitant occurrences or incidents; as, he behaved with the utmost courage and coolness on this trying *occasion.*
OCCA′SIONAL, *a.* [add.] An *occasional cause*, in *meta.*, is some circumstance preceding an effect, which, without being the real cause, becomes the occasion of the effect's being produced by a truly efficient cause. Thus, the act of touching gunpowder with fire is the *occasional*, but not the efficient cause of the explosion.
OCCA′SIONALISM, *n.* The system of occasional causes; a name given to certain theories of the Cartesian school of philosophers, by which they account for the apparent action of the soul on the body, as in voluntary action.
OCCASIONAL′ITY, *n.* Quality of being occasional.
OCCIP′ITO-FRONTA′LIS, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, a single broad digastric muscle that covers the cranium. It serves to raise the eyebrows upwards, and at the sametime draws up and wrinkles the skin of the forehead.
OCCLU′DENT, *a.* [*See* OCCLUDE.] That shuts up or closes.
OCCLU′SION, *n.* [add.] In *patho.*, the total or partial closure of a vessel, cavity, or hollow organ.
OCCULT′ED, *a.* [add.] In *astr.*, a term applied to a heavenly body hid or concealed by the intervention of some other heavenly body.
OC′CUPANCY, *n.* [add.] Simply, possession; as, during his *occupancy*.—Anciently, when a man held land *pur autre vie* (for the life of another), and died before that other, as his estate could not descend to his heir nor revert to the donor until the determination of the life upon it, it was considered to belong of right to the first who took possession of it for the remainder of the life, which was termed *general occupancy.* And when the gift was to one and his heirs for the life of another, the heir was said to take as *special occupant.* As the law now stands, however, a man is enabled to devise lands held by him *pur autre vie*, and if no such devise be made, and there be no special occupant, it goes to his executors or administrators.

OC′CUPATIVE, *a.* Possessed; used; employed.
OCCUR′RENT, *a.* Incidental; coming in the way.
OC′ELLATED, or **OCEL′LATED**, *a.*
OCH′IMY, *n.* A mixed base metal. [*See* OCHYMY.]
OCHLOCRAT′IC, **OCHLOCRAT′ICAL**, *a.* [*See* OCHLOCRACY.] Relating to ochlocracy, or government by the mob.
OCHLOCRAT′ICALLY, *adv.* In an ochlocratic manner.
OCHLOC′RATY, *n.* Government by the mob.
OCH′RY, *a.* Pertaining to ochre; containing or resembling ochre.
OC′TAPLA, *n.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and ἁπλόω, to unfold.] A polyglot Bible, presenting to the eye at once eight columns or small pages, and comprising eight languages.
OCTEN′NIALLY, *adv.* Once in eight years.
OCTODEC′IMO, *a.* [L. *octodecim*, eighteen.] Having or consisting of eighteen leaves to a sheet.
OCTODEC′IMO, *n.* A book in which each sheet is folded into eighteen leaves. It is usually written in the contracted form 18*mo.*
OCTOE′DRITE, *n.* *See* OCTAHEDRITE.
OCTOG′ENARY, instead of **OC′TOGENARY**, *n.*
OCTOGYN′IA, *n.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and γυνή, a female.] The name given by Linn to those orders of plants which have eight pistils in their flowers.
OCTOG′YNOUS, *a.* In *bot.*, having eight pistils.
OCTOHE′DRON, *n.* *See* OCTAHEDRON.
OC′TOPUS, *n.* The Poulp or Polypus of ancient naturalists, common on the southern coasts of Europe. This species, with its congeners, belongs to the cephalopodous mollusca.
OCTOSYLLAB′IC, **OCTOSYLLAB′ICAL**, *a.* Consisting of eight syllables.
OCTROI′, *n.* (ok-trwa′.) [Fr.] A tax or duty levied at the gates of French cities on articles brought in.
OC′ULAR, *a.* [add.] *Ocular microscope*, the heliometer, contrived by Arago. [*See* HELIOMETER.]—*Ocular spectres*, imaginary objects floating before the eyes, and assuming the form of flying insects, net-work, sparks, iridescent appearances, &c.
OC′ULATED, *a.* Same as OCULATE.
OC′ULUS, *n.* In *bot.*, an eye; a leaf-bud. [*Rar. us.*]
O′CY,† *n.* The nightingale's note. [*Chaucer.*]
OCYP′ODA, *n.* [Gr. ὠκύς, swift, and πούς, foot.] A genus of brachyurous crustaceans, inhabiting the sea-shores of warm climates. They are remarkable for the rapidity of their motions, and are known by the name of *sand-crabs.* They are also called *horsemen*, from their galloping pace. No species is found in this country.
OCYPOD′IAN, *n.* A swift-running crustacean. [*See* OCYPODA in this *Supp.*]
OD! **ODD!** *inter.* A minced oath, a corruption of the name of God. [*Scotch.*]
ODD COME SHORTLY. Chance time not far off; escape. [*Sir W. Scott.*]
ODE′-MAKER, *n.* A maker or composer of odes.

ODE'UM, *n.* *See* ODEON.
O'DIUM THEOLOG'ICUM, *n.* [L.] Theological hatred; the hatred of contending divines towards each other.
ODOMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an odometer, or to the measurement accomplished by it.
ODOM'ETROUS, *a.* [*See* ODOMETER.] Relating to odometry.
ODOM'ETRY, *n.* The measurement of distances travelled over by a carriage, &c.
ODONTA'GRA, *n.* [Gr. ὀδους, ὀδοντος, a tooth, and αγρα, a seizure.] Toothache, as a consequence of gout or rheumatism.
ODONTAL'GIA, *n.* *See* ODONTALGY.
ODON'TALITE, *n.* [Gr. ὀδους, and λιθος, a stone.] A fossil tooth.
ODONTI'TES, *n.* [Gr. ὀδους.] In *bot.*, the name of a genus, to which many botanists now refer *Bartsia odontites* of Linnæus.
ODONTI'TIS, *n.* In *patho.*, inflammation of the teeth.
ODON'TO, *n.* [Gr. ὀδους.] A dentrifice; a kind of vegetable white powder for the teeth, prepared of Oriental herbs.
ODON'TOGRAPH, *n.* [add.] This is a compound scale, invented by Professor Willis, for setting off and inscribing the teeth of wheels according to an approximate principle, whereby all the plain wheels of the same pitch are made so to work into one another, as if they were described, according to the ordinary rule, pair-and-pair. They are all laid off by assuming that the smallest wheel of the set has twelve teeth.
ODONTOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ὀδους, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of the teeth.
ODONTOI'DES, *a.* [Gr. ὀδους, and εἰδος, likeness.] Tooth-like, an epithet for a process of the second vertebra.
O'DORANT, *a.* [Fr.] Odorous; fragrant; sweet-scented.
O'DOROUSLY, *adv.* Sweetly, fragrantly.
O'DYLE, ODYL'IC FORCE or **INFLUENCE**, *n.* [Gr. ὀδος, way, and ὑλη, principle.] The name given by Reichenbach to the force or influence which gives rise to the phenomena of mesmerism, or electro-biology. This influence is developed by magnets, crystals, bodies of high chemical affinity, heat, light, electricity, chemical action, vital action, the human hand, &c.
OD'YSSEY, *n.* [Gr. ὀδυσσεια.] An epic poem of Homer, in which the adventures of Ulysses are celebrated.
O'E,
O'Y, } *n.* A grandchild. [*Scotch.*]
O'YE,
ŒCUMEN'ICAL, *a.* *See* ECUMENICAL.
ŒDICNE'MUS, *n.* [Gr. οἰδεω, to swell, and κνημη, the leg or knee.] Thick knee; a genus of grallatorial birds, intermediate between the bustards and plovers. They are so named from their legs being swollen like those of a gouty man. The *Œ. crepitans* is known by the names of stone-curlew, and the whistling or Norfolk plover. It is a stupid-looking bird, with large eyes, and is found in solitary heaths, where its mottled plumage enables it to escape detection. It is most active at night. [*See cut* in *Dict.* STONE-PLOVER.]
ŒNAN'THIC ACID, *n* [add.] This acid is contained in œnanthic ether.
ŒNAN'THIC ETHER, *n.* An oily liquid, which gives to wine its characteristic odour.
ŒNANTHYL'IC ACID, *n.* A volatile oily acid, of an agreeable aromatic smell, obtained from castor-oil, when it is acted on by nitric acid. Its composition is the same as that of œnanthic acid, with the addition of one equivalent of oxygen.
O'ER'COME, *n.* The overplus; the burden of a song or discourse. [*Scotch.*]
O'ER'-DIED, *pp.* Re-died. [*Shak.*]
O'ER-LOOK'ED, *pp.* Enchanted. [*Shak.*]
O'ER-PART'ED, *pp.* Not equal to a part. [*Shak.*]
O'ER-RAUGHT', *pp.* Over-reached. [*Shak.*]
O'ER-STRAW'ED, *pp.* Over-strewed. [*Shak.*]
O'ERTHROW',† for OVERTHROW, *pp.* Overthrown. [*Chaucer.*]
ŌES, *n.* Circles. [*Shak.*]
ŒSOPHA'GEAL, *a.* Relating to the œsophagus; as, *œsophageal* glands
ŒSOPHAGOT'OMY, *n.* *See* ESOPHAGOTOMY.
ŒSOPH'AGUS, *n* The gullet. [*See* ESOPHAGUS.]
ŒTHRA, *n.* A genus of brachyurous crustaceans, of which one species is known, with a curious rough carapace, which looks like a piece of stone worn away in parts by the action of water.
OF, *prep.* [add.] During.

> Not to be seen to wink
> *Of* all the day. *Shak.*

—*Of course*, in natural or regular order.
OF,† *adv* Off. [*Chaucer.*]
OFF'-COME, *n.* Apology; excuse; an escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext. [*Scotch.*]
OFFEND'ED, *pp.* [add.] Hurt. [*Chaucer.*]
OFFENS'ION,† *n* Offence; damage. [*Chaucer.*]
OF'FERING, *ppr.* [add.] Assailing. [*Shak.*]
OF'FERTORIE,† *n.* *See* OFFERTORY. [*Chaucer.*]
OFF'-HAND, *a* Done without study or hesitation, unpremeditated, as, an *off-hand* remark.
OF'FICE, *n.* [add.] *Office-copy*, a transcript of a proceeding filed in the proper office of a court, under the seal of such office.—*Office-hours*, the hours during which the offices of courts, &c., are open.—*Inquest of office.* [*See* INQUEST.]
OF'FICED, *pp.* Employed. [*Shak.*]
OFFI'CIAL, *a.* [add.] *Official assignees*, certain persons from the class of merchants or accountants, appointed by the lord-chancellor to act as assignees in all bankruptcies.
OFFI'CIAL, *n.* [add.] In the *civil law*, an attendant upon a magistrate.
OFFI'CIARY, *a.* Relating to an office; official.
OFFICI'NAL, instead of **OFFIC'INAL**, and *n.*
OFFICI'NA SCULPTO'RIS, *n.* [L.] A small southern constellation consisting of twelve stars. It is on the south of Cetus.
OF'FRING,† *n.* An offering; the offering at mass. [*Chaucer.*]
OFF'SET, *n.* [add.] A small surface or terrace on a hill-side.
OFTE,† *adv.* Oft; often [*Chaucer.*]
OFT'ENSITH,† *adv.* [*Often*, and *sith*, since.] Oftentimes. [*Chaucer.*]
O'GAM, *n.* *See* OGHAM.
OHON'! } *inter.* [Gael.] Alas!
OHONARI'! } woe is me! [*Scotch.*]
OIDE'MIA, *n.* A genus of web-footed birds, containing the Scoter-duck and others. It is so called from the beak at the base being swollen (οἰδημα). [*See* SCOTER.]
OID'IUM, *n.* The name given by Link to a genus of microscopic fungi. *O. tuckeri* is the vine-mildew, parasitical upon the leaves and green parts of vines, and destroying the functions of the skin of the parts it attacks. *O. abortifaciens*, called also *Spermœdia clavus*, is one of the names given to the disease of rye known as *ergot*. [*See* ERGOT.]
OIL, *n.* [add.] *Oil of spikenard*, a volatile oil yielded by the *Andropogon calamus aromaticus*.—*Oil of wine.* [*See* ETHEREAL OIL in this *Supp.*]
OIL'-BEETLE, *n.* The name given to coleopterous insects of the genus Meloë, and the family Cantharidæ, from the oily-like matter which they exude. The perfect insects have swollen bodies, with shortish elytra, which lap more or less over each other, and have not a strait suture, as in most coleopterous insects.
OIL'-CAKE, *n.* A cake or mass of compressed linseed or rape-seed from which oil has been extracted. It is an excellent food for cattle, sheep, and horses.
OIL'ERY, *n.* The commodities of an oilman.
OIL'-PALM, *n.* The *Elæis guineensis*, Linn. [*See* ELÆIS.]
OIL'Y-ETHER, *n.* An oleate of alcohol, formed by distilling a mixture of oleic acid, alcohol, and sulphuric acid.
OINE'MENT,† *n.* Ointment. [*Chaucer.*]
OK'RA, } *n.* *See* OCHRA.
OK'RO, }
OLD, for WOLD. [*Shak.*]
ŌLD' ĀGE, *n.* Advanced years; the latter period of life.
ŌLD BACH'ELOR, *n.* An unmarried man somewhat advanced in years.
ŌLD COIL, *n.* Great bustle.
ŌLD COUNTRY, *n.* In the *United States*, the general name for Great Britain.
ŌLD COUNTRYMAN, *n.* In the *United States*, a native of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales
ŌLD'-FACED ANCIENT, *n.* An old patched-up standard.
ŌLD HAM, *n.* A cloth so called from the town in which it was first manufactured It was of coarse construction.
ŌLD LANGSYNE, *n.* *See* AULD LANGSYNE in this *Supp.*
ŌLD MAID, *n.* An unmarried female somewhat advanced in years.
ŌLD MAN, *n.* In the *United States*, and in some parts of this country, the popular name for the *Artemisia abrotanum*, or southernwood.
ŌLD NEWS, *n.* Rare news. [*Shak.*]
ŌLD OIL, *n.* The name given by watchmakers to olive-oil after it has been purified and rendered limpid.
ŌLD U'TIS, *n.* [*Utis* or *utes*, the octave of a legal term, or of any festival, from Sax. *eahta*, eight.] Festivity; jollity, according to old usage, without restraint. [*Shak.*]
O'LEENE, *n.* A hydrocarbon formed by the distillation of the metoleic and hydroleic acids.
O'LEFIANT, or **OLEF'IANT**, instead of **OLEFI'ANT**.
OLEIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing oil; as, *oleiferous* seeds.
O'LEO-RICIN'IC ACID, *n.* An acid procured by distillation from castor-oil, along with the ricinic and stearo-ricinic acids.
OLFAC'TIVE, *a.* Same as OLFACTORY.
OLFAC'TORY, *n* The power or sense of smelling.

OL'IFAUNT,† } *n.* Elephant [*Chau-*
OL'IPHANT,† } *cer.*]

OL'IGARCH, *n.* One of a few in power; an aristocrat.

OLIGARCH'IC, *a.* Same as OLIGARCHICAL.

OL'IGIST IRON, } *n.* [Gr. ὀλιγιστος,
OLIGIST'IC IRON, } the least.] A crystallized oxide of iron comprising the common specular iron-ore, and the micaceous specular iron-ore.

OL'IGO. [Gr. ὀλιγος, little, few.] A term used in Greek compounds to signify that the number or quality of anything is small.

OLIG'ODON, *n.* [Gr. ὀλιγος, few, and ὀδους, tooth.] A genus of small serpents, family Colu'beridæ. They are characterized by their blunt, short, and narrow head, and their want of palatine teeth.

OL'IGOSPERMOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὀλιγος, few, and σπερμα, seed.] In *bot.*, having few seeds.

OLIGOT'ROPHY, *n.* [Gr. ὀλιγος, little, and τροφη, nourishment.] Deficient nourishment.

OLI'VA, *n.* The olive-shell, so named from the olive-like shape of the shell. A genus of volutes, in which the shell is cylindrical in shape, the aperture linear, and the pillar thickened and confusedly plaited. The species are common in the seas of warm climates.

OL'IVARY, *a.* Resembling an olive.

OL'IVE, *a.* Relating to the olive; of the colour of the olive; brown, tending to a yellowish green.

OL'IVE-BRANCH, *n.* A branch of the olive-tree; the emblem of peace.

OL'IVED, *a.* Decorated with olive-trees or branches.

OL'IVE-MALACHITE, *n.* Octahedral phosphate of copper, an ore from Lebethen in Hungary.

OL'IVENITE, *n.* [add.] An arseniate of copper.

OL'IVE OIL, *n.* [add.] *Olive-oil of the infernal regions*, the oil which remains mixed with the water employed in the preparation of the common or inferior olive-oil. The water is conducted into large reservoirs called the *infernal regions*, and the oil collects on the surface. It is used for lamps.—*Fermented olive-oil*, the oil obtained by leaving the fresh olives in heaps for some time, and pouring boiling water on them before pressing the oil.

OL'IVE-ORE, *n.* Same as OLIVENITE, or arseniate of copper.

OL'IVERES,† *n. plur.* Olive-trees. [*Chaucer.*]

OL'IVE-TREE, *n.* The *Olea europæa*. [*See* OLIVE.]

OL'LITE, *n.* In *min.*, potstone,—*which see.*

OLYM'PIC, *a.* Noting the public Grecian games celebrated at Olympia. [*See* OLYMPIAN.]

OLYMPION'IC, *n.* An ode on an Olympic victory.

O'MAGRA, *n.* [Gr. ὠμος, the shoulder, and αγρα, a seizure.] Gout in the shoulder; pain of the shoulder.

OMA'SUM, *n.* [L.] The third stomach of ruminating animals; the manyplies.

O'MEN, *n.* [add.] A portentous event. [*Shak.*]

OMIS'SIVELY, *adv.* By leaving out.

OMIT', *v. t.* [add.] To leave alone; to leave untouched for the present; as, we do *omit* this reprobate. [*Shak.*]

OMNIPA'RIENT,† *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *pario*, to bring forth or produce.] Bringing forth, or producing all things; all-bearing.

OMNIP'AROUS, *a.* All-bearing; omniparient.

OMNIPERCIP'IENCY, *n.* Same as OMNIPERCIPIENCE.

OMNISPEC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *specto*, to see.] Able to see all things.

O'MO. [Gr. ὠμος, the shoulder.] In *anat.*, words compounded with this prefix refer to the shoulder; as, *omohyoideus*, a muscle which arises from the shoulder which serves to depress the *os-hyoides* and the lower jaw; *omo-plata*, a name of the scapula or shoulder-blade.

OMOG'RAPHY, *n.* A new art of representation of objects, being a substitute for engraving, lithography, and painting.

OMPHALO'DIUM, *n.* [L.] In *bot.* [*See* OMPHALODE.]

OM'PHALO-MESENTERIC, *a.* [Gr. ὀμφαλος, the navel.] In *phys.*, a term applied to the vessels which, at an early period of uterine life, are seen to pass from the umbilicus to the mesentery, and which constitute the first developed vessels of the germ.

ON, *prep.* [add.] *On hand*, in present possession; as, he has a large stock of goods *on hand*.—In the *United States*, *on hand* is used to signify present; as, several hundreds were *on hand* at the meeting.—*On live*, in life; alive.—*Parted on twelve*, parted in twelve.—*On hunting, on hawking*, a-hunting; a-hawking.—*On to see*, to look upon. [*Chaucer.*]—*On hight*, aloud; as, to sound a trumpet *on hight*. [*Spenser.*]

ON,† *a.* One.—*After on*, alike.—*To be at on*, to be agreed.—*Ever in on*, continually.—*I mine on*, I single; I by myself. [*Chaucer.*]

ONCE, *adv.* [add.] Sometimes; some time or other. [*Shak.*]—*At once*, immediately; as, let the thing be done *at once*.—*For once*. This phrase serves to indicate a comparison; as, *for once* that he is right in his conjectures, he is ten times in the wrong; that is, *in comparison with one time*, that he is right in his conjectures, he is ten times in the wrong.

ONCHID'IUM, *n.* A genus of mollusca, belonging to the aquatic pulmonea. It is furnished with two long retractile tentacula, and over the mouth a veil, sinuated, or formed of two triangular compressed lobes, and the mantle large, fleshy, and buckler-shaped.

ONDE,† *n.* [Sax. *ond.*] Zeal; malice; envy. [*Chaucer.*]

ON'DING, *n.* A fall of rain or snow. [*Scotch.*]

ONE, *a.* (wun.) [add.] Designating a person not very well or generally known; a certain person; as, there dined with us an Irish knight, *one* Sir John St. Leger. [*Swift.*]—*All one*, just the same; as it is *all one*, what course you take.

ONE,† *adv.* Alone; only. [*Spenser.*]

ONED,† *pp.* (wun'd.) Made one; united. [*Chaucer.*]

ONEIROS'COPIST, *n.* An interpreter of dreams.

ONEIROS'COPY, *n.* [Gr. ὀνειρος, a dream, and σκοπεω, to observe, to investigate.] The art of interpreting dreams.

ONE'LY,† *a.* Only; greatest; as, his *onely* foe. [*Spenser.*]

ONE'LY,† *adv.* Only; alone. [*Spenser.*]

ON'EROUS, *a.* [add.] *Onerous cause*, in *Scot's law*, a good and legal consideration.

ONES,† *a. plur.* of *On.*—*We three ben alle ones*, we three are all one. [*Chaucer.*]

ONES,† *adv.* Once.—*At ones*, at once; at the same time. [*Chaucer.*]

ONE'-SID'ED, *a.* Related to, or having but one side; partial.

ONE'-SID'EDNESS, *n.* State of being one-sided; partiality.

ON'EYER, *n.* An accountant of the Exchequer. [*Shak.*]

ON'FALL, *n.* A fall of rain or snow; a falling on; an attack. [*Scotch.*]

ON'GOING, *n.* Procedure; a going on.

ON'HED,† *n.* [Sax.] Unity. [*Chaucer.*]

ON'ION-SHELL, *n.* A species of oyster of roundish form.

ONIS'CIA, *n.* A genus of mollusca, separated from Cassidaria by Sowerby. It is littoral in its habits.

ONIS'CUS, *n.* The millipede or wood-louse, a genus of isopodous crustaceans. The *O. asellus*, wood-louse, or slater, is found in rotten wood, and has found a place in the pharmacopeia, as a medical agent, but it is seldom used in this country. Some of the species are aquatic.

ON'LY, *a.* [add.] Greatest. [*Spenser.*]

ON'LY, *adv.* [add.] But, excepting that, as, he is remarkably like his brother in form and feature, *only* he is a little taller.—*But only*, but merely.—*All only*, solely. [*Chaucer.*]

ONOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ὀνος, an ass, and λογος, discourse.] A foolish way of talking. [*Rare.*]

ONOMATOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in the history of names.

ONOMATOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ὀνοματα, names, and λογος, treatise.] A discourse or treatise on names, or the history of the names of persons.

ONOS'MA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Boraginaceæ. All the species, which are small, scabrous, canescent plants, are extremely handsome when in blossom, and most of them answer well to grow in rock-work or wall-tops. The root of *O. emodi*, a native of Nepaul, is of a dark purple colour, and is used in dyeing, like some others of the same family of plants.

ON'SLAUGHT, *n.* An inroad; an incursion; a bloody attack. [*Scotch.*]

ON'STEAD, *n.* Farm-stead; the buildings on a farm. [*Scotch.*]

ON'TO,† *prep.* Noting entrance upon a place; on; upon; to; as, "They went out *onto* the Mount of Olives." Mark xiv 26. [*Sharpe's Translation.*]—This word is in provincial use in England.

O'NUS, *n.* [L.] A burden; a load.

O'NUS IMPORTAN'DI, *n.* [L.] The charge or burden of importing merchandise.

ON'WARDS, *adv.* Same as ONWARD.

ON'Y,† *a.* Any. [*Chaucer.*]

ON'YCHA, *n.* [add.] The shell or cover of a species of muscle, found in the lakes of India, where the nard grows, and which, when burned, emits a musky odour.

OO'LAK, *n.* A baggage canoe of the Hoogly and Central Bengal, which surpasses most other river-boats in its speed under sail. It has a sharp stem, sides slightly rounded, and is easily steered by an oar.

ŌOLIT'IC, instead of **OOLIT'IC.**

ŌOLITIF'EROUS, for **OOLITIF'EROUS.**

ŌOL'OGIST, *n.* The author of a treatise on the eggs of birds.

ŌOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ὠον, an egg, and λογος, treatise.] The science of eggs; a treatise on eggs.

OO'RIE, } *a.* Chill; bleak; having the
OU'RIE, } sensation of cold; drooping; sad like; melancholy. [*Scotch.*]

OO'ST, *n.* Oast,—*which see.*

OOUCHE, *n.* *See* OUCH. [*Chaucer.*]

OPÂKE', *n.* *See* OPAQUE.

OPALESCE', *v. i.* (-ess'.) To give forth a play of colours like the opal.

O'PEN, *v. i.* [add.] To bark on view or scent of the game, *a term in hunting.*

O'PENERS,† *n.* [Sax. *openhers.*] The fruit of the medlar-tree. [*Chaucer.*]

O'PEN-HEDED,† *a.* Bare-headed. [*Chaucer.*]

O'PENING, *a.* First in order, commencing; as, an *opening* speech.

O'PENING, *n.* [add.] Beginning; commencement; first appearance.

O'PENING A FIAT, *n.* The commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy at the private sitting before the court of bankruptcy in London, or the district court in the country.

O'PEN-LAW, *n.* The making or waging of law.

O'PEN-STEEK, *n.* Open-stitch; a particular kind of stitch in sewing. [*Scotch.*]

O'PEN-THEFT, *n.* A theft that is manifest.

O'PEN-TIDE, *n.* The time after corn is carried out of the fields.

OP'ERA-GLASS, *n.* [add.] One kind of opera-glass is simply a small spy-glass.

OPERAM'ETER, instead of **OPERA'METER.**

OP'ERATE, *v. t.* [add.] To work, to produce; to accomplish as an agent.

OP'ERATIVELY, *adv.* In an operative manner.

OP'ERATORY,† *n.* A laboratory.

OPER'CULUM, *n.* [add.] A lid or cover.—In *bot.*, the lid of a pitcher-formed leaf.

OPERŌSELY, *adv.* In a laborious manner.

OP'EROUS,† *a.* Operose.

OPHICAL'CIC, *n.* [Gr. ὀφις, a serpent, and L. *calx*, limestone.] A rock composed of marble and serpentine.

OPHICEPH'ALUS, *n.* [Gr. ὀφις, a serpent, and κεφαλη, the head.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, with lengthened body, nearly cylindrical, and having the form of a blenny. The species are natives of the East.

OPH'ICLEIDE, instead of **OPHI-CLEIDE.**

OPHID'IA, } instead of **OPHI-**
OPHID'IANS, } **DIA.**

OPHID'IANS, *n.* [add.] This order includes the serpent tribes; and the species belonging to it may be naturally grouped in three sections:—(1.) Harmless snakes, as the Colubridæ. (2.) Venomous snakes, as rattlesnakes and vipers. (3.) Water-snakes.

OPHID'IOUS, instead of **OPHI'DI-OUS,** *a.*

OPHID'IUM, *n.* A genus of malacopterygious fishes of the eel tribe. The species have smooth heads, long slender bodies, margined by the united dorsal, anal, and caudal fins. Two species inhabit the British seas, both very rare. In the Mediterranean, the bearded ophidium is common, and is used for food.

OPHIN'CUS, *n.* The Serpent bearer; a constellation.

OPHIOCEPH'ALUS. *See* OPHICEPHALUS.

OPH'IOMANCY, or **OPHIOM'ANCY.**

OPH'IOPS, *n.* A genus of lacertians, characterized by the absence of eyelids.

OPHIOS'TOMA, *n.* [Gr. ὀφις, and στομα, a mouth.] A genus of intestinal worms, having their mouths furnished with two lips. One species has been found in the human subject.

OPHIOX'YLON, *n.* [Gr. ὀφις, and ξυλον, wood.] A genus of plants of nat. order Apocynaceæ.—*O. serpentinum*, serpentine snake-wood, is a native of the East Indies. In rich soil it becomes a large climbing or twining shrub; but in poor soil it is small and erect. The root is employed in India, particularly by the Talinga physicians, as a remedy in various diseases.

OPHISAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. ὀφις, a serpent, and σαυρος, a saurian.] The glass-snake, a genus of reptiles occurring in the southern United States. The head is very small, and the tail longer than the body. So fragile is this reptile, that a slight blow with a stick will cause the body to separate into several parts.

OPHI'TES, *n.* One of the Gnostic sects of the second century, who paid worship to a serpent.

OPHTHALMODYN'IA, *n.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμος, the eye, and ὀδυνη, pain.] Pain of the eye, producing a sensation as if the ball were forcibly compressed.

OPHTHALMOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμος, and γραφη, description.] A description of the eye.

OPHTHALMOL'OGIST, *n.* Same as OPHTHALMOTOLOGIST.

OPHTHALMOL'OGY, *n.* Same as OPHTHALMOTOLOGY.

OPHTHALMOPLEG'IA, *n.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμος, and πλησσω, to strike.] Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

OPHTHALMOPTO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμος, and πτωσις, a fall.] A prolapse of the globe of the eye.

O'PIANE, *n.* Narcotine,—*which see.*

O'PIATE, *v. t.* To lull to sleep; to ply with opiates. [*Rare.*]

O'PIATED, *pp.* Affected by opiates, containing opiates.

O'PIE,† *n.* [Fr.] Opium. [*Chaucer.*]

OPIN'ION, *n.* [add.] Reputation, as, to redeem lost *opinion;* obstinacy, dogmatism; as, he was learned without *opinion.* [*Shak.*]

OPISTHOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, and γραφω, to write.] The act of writing on both sides of the paper, the back as well as the front.

OPOID'IA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. *O. galbanifera*, Lindley, is a native of Persia, and is supposed by some to yield the fetid gum resin called *galbanum.*

OPORIN'IA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. *O. autumnalis* (*Apargia autumnalis* of Smith) is a native of Britain, and is found in meadows and pastures, and on lofty mountains.

OPOS'SUM-SHRIMP, *n.* Mysis, a genus of macrourous crustaceans. There are several species of these small shrimps, which receive their name from the females carrying their eggs and young in a pouch between the thoracic legs.

OPPLETE',† *a.* Full; filled.

OPPLE'TION,† *n.* Fulness; act of filling up.

OPPO'NENS POLLICIS. [Lat.] A muscle which arises from the annular ligament of the wrist, &c., and is inserted into the thumb. It serves to bring the thumb inwards, so as to oppose the fingers.

OPPORTŪNE',† *v. t.* To suit; to accommodate.

OPPŌSE, *v. t.* [add.] *To be opposed to,* is frequently used for *to oppose*, or *to be hostile* to; as, he was *opposed to* the measure; a principle *to* which I am totally *opposed.*

OPPŌS'ED, *pp.* [add.] Being against; opposite. [*Pope.*]

OPPŌS'ER, *n.* [add.] An officer formerly belonging to the Green Wax in the Exchequer.

OP'POSITE, *a.* [add.] *To be opposite with,* to be of a different opinion from; as, to be *opposite with* a kinsman. [*Shak.*]

OP'POSITE TERMS, *n.* In *logic*, terms are said to be *opposite* or inconsistent, which express qualities inapplicable to the same object at the same time; as, *black* and *white.*

OPPOSITIFO'LIATE, *a.* Same as OPPOSITIFOLIOUS.

OPPOSI''TION, *n.* [add.] Situation or state of comparison for a thing produced or advanced as an equivalent or match for another.

> Let him produce his vats and tubs in *opposition* to the heaps of arms and standards which were employed against you.—*Addison.*

OPPOSITOFO'LIOUS, *a.* Same as OPPOSITIFOLIOUS.

OPPRESSE',† *v. t.* [Fr.] To ravish. [*Chaucer.*]

OPPRESS'ED,† *pp.* Ravished. [*Chaucer.*]

OP'TATIVE, *n.* [add.] In *gram.*, a mood of the Greek verb which expresses desire.

OP'TATIVELY, *adv.* In an optative manner.

OP'TICAL SQUARE, *n.* An instrument used in surveying, for laying out perpendicular lines. It consists of a circular brass box, containing two principal glasses of the sextant, viz., the index and horizon glasses, fixed at an angle of 45°. The method of using this instrument is obvious. If the observer moves forward or backward in the straight line A B, until the object B seen by direct vision coincides with another object C, seen by reflection; then a straight line drawn to C from the point at which he stands, as D, when the coincidence takes place will be perpendicular to A B.

OP'TIGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. ὀπτομαι, to see, and γραφω, to write.] A telescope constructed for the purpose of copying landscapes.

OPTIMA'TES, *n. plur.* [L.] The Roman nobility; and hence a nobility in general.

OP'TIME, *n.* [add.] This term is applied in the university of Cambridge to those who hold, next after the wranglers, the highest rank as scholars. They are divided into *senior* and *junior optimes.*

OP'TIONAL WRIT, *n.* In *law*, a præcipe commanding the defendant to do the thing required, or show the reason wherefore he had not done it.

OPTOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. ὀπτομαι, to see, and μετρον, a measure.] An instrument devised for the purpose of ascertaining with precision the refractive powers of lenses, and the distances at which minute objects may be distinctly seen. [*See* OPSIOMETER.]

O'PUS OPERA'TUM. [L. the thing done.] In *theology*, an expression applied to the mere outward administration of a sacrament or rite, which is supposed by many to be in all cases attended with a spiritual effect.

OR,† *adv.* Ere; before. [*Chaucer.*]

OR, *conj.* Lest; than. [*Scotch.*]

O'RAL PLEADING, *n.* In *law*, pleading by word of mouth in presence of the judges. This was superseded by written pleading in the reign of the third Edward.

OR'ANGEAT, *n.* (or'-an-zhat.) [Fr.] Orange-peel covered with candy; orangeade.

OR'ANGE-BIRD, *n.* The *Tanagra zena*, a Jamaican bird, is so called from its yellow breast resembling an orange, when the bird is perched in a dark-leaved tree.

OR'ANGE-LIST, *n.* A species of wide baize.

OR'ANGE MEN, *n.* [add.] The name of a society instituted in Ireland in 1795, to uphold the Protestant religion and ascendency, and to oppose the Catholic religion and influence. It was suppressed by act of Parliament in 1836.

OR'ANGE-PEAS, *n.* The young unripe fruit of the *Citrus aurantium*, or sweet orange, dried and turned in a lathe, and constituting the *issue peas* of the shops

OR'ANGE-SKIN, *n.* An orange hue of the skin, chiefly observed in newly-born infants

OR'ANGE-TAWNY, *n* A colour between yellow and brown.

OR'ANGE-TAWNY, *a.* [add.] Partaking of yellow and brown in colour

ORA'RIUM, *n.* [L.] A scarf affixed to the crosier, in use as early as the 13th century. The word was also used for the priestly scarf or stole, and for the border or hemming of a robe.

OR'ATOR, *n.* [add.] An officer in the English universities; a plaintiff in a bill, or information in chancery.

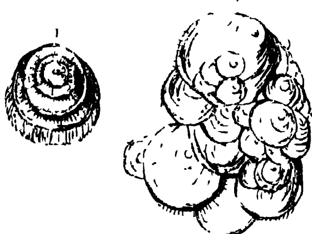
OR'ATORIE,† *n.* [*See* ORATORY.] A chapel; a closet. [*Chaucer.*]

OR'ATORIZE, *v. i.* To act the orator. [*Rar. us.*]

OR'ATRESS, } *n.* [add.] A female
OR'ATRIX, } petitioner or female plaintiff in a bill in chancery.

ORB'ICAL, *a.* Spherical, orbicular; orbic

ORBIC'ULA, *n.* A genus of conchifers, found in large masses on the coasts of Peru and Chili, and also in



1. Orbicula Cumingii. 2. A mass of O. lamellosa

the Northern seas. The shell consists of two unequal valves, one of which is round and conical, the other flat, and fixed on a rock.

ORBICULA'RE OS, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, the small *orbed* bone of the ear, articulating with the head of the *stapes*.

ORBICULA'RIS ORIS, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, the constrictor muscle of the mouth. [*See* ORBICULAR.]

ORB'IS, } *n.* [add.] The *Chætodon*
ORB' FISH, } *orbis* of Gmelin, which inhabits the Indian seas.

ORBIT'OLITES, *n.* A genus of milleporidæ, having rounded poriform cells

ORBS, *n.* Fairy rings. [*Shak.*]

ORCA'DIAN, *a.* Relating to the *Orcades*, or Orkney Islands.

OR'CEIN, } *n.* *See* ORCINE.
OR'CEINE, }

OR'CHARD-GRASS, *n.* A kind of grass; cock's-foot grass. [*See* DACTYLIS GLOMERATA.]

ORCHEL'LA, *n.* Archil, *Rocella tinctoria*.

ORCHES'TES, *n.* A genus of small coleopterous insects, of the family Curculionidæ, destructive to plants. They have thickened femora to the hind-legs, and have the power of leaping; hence the name (ὀρχηστης, a leaper).

ORCHES'TRIC, *a.* Relating to the orchestre or to dancing; orchestral.

OR'CHILL, *n.* *See* ARCHIL.

OR'CHIS, *n.* [add.] *Spotted orchis*, the *Orchis maculata*, which yields part of the inferior English salep.—*Male orchis*, the *Orchis mascula*, the tubercles of which yield the substance called *salep*. The roots or tubercles of the whole genus contain much starch.

OR'CHIS, *n.* [L.] The testis.

ORCHI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the testis.

ORDAIN'MENT, *n.* [add.] Appointment; ordination.

OR'DAL,† *n* for ORDEAL. [*Chaucer*]

ORDE,† *n.* [Sax. *ord.*] Edge, point; beginning. [*Chaucer.*]

OR'DEAL, *n.* [add.] Besides the *fire-ordeal* and *water-ordeal*, various other kinds of ordeal were practised in ancient times; such as the *judicial duel*, the *trial of the Eucharist*, the *judgment of the cross*, the *trial of the bier*, &c.

OR'DELS,† *n* The right of administering oaths, and adjudging ordeal trials within certain precincts.

OR'DERED, *pp.* [add.] Ordained; in holy orders. [*Chaucer.*]

OR'DERLY, *a* [add.] Being on duty; as, an *orderly* officer, the officer of the day.

OR'DERS FOUR, *n.* The four orders of mendicant friars, viz., Gray-friars, Augustines, Black-friars, and White-friars. [*Chaucer.*]

OR'DINALISM, *n.* The quality of being ordinal

OR'DINANCE, *n* [add.] Orderly disposition. [*Chaucer.*]—*Ordinance of the forest*, a statute (33 and 34 Edward I.) made touching matters and causes of the forest.—*Ordinance of parliament*, a temporary act of parliament.

OR'DINAND, *n* [L. *ordinandus*.] In *eccles. antiq*, one about to be ordained, or to receive orders.

OR'DINANT, *n.* One who ordains, a prelate conferring orders.

OR'DINAR, *a.* Ordinary; common, usual. [*Scotch.*]

OR'DINARY, *n.* [add.] In the *navy*, the establishment of the shipping not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers.—In *law*, a judge who has authority to take cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by deputation.

OR'DINARY CONVEYANCES, *n* In *law*, those deeds of transfer which are entered into between two or more persons, without an assurance in a superior court of justice.

OR'DINAT,† *a.* [*See* ORDINATE.] Orderly; regular. [*Chaucer.*]

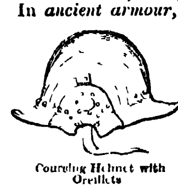
ORD'NANCE, *n* [add.] *Ordnance debentures*, bills issued by the board of ordnance on the treasurer of that office, for the payment of stores, &c.

ORDON'NANCE, rather than ORDONNANCE.

ORDON'NANT, *a.* Relating to, or implying ordonnance.

ORE,† *n.* [Sax. *are.*] Grace; favour; protection; honour; glory. [*Chaucer.*]

OREILLETS, *n.* (oreillettes'.) [Fr.] In *ancient armour*, ear-pieces fixed on the open coursing or tilting helmet, fastened upon it with a hinge to admit of their being lifted up. They were sometimes perforated, to enable the wearer to hear more distinctly, and they sometimes had spikes projecting from their centre, as an additional protection.



Coursing Helmet with Oreillets

OREODAPH'NE, *n.* Mountain-laurel, a genus of plants, nat. order Lauraceæ. *O. opifera* is a native of the woods of Para and Rio-Negro. The fruit yields, by distillation, a volatile oil, which is used in Brazil as a remedy in pains and contractions of the limbs. *O. cupularis* is the cinnamon of the Isle of France, where it grows.

ORGAN'IC, } *a.* [add.] *Organic*
ORGAN'ICAL, } *substances*, substances which proceed from or constitute organic bodies.—*Organic attraction*, a term applied to the phenomenon by which blood is attracted into parts which are capable of erection, and which are, at the same time, in a state of excitement; to the union of germs by which a part of the double monsters is to be explained, &c.—*Organic force*, a term applied to that power which resides in organized bodies, on which the existence of each part depends, and which has the property of generating from organic matter the individual organs necessary to the whole.—*Organic molecules*, a term applied by Spallanzani to certain floating bodies, supposed to exist in the male semen, and which he regarded as primordial monads of peculiar activity, existing through all nature, and constituting the nutrient elements of living matter. *Organic life*, the state of an organized being, whether animal or vegetable, in which the organs perform those functions which are necessary to the growth and perfection of the individual.

ORGANI'ZABLE, *a.* That may be organized.

ORGANIZA'TION, *n.* [add.] The construction of the parts of an animal or vegetable body, with reference to a determined function; a system composed of several individual parts, each of which has its proper function, but all conduce to the existence of the entire system.

OR'GAN-REST, *n.* In *her.*, a figure of uncertain origin, borne by the Granvilles and other ancient families.

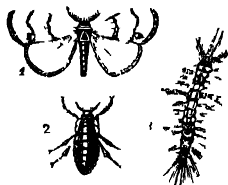
OR'GANUM, *n.* [L.] An instrument; method; rule.—Same as ORGANON,—*which see*.

ORGAN'ZIN, } *n.* [add.] Thrown silk;
OR'GANZIM, } that is, silk twisted like a rope with different strands, so as to increase its strength.

OR'GULOUS,† *a.* *See* ORGILLOUS.

ORGY'IA, *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects, the species of which fly by day with a vapouring kind of motion, and hence they are called *vapourer-moths*. The females (fig. 2), are apterous or wingless, the caterpillars (fig. 3), have curious coloured tufts of hair projecting from the body. The male of the *O. antiqua* (fig. 1), a small brown moth

with a white spot on the edge of the



Anoplura 1 Orgyia antiqua nat size

fore-wings, is common even in the streets of London

ORICALCHE,† *n* See ORICHALC [*Spenser*]

ORIENT, *v t* In *surveying*, to *orient* a plan signifies to mark its situation or bearing with respect to the four cardinal points

ORIENTALIZE *v t* To render oriental, to conform to oriental manners or character

ORIENTATION *n* An eastern direction or aspect the act of placing a church so as to have its chancel point to the east

ORIENTATOR, *n* An instrument used for placing a church so as to have its chancel point to the east

ORIGINAL *a* [add] *Original bill in equity* in *law* those bills relating to some matter not before litigated in the court by the same persons standing in the same interests *Original charter* in *Scots law* a charter which is granted first to the vassal by the superior — *Original writ*, or *original*, in *law*, a mandatory letter issuing out of the court of chancery, and which is the beginning or foundation of a real action at common law It is also applied to processes for some other purposes

ORIGINALIST, *n* A person of original genius

ORIGINANT, *a* That originates, original

ORIGINATOR *n* A person who originates or commences

ORIZONTE † *n* [It *orizonte*] The horizon [*Chaucer*]

ORLE, *n* [add] The wreath or chaplet surmounting or encircling the helmet of a knight

ORLOGE † *n* [It *orologio*] A horologe [*Chaucer*]

ORMER, *n* A species of Haliotis abounding on the shores of the Channel Islands It is cooked, after having been well beaten to make it tender

OR-MOLU, ⎫ *n* [add] Brass which by
OR -MOLU,⎭ a chemical process, is made to assume the appearance of being gilt It is used in making lamps, girandoles, &c

ORNAMENTATION, *n* The production of ornament, also, the ornament so produced, as, the *ornamentation* of a building, or of a piece of cabinet-work.

ORNATED *pp* Adorned ornamented

ORNATING, *ppr* Embellishing

OR'NEST,† *n* The ancient trial by battle

ORNITHICHNOLOGY, *n* [Gr ορνις, a bird, ιχνος, a trace, and λογος, discourse] In *geol*, a treatise on the footmarks of birds which occur in different strata

ORNITHOLOG IC, *a* Same as ORNITHOLOGICAL

OROGRAPHIC, ⎫ *a* Relating to
OROGRAPHICAL, ⎭ orography, descriptive of mountains

OROG'RAPHY, *n* [Gr ορος, a mountain, and γραφω to describe] A description of mountains as to their heights, forms, chains, scenery, &c

ORPHANED, instead of ORPHAN'-ED, and *pp* for *a*

ORPHANET, *n* A young or little orphan

ORPHREYS, *n* [L *aurifrigium*] In *ancient costume* gold embroidered work, cloth of gold, the gold bands fastened or embroidered on chasubles, copes and vestments, the apparel of the surplice and alb fringes or laces appended to the garments as well as the embroidered work upon them [See ORFRAYS]

ORRA, *a* Not matched designating that which may be viewed as in overplus not appropriated, not engaged, occasional accidental spare vacant petty inferior, paltry, base low [*Scotch*]

ORRITS *n* What is left over thus that are supernumerary, refuse [*Scotch*]

ORSEDEW ⎫ *n* An inferior sort of
ORSIDUE ⎭ gold leaf manufactured at Manheim It is prepared from copper and zinc, and sometimes called *leaf brass* but more generally *Manheim or Dutch gold*

ORTHO [Gr ορθος straight] A prefix from the Greek, signifying straightness or correctness of position

ORTHOCERATITE, *n plur* Same as ORTHOCERATITE — which see

ORTHOGRAPHIST, *n* One versed in orthography an orthographer

ORTHONYX, *n* [Gr ορθος straight and ονυξ a claw] A genus of birds inhabiting Australia They are arranged by Swainson under his Buphaginæ and are so called from their long, straight claws The *Orthonyx spinicauda* has the shafts of the tail feathers prolonged beyond the plume, as in the woodpecker family

ORTHOPEDIC ⎫ *a* Relating to
ORTHOPEDICAL ⎬ orthopedy, or
ORTHOPÆDIC, ⎪ the art of curing
ORTHOPÆDICAL ⎭ deformities in children

ORTHOPEDY, ⎫ *n* [Gr ορθος straight,
ORTHOPÆDY, ⎭ and παις a child] The act of curing or remedying deformities in the bodies of children or generally in the human body

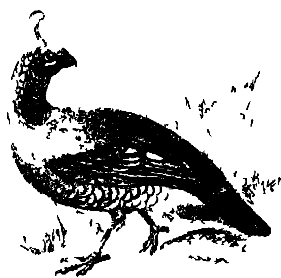
ORTHOPTEROUS, *a* Pertaining to the order Orthoptera, having the wings with straight nervures, so that they fold like a fan

ORTHOSTYLE, *n* [Gr ορθος straight, and στυλος a column] In *arch*, a term applied to a columnar arrangement, in which the columns are placed in a straight line

ORTHOTROPAL, ⎫ *a* [Gr ορθος
ORTHOTROPOUS ⎭ straight, and τρεπω to turn] In *bot*, (1) A term applied to the embryo of the seed where when its radicle is situated near the hilum, the embryo being then erect with respect to the seed as in the apple, &c. (2) When applied to the ovule, it denotes that its axis is rectilineal, and that the nucule has its base next the hilum, the foramen of the ovule, which indicates the position of the future radicle, being at the opposite extremity, as in Cistus, Urtica, &c Thus, an orthotropal embryo is never the result of an orthotropal ovule, but of an anatropal one

ORTOLAN, *n* [add] In the *West Indies*, the rice-bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) is also so called

ORTYX, *n* [Gr ορτυξ a quail] A genus of gallinaceous birds, which may be regarded as the partridges and quails of



California Quail Ortyx californica

America but differing from those of the eastern hemisphere in some striking features They have a shorter and stouter beak more convex above, and some have remarkable recurved top-knots

ORYCTEROPUS, *n* [Gr ορυκτηρ a digger, and πους a foot] A genus of edentate insectivorous animals, partaking of the nature both of the ant eater



The Cape Orycteropus capensis

and the armadillo The *O capensis* has received the name of the aard vark, or earth hog, from the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope, from its habit of burrowing and from its fancied resemblance to a small short legged hog Its taper head and powerful claws are admirably adapted for burrowing

ORYCTES, *n* An extensive genus of lamellicorn beetles of the family Dynastidæ the species of which have the thorax often curiously hollowed out, and sometimes armed

OS, *n plur Ora* [L] A mouth, a passage or entrance into any place, also, the face the countenance *Os uteri*, the orifice of the uterus — *Os externum*, the entrance of the vagina so named to distinguish it from the *os internum* or orifice of the uterus

OSCILLANCY, *n* State of moving backwards and forwards or of vibrating

OSCILLATORIA, *n plur* See OSCILLATOR

OS'CULANT *a* [add] That adheres closely, that embraces applied to certain creeping animals as caterpillars

OSCULATE, *v t* To salute with a kiss, to kiss, to touch or come in contact, as two curves

OS′CULE, *n.* [L. *osculum*, a small mouth.] A small bi-labiate aperture.

O′SIER, *a.* Made of osier or twigs; like osier.

OS′MANLI, *n.* In *Turkey*, an official functionary; a placeman. The Arabs disdain the title of Osmanli, but the Oriental Christians desire it, as it entitles them to carry arms.—[*Fontanier.*] The term *osmanlis* is often, but erroneously, applied to all Turks.

OS′MIC ACID, *n.* *See* OSMIUM.

OS MUND-ROYAL, *n.* The *Osmunda regalis*, or flowering fern, the root of which, when boiled, is very slimy, and is used in stiffening linen. It is also used as a tonic and styptic. [*See* FLOWERING-FERN.]

OS′NABURGS, *n.* Coarse linen cloth manufactured in Angus, in Scotland, so named from its resemblance to that made at Osnaburg, in Germany.

OS′SA, *n. plur.* of *Os.* [L.] Bones. *Ossa innominata*, in *anat.*, two large bones situated on the sides of the sacrum.

OSSIC ULATED, *a* Furnished with small bones

OSSIF EROUS, *a.* [add.] *Ossiferous breccia.* [*See* under OSSEOUS.]

OSTEN SIBLE, *a* [add.] Calculated or destined to serve the purposes of mere appearance, form, or show; as, the sovereigns of Sweden, Denmark, and Poland were, by the nobles reduced to the condition of mere *ostensible* heads of the government.—[*De Lolme.*]

OSTEN′SIBLE PARTNER, *n.* In *law*, one whose name is made known, and appears to the world as a partner, and is really such.

OSTEN SIVELY, *adv.* In an ostensive manner.

OS TEO. [Gr. ὀστέον, a bone.] A prefix, denoting the presence of bone.

OSTEOCOL LA, *n.* [add.] An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones

OSTEOLE′PIS, *n* [Gr ὀστέος, bony, and λεπίς, a scale.] A curious genus of fishes, with large bone-like scales, found in a fossil state in the old red sandstone of Scotland.

OSTE′OMA, *n.* A bony tumour.

OSTEOPTERYG IOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὀστέον, and πτέρυξ, a wing or fin.] Having bones in the fins. Same as ACANTHOPTERYGIOUS.

OS TEO-SARCO′MA, *n.* [Gr. ὀστέον, and σάρξ, flesh] The growth of a fleshy, medullary, or cartilaginous mass within a bone.

OSTI OLUM, *n* [L. dimin. of *ostium*, a door.] In *bot.*, the orifice of the perithecium of some fungi, as Sphæria.

OSTI′TIS, *n.* Inflammation of a bone

OS TIUM, *n.* [L a door or entrance.] The door of a chamber; the mouth of a river.

OST′LER-WIFE, *n.* A woman that kept an hostelry. [*Scotch.*]

OSTRÆ ODA, *n.* [Gr. ὄστρακον, a shell.] An order of entomostracous crustaceans, in which the body is entirely inclosed under a large shield, having the form of a bivalve shell. The principal genus of this order is the Cypris, the species of which are inhabitants of pools and streams. The genus Cypridina is found in the sea.

OS′TREA, *n.* [Gr. ὄστρακον. a shell.] The oyster, a genus of marine molluscs. The common edible oyster is the *O. edulis.* [*See* OYSTER.]

OS′TRICH-BOARD, *n.* In *medieval arch.*, wainscot.

OS′TROGOTH, *n.* One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the Visigoths, or western Goths.

OSWE′GA TEA, *n.* A North American plant, the *Monarda didyma*, the leaves of which emit a very grateful and refreshing odour. They are said to possess nervine, stomachic, and deobstruent virtues.

OTACOUS′TICON, *n.* *See* OTACOUSTIC.

OTAL′GIC, *n.* A remedy for the earache

OTH ER, instead of *n.* read *a.* [add.] Left, as, his *other* leg, his *other* eye [*Spenser.*]—*Every other*, every second; as, *every other* day, *every other* week.

OTH ER,† *conj.* Or; either. [*Chaucer.*]

O′TIDÆ, *n.* [From *Otis*, one of the genera.] The bustards, a family of grallatorial birds peculiar to the eastern hemisphere, and to Australia. They have the stout body, strong limbs, long neck and legs, and small feet of the ostrich, but the wings are longer.

O TIOSE, *a.* [L. *otiosus.*] Idle; unemployed, being at rest, or ease.

O′TIS, *n.* [Gr. ὠτίς] The bustard, a genus of grallatorial birds. [*See* BUSTARD in *Dict.* and in this *Supp*]

OTOC′ONITE, *n.* [Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear, and κόνις, dust] A calcareous deposit found in the sacs of the vestibule of the ear.

O′TOLITES, *n.* [Gr οὖς, ὠτός, the ear, and λίθος, a stone] Calcareous concretions formed in the labyrinth of fishes and fish like amphibia.

OTOL′ITHUS, *n.* [Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, and λίθος] A subgenus of fishes belonging to the family Sciænidæ, inhabiting the Indian Ocean and Atlantic coasts of America The *O. regalis*, or weakfish is used as food in North America.

OUBLIETTES, *n. plur.* (oo-ble et′.) [Fr] A dungeon with an opening only at the top for the admission of air, used for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or to perish secretly.

OUCH, *n.* [add.] A jewel.

OUGHT,† *adv.* In any way; in any degree; at all. [*Chaucer*]

OUGHT, *v. imperfect.* [add.] Owned; possessed; had a right to. [*Spenser.*]

OUGHT′EN,† } *plur* of *Ought*; as, we
OUGHTE,† } *oughten* to require this with great contrition and humility. [*Chaucer.*]

OUN DE,† *n.* [Fr. *onde.*] Work waving up and down; a kind of lace; a curl.

OUND′ED,† } *a.* [add.] Imitating
OUND′ING,† } waves. [*Chaucer.*]

OURANG′-OUTANG′, *n.* *See* ORANG-OUTANG

OURANOG RAPHIST, *n.* One who describes the heavens.

OURES,† Ours. [*Chaucer*]

OURET′IC ACID, *n.* [Gr. οὖρον, urine.] A supposed new acid of Proust and Bergman, shown by Klaproth to be biphosphate of soda.

OU′RIE, *a.* Chill. [*Scotch*]

OUR′LOP,† *n.* [Sax.] The fine paid to the lord by the inferior tenant, when his daughter was corrupted or debauched.

OURN. Vulgarism for OURS.

OUS. A chemical termination denoting an acid containing one equivalent less of the acidifying principle than those whose names end in *ic.*

OUS′EN, }
OWS′EN, } *n.* Oxen. [*Scotch.*]

OUS′TER-LE-MER, *n.* [*Ouster*, and Fr. *le mer*, the sea.] Beyond the sea — In *law*, a cause of excuse if a person, being summoned, did not appear.

OUT, *adv.* [add.] Completely; thoroughly; as, thou hast beat me *out* twelve several times. [*Shak.*]—*Out-and-out*, wholly; completely; thoroughly; without reservation.—As an *adjective*, thorough-paced; extreme; going to the extremes. [*Colloq*]—*Out of trim*, the state of a ship when she is not properly balanced for sailing.—*Out of fix*, disarranged; in a state of disorder. [*American.*]—*Out of sorts*, out of order; disordered; unwell. [*Familiar.*]—*Out of all whooping*, beyond all measure. [*Shak.*]—*Out of all cess*, excessively. [*Shak.*]

OUTBRIBE′, *v.t.* To exceed in bribery; to surpass others in the value of bribes given

OUT BY, *adv.* Abroad; without; out from; at some distance. [*Scotch.*]

OUT BY, *a.* Remote or sequestered [*Scotch.*]

OUTDAZ′ZLE, *v. t* To surpass in dazzling.

OUT′ED, *a.* Put out; ejected, extinguished; ended.

OUTFANG′THEF,† *n.* In *law*, a liberty or privilege, whereby a lord was enabled to call any man dwelling in his manor, and taken for felony in another place out of his fee, to judgment in his own court.

OUT FIT, *n.* [add.] Equipment in general.

OUT′FITTER, *n.* One who fits or makes an outfit; one who furnishes the necessary means or equipments for a voyage or expedition.

OUT -GOER, *n.* One who out-goes; one who leaves any place, territory, or land.

OUT′-GOING, *ppr.* or *a* [add] Going out; removing, as, an *out-going* tenant. [*Scotch.*]

OUT′-HAUL, *n.* Same as OUT-HAULER, —*which see.*

OUT′HAULER, *n* After the words "the tack of the jib," insert, and the jib-traveller.

OUT′HEES,† } *n* [*Out*, and Fr. *huer*,
OUT′HEYS,† } to hoot, to shout, to cry out, to make hue and cry. *See* HUE] Outcry [*Chaucer*]

OUT′-HOUSES, *n.* Buildings belonging and adjoining to dwelling-houses.

OUT′-LAND, *n.* Land lying beyond the demesne, and granted out to tenants at the will of the lord, like copyholds.

OUTMANŒU′VRE, *v. t.* To surpass in manœuvring.

OUTMAN TLE, *v. t.* To surpass in dress or ornament. [*Cowper*]

OUT′NESS, *n.* An external form or show. [*Rare.*]

OUT OF COURT. In *law*, a plaintiff in an action at common-law must declare within one year after the service of a writ of summons, otherwise he is *out of court*, unless the court shall have, by special order, enlarged the time for declaring.

OUT′-OF-DOOR′, *a.* Being out of the house, or in the open air; exterior.—Same as OUT-DOOR.

OUT-OF-THE-WAY, *a.* Uncommon; unusual.

OUT′-PÄRTERS,† *n.* Stealers of cattle.

OUT -PĀTIENT, *n.* A patient not residing in an hospital, but who receives medical advice, &c., from the institution.

OUT′-PUTERS,† *n.* Those who set watches for the robbing of any manor-house.

OUTRAI′E,† *v. i.* [*Out*, and Sax. *rean*,

to flow, to run.] To fly out; to be outrageous; to exceed; to excel. [*Chaucer, Shelton.*]

OUTRAP′, *v. t.* To surpass in rapping; to exceed in loudness of raps at a door. [*Pope.*]

OUTREDE′,† *v. t.* [*Out*, and Sax. *ræd*, counsel.] To surpass or excel in counsel. [*Chaucer.*]

OUTRELY,† *adv.* (out′erly.) [Fr.] Utterly. [*Chaucer.*]

OUTRENNE′,† *v. t.* To outrun. [*Chaucer.*]

OUT-SCOLD′, *v. t.* To surpass in scolding. [*Shak.*]

OUT′-SET′TLER, *n.* One who settles at a distance from the main body.

OUT′-SHOT, *n.* A projection; the projecting part of an old building. [*Scotch.*]

OUT′SIDE, *a.* Belonging to the superficies; exterior; being without; consisting in show.

OUT SPREAD, *pp.* or *a.* Extended; expanded.

OUT′STANDING-TERM, *n* A term in gross at law, which, in equity, may be made attendant upon the inheritance, either by express declaration or implication.

OUTSTRAUGHT′,† *pp.* of *Outstretch.* Outstretched. [*Chaucer.*]

OUT′-TAKE,† *prep.* Except; besides

OUT-TĀKE′,† *v. t.* To take out; to except. [*Chaucer.*]

OUT-TĀ′KEN,† *pp.* Taken out; excepted; as, *out-taken Christ on loft*, that is, Christ in heaven being excepted. [*Chaucer.*]

OUT WARD-CHARĠES, *n.* The pilotage or other charges incurred by a vessel in departing from any port. Those incurred in entering any port are termed *inward* charges.

OUT′WARDNESS, *n.* State of being outward.

OUT′WARDS, *adv.* [add.] *Entered outwards*, is when a vessel is entered at the custom-house to depart for foreign parts. When she arrives, she is entered *inwards*.

OUTWEIGH′ED, *pp.* Exceeded in weight, value, or importance.

OUTWEIGH′ING, *ppr.* Exceeding in weight, value, or influence.

OUTWŎRK′, *v. t.* To surpass in work or labour.

ŎUZE, *n.* *See* OOZE.

ŎU′ZEL, *n.* *See* OUSEL.

O′VA, *n. plur*, *sing. Ovum.* [L] Eggs; the small vesicles within the ovary which contain the embryo.

O VALLY, *adv.* So as to be oval.

OVA′RIUM, *n.* An ovary,—*which see.*

O′VELTY,† *n.* *See* OWELTY in this *Supp.*

ŎV′ENLESS, *a.* Destitute of an oven.

O′VER, *prep.* [add.] *Over* is sometimes, by American writers, barbarously put for *under*; as, he wrote *over* the signature of Junius, for *under* the signature; he published some papers *over* his own signature, for *under* his own signature. —*Over all*, in every case; on every side. [*Chaucer.*]

OVER-BAL′ANCED, *pp.* Weighed down; exceeded in weight or importance.

OVER-BUR′DENED, *pp.* or *a.* Overloaded.

OVERCĂST′, *pp.* [add.] Sewed over.

OVERCĂST′, *v. t.* [add.] To overthrow.

OVER-CAU′TIOUSLY, *adv.* Cautiously to excess.

OVERCHĂRĠE′, *v. t.* To carry to an extreme; to exaggerate.

OVER-CLOUD′ED, *pp.* Overspread with clouds.

O′VERCOAT, *n.* A top-coat; a great-coat.

OVERCŎM′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Vanquishing; subduing; getting the better of.

OVER-CON′FIDENT, *a.* Confident to excess.

OVERCOUNT′, *v. t.* [add.] To be superior in forces; to defraud, with *of.* [*Shak.*]

OVERCRAW′,† *v. t.* To crow over; to insult. [*Spenser.*]

OVER-CROW′, *v. t.* To crow, as in triumph.

OVER-CU′RIOUS, *a.* Curious or nice to excess.

OVERDIGHT′,† *pp.* [*See* DIGHT] Covered over. [*Spenser.*]

OVER-DIL′IGENT, *a.* Diligent to excess.

OVER-DRESS′ED, *pp.* Adorned to excess.

OVER-DRIV′EN, *pp.* Driven too hard.

OVER-DUE′, *a.* Past the time of payment, as a bill of exchange. By *law*, an over-due bill under £5 cannot be indorsed.

OVER-ĒAT EN, *pp.* or *a.* Having eaten too much.

O′VEREST,† *a superl.* Uppermost. [*Chaucer.*]

O VER-ES′TIMATE, *n.* An estimate that is too high.

OVER-EXCIT′ED, *a.* Too much excited.

O′VER-EXCITE′MENT, *n.* Excess of excitement.

O VER FATĪGUE, *n* Excessive fatigue.

OVER-FATĪGUE′, *v t.* To fatigue to excess.

OVER-FEED′, *v. t.* To feed to excess.

OVER FILL′, *v. t.* To fill to excess; to surcharge.

OVERFLŎUR′ISH, *v t.* [add] To flourish or adorn superficially. [*Shak*]

OVER-FLOWN′, *pp.* [add.] Flooded; drowned. [*Shak*]

OVER-FLUSH ED, *pp.* Flushed to excess; reddened to excess; elated to excess.

O VER-FULL′, *a.* Too full.

OVERGO′, *v t.* [add.] To pass over or through. [*Shak*]

OVERGRĂSTE,† *pp* Overgrown with grass. [*Spenser*]

O VER-GRET′,† *a.* Too great. [*Chaucer.*]

OVERHĀIL′,† *v. t.* To draw over. [*See* HAUL.] [*Spenser.*]

OVERHAUL′, *v. t.* [add.] *To overhaul a ship* or *her rigging*, &c., is to examine and repair it.—*To overhaul a ship* also signifies to search for contraband goods. —A cable is said to *overhaul* when it slips round the windlass, while the vessel is at anchor.

O VERHAUL′, *n.* Examination; inspection; repair; as, the vessel has got a thorough *overhaul.*

O′VER-KIND′NESS, *n.* Excessive kindness. [*Shak.*]

OVER-LADDE′,† } *pp.* Overborne;
OVER-LEDE′,† } overladen. [*Chaucer.*]

O′VER-LARĠE′, *a.* Too large; too great.

OVER-LĒAP′ED, *pp.* Leaped over; passed by leaping.

OVERLOOK′, *v. t.* [add.] To let pass without chastisement or resentment; as, to *overlook* an insult. [*Hume.*]

OVER-LY′ING, *ppr.* Lying over or upon something.—*Over-lying rocks*, in *geol*, a term applied to those rocks which appear lying over, or interspersed among, the stratified rocks. They are also termed *interjected rocks.*

OVERMĂS′TER, *v. t.* [add.] To retain by superior force; as, to *overmaster* a crown. [*Shak.*]

OVER-MATCH′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Exceeded in power; overpowered; vanquished.

O′VER-MER′ILY,† *adv.* Too merrily. [*Chaucer.*]

O′VERMOCHE′,† *a.* Overmuch; too great. [*Chaucer.*]

OVERMUL′TITUDE, *v. t.* [add.] To become unmanageable to, by increase of number.

The beasts would *overmultitude* their lords *Milton.*

OVERNOME′,† *pp.* of *Overnime.* [*See* NIME or NIM] Overtaken. [*Chaucer.*]

OVERPĂRT′, *v. t.* To assign too high or too difficult a part to. [*Shak.*]

O′VER-PASS′IONATE, *a.* Passionate to excess.

O′VER-PASS′IONATELY, *adv.* With too much passion.

OVER-PĂST′,† for PASS OVER. [*Spenser.*]

OVER-POW′ERING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bearing down by superior power; irresistible; subduing.

OVERPRIZE′, *v. t.* [add.] To surpass in value; as, this *o'erprizes* all ordinary rate. [*Shak.*]

O′VER-READ′ILY, *adv.* With too much readiness.

O′VER-READ INESS, *n.* Excess of readiness.

O′VER-READ′Y, *a.* Too ready.

OVERRIDE′, *v. t.* [add.] To outride; to pass in riding [*Shak.*]

OVER-SAT URATE, *v. t.* To saturate to excess.

OVER-SAT′URATED, *pp.* More than saturated.

O VER-SCRU PULOUS, *a.* Scrupulous to excess.

O′VER-SCRU′PULOUSNESS, *n.* Excess of scrupulousness.

O VER-SCUTCHT′,† *a.* Much flogged or whipped.

O′VERSĒ′ER, *n.* [add.] *Overseers of the poor* are officers appointed by justices of counties or boroughs for parishes, under the 43 Eliz., c. 2, and for townships under the 13 and 14 Car. II., c. 12. They cannot be less than two, nor more than four, for one parish or township. Before the passing of the Poor-law Amendment Act, it was the business of an overseer as well to appropriate and distribute, as to make out and collect the poor-rates; and in certain cases he was judge of the necessities of applicants for, and receivers of parochial relief. By the act above mentioned, however, the authority of an overseer of the poor is limited, by transferring to a board of guardians such portion of his duties as related to ascertaining fit objects for parochial relief, the amount of relief to be given, and the manner of giving it. By the same act assistant-overseers, to take the duties of five or six townships, are appointed by the commissioners.

O′VERSĒ′ERSHIP, *n.* The office or station of an overseer.

OVERSET TING, *ppr.* Turning upon the side, or bottom upwards; subverting; overthrowing.

OVERSHINE′, *v. t.* To outshine; to surpass in brightness. [*Shak.*]

OVERSHOOT′, *v. t.* [add.] To defeat; to foil. [*Shak.*]

OVERSHOT′, *pp.* Shot beyond.

OVERSLAUGH v t [Dutch *over slaan*] To skip over, to pass over, to omit [*A word used by New York politicians*]

OVERSLEPT, *pp* Slept too long

OVERSPRADDE † *pp* Overspread [*Chaucer*]

OVERSTATE v t To exaggerate in statement, to state in too strong terms [*American*]

OVERSTINK, v t To surpass in stench [*Shak*]

OVER-STRAINED, *a* In *mech*, stretched or deflected beyond the limit of elasticity

OVERSTUFFED, *pp* Stuffed to excess

OVERT, *a* [add] *Overt word* in *law* an open plain word, not to be misunderstood

OVERTASKED *pp* or *a* Tasked too heavily

OVERTE † *a* Open [*See* OVERT] [*Chaucer*]

OVERTEDIOUS, *a* Too tedious

OVERTHREW,† *pret* of *Overthrow* v t Fell down [*Chaucer*]

OVERTHROW, v i To fall down, to be prostrated [*Chaucer*]

OVERTHROWING,† *ppr* of *Overthrow* v i Falling headlong [*Chaucer*]

OVERTHWART,† *adv* Across over against [*Chaucer*]

OVERTIME LICHE,† *adv* [Sax] Too soon, or too early [*Chaucer*]

OVERTIMELY,† *adv* Too early, prematurely

OVERTIMELY † *a* Unseasonable premature

OVERTLY, *adv* [add] Negligently carelessly overly [*York*]

OVERTURE *n* [add] An open place [*Spenser*]

OVERTURNABLE, *a* That may be overturned

OVERVIEW, *n* An overlooking, inspection [*Shak*]

OVERWENT † *pp* Overgone [*Spenser*]

OVERWORK, *n* Excessive work or labour, work done beyond the amount required by stipulation

OVIBOS, *n* De Blainville's name for a genus of ruminant animals of the ox tribe having horns very wide and touching, whether at their base, then applied to the sides of the head and having the points suddenly turned up The musk ox (*Ovibos moschatus*) is the only known species It is covered with long hair, and has short legs It is found in the arctic parts of North America

OVIDIAN, *a* Belonging to or resembling the Latin poet Ovid

OVIPOSITOR instead of **OVIPOSITOR**, *n* [add] An instrument with which many insects, especially of the

Ovipositor of L... [illegible]

orders Hymenoptera, Orthoptera, Coleoptera, and Diptera, are furnished for depositing their eggs In some of these it is as long as, or even longer, than the body

OVOID, *a* [add] Having a shape resembling that of an egg

OVOIDAL, *a* Same as Ovoid

OVRAGE,† *n* [Fr *ouvrage*] A lisse work

OVRES,† *n* Acts, deeds, or work

OVULA, *n plur* [L *ovulum*] Little eggs, small vesicles, such as are found in the ovary of mammiferous animals

OVULE, **OVULUM**, *n* [add] A little egg, a small vesicle, generally synonymous with *ovum*

OVUM, *n plur Ova* [L an egg] In *anat*, a small vesicle within the ovary, containing the embryo or rudiments of the fetus —In *arch*, a term applied to ornaments in the shape of an egg, into which the echinus or ovolo is often carved

OWCHES † *n* [*See* OUCH] Jewels, ornaments of gold [*Spenser*]

OWEL † *a* Equal

OWELTY † *n* [Norman-Fr] Equality —In *law* a kind of equality of service in subordinate tenures

OWEN,† *plur.* of the verb *to owe* [*Chaucer*]

OWEN, *pp* of *Owe* Owed, possessed owned [*Chaucer*]

OWER *prep* Over, beyond, above [*Scotch*]

OWER, *adv* So as to be upper or above, too much, excessively [*Scotch*]

OWERBY, *adv* Over the way, a little way across [*Scotch*]

OWERCOME *n* Overplus the chorus of a song [*Scotch*]

OWERLAY, **OWERLAY**, **OWERLAY**, *n* A cravat, a covering [*Scotch*]

OWERLOUP, v t To get over a fence, to trespass on another's property [*Scotch*]

OWERLOUP, *n* An occasional trespass of cattle the stream tide at the change of the moon [*Scotch*]

OWERTAEN *pp* Overtaken [*Scotch*]

OWERWORD, *n* The burden of a song [*Scotch*]

OWHIDERL,† *adv* [Sax] Anywhere [*Chaucer*]

OWL v i To carry on a contraband or unlawful trade, to skulk about with contraband goods

OWN *a* [add] True real a member of his speech but consisted of the own graces [*B Johnson*]

OWNDIE † *a* [*See* UNDY] Waving [*Chaucer*]

OWNED, *pp* [add] Claimed, possessed

OWSEN *n* Oxen [*Scotch*]

OWTHER † *conj* Or either [*Chaucer*]

OX-ACID, *n* An acid containing oxygen

OX BIRD, *n* The small ling (*Arenaria vulgaris*)

OX BOW, *n* A curved piece of wood encircling an ox's neck when yoked

OX EYE, *n* [add] Also the name of the larger titmouse (*Parus major*)

OX GANG, *n* *See* OX GANG

OX GOAD, *n* A long rod with a sharp point or goad, for driving oxen

OX-HIDE *n* The skin of an ox, a measure of land [*See* HIDE]

OXIDATOR, *n* A contrivance for causing the external current of air to impinge on the flame of the Argand lamp

OXIDIZABLE, *a* That may be oxidized

OXIDIZER, *n* That which oxidizes

OXISALT, *n* *See* OXYSALT

OXON, **OXONIA** Roman names for Oxford

OXONIAN, *n* A member or a graduate of the university of Oxford

OXY [Gr ὀξύς, acid] A prefix denoting in some terms, the presence of acidity, in others, the presence of oxygen, in a third class of terms, acuteness of sense or function, and lastly, sharp pointedness

OXY-ALCOHOL BLOWPIPE, *n* An apparatus, contrived by Dr Marcet, for increasing temperature It consists in urging the flame of an alcohol lamp by a blowpipe supplied with oxygen gas

OXYCHLORIC ACID, *n* Perchloric acid

OXYCOCCUS for **OXYCOCCUS**

OXYCROCEUM, *n* A warm discutient plaster, consisting of wax, resin turpentine saffron and several gums

OXYGENATED WATER, *n* The peroxide of hydrogen

OXYGENOUS AERATED WATER, *n* An aqueous solution of the protoxide of nitrogen

OXYGEN-WATER, *n* A solution of oxygen in water

OXYGONIAL, *a* Same as OXYGONAL

OXYOPY, **OXYOPIA**, *n* [Gr ὀξύς acute, and ὤψ vision] Acuteness of sight arising from increased sensibility of the retina

OXYPHONY, **OXYPHONIA**, *n* [Gr ὀξύς, acute, and φωνή, voice] Acuteness or shrillness of voice

OXYRIA, *n* A genus of plants, nat order Polygonaceae *O reniformis* mountain sorrel, is the only species It is found on the highest mountains of Great Britain

OXYSALT, **OXYSALL**, *n* A compound, in which oxygen is found both in the acid and in the base as phosphate or ... [*See* OXISALT]

OXYSTOMES *n* [Gr ὀξύς, and στόμα a mouth] The name given by Milne Edwards to the fourth and last family of brachyurous crustaceans from the parts of the mouth converging to a point

OXYTONE instead of **OXYTON**

OXYTONE *n* instead of **OXYTON**

OXYURUS *n* A genus of South American birds —Also a genus of entozoa

OYES, instead of **OYES**

OYEZ *See* OYES

OYSANITE, *n* *See* OISANITE

OYSTER BED *n* A bed or breeding place of oysters

OYSTER CATCHER, *n* Haematopus a genus of wading birds which reside on the sea shore, and feed on marine animals The *H ostralegus*, or sea pie, is a British species, abounding on the western coast of England This bird is provided with a beak somewhat longer than the plover or lapwing It is straight, pointed compressed into a wedge and sufficiently strong to enable it to force open the bivalve shells of oysters on which it feeds [*See cut* in *Dict* under PIE]

OYSTER GREEN, *n* A plant, the *Ulva latissima*, Linn , also called *green laver* and *green stoke*

OZ An abbreviation used for *ounce* or *ounces*

OZONE, **OZONE**, *n* [Gr ὄζω, to smell] The name given by Professor Schonbein, of Basle, to an odour evolved during the progress of certain electro chemical decompositions It is also produced by common electric sparks, and by the working of an ordinary electrical machine It is evolved at the anode, or positive pole, of a galvanic battery, along with oxygen during the electrolization of water, dilute sulphuric acid, solutions of phosphoric and nitric acids, potassa, and many oxysalts Ozone is considered by Schonbein to be a tritoxide or peroxide of hydrogen, and that it is contained both in air and water

P.

PA, *n* An infantine abbreviation of *papa*

PA'AS, *n* [Dutch, *paasch*] The name commonly given to the festival of Easter in the state of New York

PA CA For "Celogenys," read Cœlogenys

PACE,
PASE,
PAYS,
PASCH, *n* Easter [*Scotch*]

PACE, *n* [add] In the *manege*, the pace is of three kinds—the walk, the trot and the gallop, to which may be added an amble

PACE *v t* [add] To walk over with measured paces as, the sentinel *paces* his round

PACE † *v t* or *t* [Fr *passer*] To pass away, to surpass, to exceed [*Chaucer*]

PACHACAMAC, *n* The name given by the idolaters of Peru to the being whom they worshipped as the creator of the universe and who was held by them in the highest veneration

PACHYBLEPHAROSIS *n* [Gr παχυ thick and βλεφαρον the eyelid] The thickening of the tissue of the eyelid from chronic inflammation

PACHYCEPHALINÆ *n* [Gr παχ thick, and κεφαλη head] Swainson's name for the great headed chatterers the second subfamily of the ampelidæ or chatterers

PACHYPTILA, *n* [Gr παχυ thick and πτιλον a soft feather] The whale bird, a genus of web footed birds allied to the petrels There are two species, which occur frequently in the seas of the southern hemisphere They are often called *blue petrels*, from their ashy gray colour above

Bl[illegible] (*Pachyptila* [illegible])

PACIFIC, *a* [add] Peaceful, peaceable, not warlike

PACIFICALLY, *adv* In a pacific manner

PACKAGE, *n* [add] *Package scavage, baillage* and *portage*, duties formerly charged in the port of London on the goods imported and exported by aliens, or by denizens being the sons of aliens They were abolished by 3 and 4 Wm IV

PACK-DUCK, *n* A coarse sort of linen for pack-cloths

PACKET, *v i* In the *United States*, to ply with a packet or despatch vessel

PACKING, *ppr* [add] To *send packing* or *a packing*, is to bundle a person off, or to dismiss him without ceremony

PACKING PRESS, *n* The hydraulic press, invented by Mr. Bramah, frequently employed to pack or compress bales of linen, cotton, &c, into small dimensions, for the convenience of transport [*See* BRAMAH'S PRESS]

PAD, *v t* To stuff or furnish with a pad or padding, to imbue cloth equally with a mordant

PADDING, *ppr* Stuffing with a soft substance

PADDLE, *n* [add] A panel made to fit the openings left in lock gates and sluices for the purpose of letting the water in and out as may be required

PADDLE BEAMS *n* In *steam vessels*, two large beams projecting over the sides of a vessel between which the paddle wheels revolve

PADDLE SHAFT, *n* In *steam vessels*, the axis on which the paddle wheels revolve

PADDLE WHEELS, *n* The wheels **PADDLES** } The wheels on each side of a steam vessel, which carry the floats or paddles and are driven by steam in order to propel the vessel

PADELKIA, *n* A genus of shrubby plant [illegible] *P* [illegible] is a native of the East Indies The leaves have a very fetid and alliaceous odour when bruised and are used in decoction medicinally in cases of retention of urine and [illegible]

PÆDOTROPHY, } *n* [Gr παις a
PÆDOTROPHIA } child and τροφη to nourish] That branch of hygiene which treats of the nourishment of infants and children

PÆONY, }
PEONY } *n* See PEONY

PAGADORE † *n* [Sp *pagador*] A paymaster, a treasurer [*Spenser*]

PAGINA *n* [L a leaf or page] In *bot* a term applied to the surface of a leaf

PAGINATION *n* Act of paging, marks or figures on pages

PAGING *n* The act of marking the pages of a book

PAGURIDÆ *n* Same as PAGURIANS—which see

PAGURUS, *n* A genus of macrurous crustaceans known by the names of *soldier* and *hermit crabs* [*See* PAGURIANS]

PAH *n* In *New Zealand*, a fortified native camp

PAIDE † }*pp* Pleased paid [*Chaucer*]
PAYED † }

PAIDEUTICS, *n* [Gr παιδευω to teach] The science of teaching, or of education

PAIDLE *n* A hoe, a paddle, a plough staff [*Scotch*]

PAIDLE, *v i* To walk with short, quick steps, like a child, to move back wards and forwards with short steps, or to work with the feet in water, mud, or any liquid substance [*Scotch*]

PAIE,† *v t* [Fr *payer*] To please, to satisfy, to pacify, to pay [*See* PAY] [*Chaucer*]

PAIE,† *n* Liking, satisfaction [*Chaucer*]

PAIK, *v t* To beat, to drub [*Scotch*]

PAIKS, *n*. A beating, a drubbing [*Scotch*]

PAIL-BRUSH, *n* In *kitchens* and *dairies*, a hard brush, furnished with bristles at the end, to clean the angles of vessels

PAILLASSE, *n* (pal-yas) [Fr] An under bed of straw

PAILLET,† *n* [Fr *paille*] A pallet, a couch, properly of straw [*Chaucer*]

PAIN, *n* [add] Difficulty

PAIN,† *v t* To endeavour, to take pains [*Chaucer, Spenser*]

PAINDEMAINE,† *n* [Fr *pain*, bread, and *Maine* a province, where it was perhaps made in the greatest perfection] A sort of fine white bread [*Chaucer*]

PAINE FORTE ET DURE *See* PEINE FORTE ET DURE

PAINS, *n* Labour work, toil care, trouble —According to the best usage the word *pains*, though of plural form is used in the above senses as singular, and is generally joined with a singular verb, as, the *pains* they had taken *was* very great, no *pains* is taken, great *pains* is taken, *much* pains

PAINT, *v t* [add] To embellish rhetorically [*Shak*]

PAINTER, *n* In the *United States*, the popular name of the cougar or panther (*Felis concolor*)

PAINTERS-PURGE, *n* A medicine used in painter's colic It consists of a decoction of senna, with sulphate of magnesia, and wine of antimony

PAINTER-STAINERS *n* A company of the incorporated trades in the city of London

PAINTING, *n* [add] The act or employment of laying on colours

PAINT STRAKE *n* In *ships* the uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank sheer It is also called the *sheer strake* [*See* STRAKE]

PAIRE † *v t* [Fr] To impair, to hurt, to injure [*Chaucer*]

PAIS † *n* [Fr *pays*] A county, the people out of whom a jury is taken

PAIXHAM GUN, *n* [From the name of the inventor] A howitzer of great weight and strength, for throwing shells of a very large size

PAKFONG, *n* *See* PACKFONG

PALÆONTOGRAPHICAL, *a* Relating to the description of fossils The *Palæontographical* Society of London have published many quarto volumes

PALASINS † *n* *plur* [From Fr *palais*] *Ladies palasins* ladies belonging to the court [*Chaucer*]

PALATABLY, *adv* In a palatable manner agreeably

PALATE *n* [add] In *man* the palate is composed of two parts one of which, called the *hard palate*, forms an arch in the interior part of the mouth, and the other called the *soft palate*, lying in the posterior part of the mouth, consists of a membranous curtain of muscular and cellular tissue, from the middle of which hangs the *uvula*

PALATO-PHARYNGEUS, *n* [L *palatum*, the palate, and *pharyngeus*, from Gr φαρυγξ the pharynx] A muscle situated at the side of the entry of the fauces It assists in shutting the passage into the nostrils, and in swallowing

PALATO-SALPINGEUS *n* [L *palatum* and Gr σαλπιγξ a trumpet]

A muscle of the palate; called also the *circumflexus-palati* muscle.

PALA'TUM, *n.* [L.] The palate.

PĀLE, *n.* In *bot.*, a word coined by Dr. Lindley, as the translation of the Latin *palea*, chaff, as applied to the bracts of grasses, &c.

PĀLE, *v. i.* To turn pale. [*Poetical.*]

PAL'EIS,† *n.* A palace. [*Chaucer.*]

PALEOG'RAPHER, *n.* One skilled in paleography.

PALEOGRAPH'IC, **PALEOGRAPH'ICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to paleography.

PALEOG'RAPHIST, *n.* One versed in paleography; a paleographer.

PALEOG'RAPHY, instead of **PALEO'GRAPHY**.

PALEOSAU'RUS, *n.* *See* PALÆOSAURUS.

PALESTIN'EAN, *a.* Belonging to Palestine.

PALES'TRALL PLAIES,† *n. pl.* [L. *palæstricus.*] Athletic games, which were celebrated at the funerals of the great. [*Chaucer.*]

PALES'TRICAL, *a.* Same as PALESTRIC.

PALETTES', *n.* (paletts'.) [Fr.] In *anc. armour*, protective plates for covering the junction of the armour at the arm-pits, the bend of the shoulder, and elbows. They were sometimes circular, and sometimes in the form of shields.



Palettes

PĀLE WISE, *n.* In *her.*, the same as *paly*,—*which see.*

PAL'FREIS,† *n.* Palfreys; horses for the road, as distinguished from *stedes* (steeds), which are horses for the battle. [*Chaucer.*]

PALICOU'REA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Rubiaceæ or Cinchonaceæ. The species are American shrubs, wholly destitute of pubescence. *Palicourea marcgraavii* is a poisonous plant, used in Brazil to kill rats and mice. The leaves of *Palicourea speciosa*, or gold-shrub, are said to be antisyphilitic. The decoction in large doses forms a real poison. *Palicourea officinalis* is reported to be a powerful diuretic; and *Palicourea tinctoria*, forms a fine red dye, much valued in Peru.

PĀL'ING, *n.* [add.] Stripes on cloth resembling *pales*. [*Chaucer.*]

PĀL'ING-MAN, *n.* In *law*, a merchant denizen, or one born within the English *pale*.

PAL'INODY,† *n.* A palinode.

PALISA'DO, *v. t.* Same as PALISADE.

PAL'KEE, *n.* [Hind.] In the *East Indies*, a palanquin.

PALL, *n.* [add.] A detent or click, that is, a small piece of metal or wood which falls between the teeth of a ratchet-wheel or of a windlass, to prevent its revolving backwards. [*See cut in Dict.* PAWL.]—Also, in *ancient costume*, the name given to fine cloth used for the robes of nobles.

PALL,† *n.* Nausea, or nauseating.

PALLA'DION,† *n.* *See* PALLADIUM. [*Chaucer.*]

PAL'LAH, *n.* A species of antelope (*Antilope melampus*) found in South Africa.

PĀLL'ED, *pp.* [add.] Made pale. [*Chaucer.*]

PĀLL'-HOLDER, **PĀLL'-BEARER**, *n.* Terms applied to those who attend the coffin at a funeral, from the *pall*, or covering of the body which they formerly carried.

PAL'LIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a mantle, especially the mantle of shell-fishes.

PALLIASSE', *n.* *See* PAILLASSE in this *Supp.*

PAL'LIATE, *v. t.* [add.] To cloak.

PAL'LIO-BRANCHIA'TA, *n.* [L. *pallium*, a mantle, and *branchiæ*, gills.] A class of acephalous mollusca, in which the gills are developed from the mantle. This term is synonymous with *brachiopoda* of Cuvier.

PAL'MA, *n.* [L.] The palm of the hand.

PAL'MAR, *a.* [add.] *Long palmar muscle*, a muscle which is a flexor of the wrist.—*Short palmar muscle*, a muscle which contracts the skin of the palm.

PAL'MATE, *n.* A salt formed of palmic acid and a base.

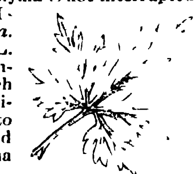
PAL'MATELY, *adv.* In a palmate manner.

PALMATIL'OBATE, *a.* [*Palmate*, and *lobate.*] In *bot.*, a palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided to an uncertain depth.

PALMATIP'ARTITE, *a.* [*Palmate*, and *partite.*] A palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided beyond the middle, and the parenchyma is not interrupted.



PALMATISEC'TED, *a.* [*Palmate*, and L. *sectus.*] A palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma is interrupted.



PALM'-BIRD, *n.* A beautiful bird of West Africa, with bright orange and black plumage; named from building its nest in palm-trees.

PALM'ER, *v. i.* To go about feebly from place to place. Pron. paw'mer. [*Scotch.*]

PALMERES,† *n.* (päw'mers.) Palmers; pilgrims to foreign parts. [*Chaucer.*]

PALM'ERING, *ppr.* Walking about feebly. Pron. paw'm'ering. [*Scotch.*]

PALM'-KALE, *n.* A variety of the cabbage extensively cultivated in the Channel Islands. It grows to the height of ten or twelve feet, and has much the aspect of a palm.

PA'LO-DE-VA'CA, *n.* [Sp.] The cow-tree, *which see.*

PALPA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *patho.*, manual examination, or a method of exploring the abdomen by touch and pressure, for the purpose of ascertaining its form, size, &c.

PAL'PEBRA, *n.* [L.] The eyelid.

PAL'PEBRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the eyelids.

PAL'PEBROUS, *a.* Having large eyelids.

PAL'PICORNS, **PALPICOR'NES**, *n.* [L. *palpi*, feelers, and *cornu*, a horn.] A family of pentamerous coleoptera, having antennæ with club-like terminations, which are usually shorter than one of the pairs of palpi. They are mostly aquatic.

PALS'GRAVINE, *n.* The consort or widow of a palsgrave; a lady of the rank of a palsgrave.

PAL'SY-WORT, or **PASS'-WORT**, *n.* A plant once thought good for palsy.

PAL'TRILY, *adv.* Despicably; meanly.

PALUDAMEN'TUM, *n.* In *antiquity*, the peculiar military dress of a Roman general under the republic, and afterwards worn by the emperors.

PALUDI'NA, *n.* [L. *palus*, a pool.] A genus of fresh-water snails, widely diffused in rivers and ponds.

PALU'DINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to marshes or fens; pertaining to the paludina.

PAM'BAN MANCHE, **SER'PENT-BOAT**, **SNĀKE'-BOAT**, *n.* A long narrow Indian boat, used on the Malabar coast, for conveying persons on the rivers and back-waters. The snake-boat is hollowed out of a single tree, and is thirty to sixty feet long, and not exceeding three feet broad. The largest ones are sculled by twenty men, double-banked, and when pressed they attain a speed of twelve miles an hour.

PAMP'AS, *n.* The name given to vast plains in some parts of South America, more especially in Peru and La Plata.

PAM'PERER, *n.* One who pampers.

PAM'PHILA, *n.* A genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects of the family Hesperiadæ, of which four species are found in the British Islands.

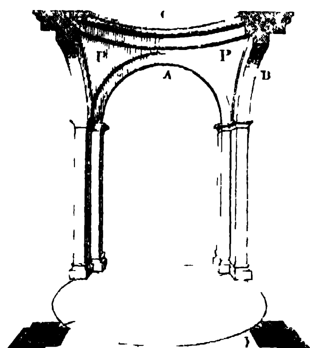
PAM'PRED,† *pp.* [Fr. *pampre*, a vine branch full of leaves.] Pampered; made plump. [*Chaucer.*]

PAN, *n.* [add.] The skull; the head. [*Chaucer.*]

PAN, *n.* [add.] Christ viewed as the Chief Shepherd; as, the great good *Pan* upon Mount Olivet. [*Spenser.*]

PAN'ABASE, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and *base.*] A gray copper-ore.

PANACHE, *n.* (panash'.) [Fr.] In *arch.*, the French name for a species of pendentive, formed by a portion of a domical vault intercepted between one horizontal and two vertical surfaces. It occurs when a round tower or dome is carried over a square substructure, as when a dome is raised on the square formed by the crossing of the nave and transept of a church. In this case the panache P becomes a spherical triangle, bounded by three arcs, viz., the arch of the nave A, the arch of the transept B, and the circle C, which serves as the springing of the dome or tower.—A group of feathers on the apex of the helmet.



Panache

PANCĀRTE', *n.* [Fr., L. *pancharta.*] A royal charter, confirming the enjoyment of all his possessions to a subject.

PAN'CHA-TAN'TRA, *n.* A celebrated

collection of fables in the Sanscrit language.

PANCH'ION, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *pansu*, paunch-bellied.] A vessel used in dairies for milk, and in washing. It is common in the south-east of England, where the word is generally understood.

PANCHREST'US, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and χρηστος, useful.] A medicine of general usefulness.

PANCH'-WAY, *n.* A Bengal four-oared boat for passengers.

PAN'CRATIST, *n.* One skilled in gymnastic exercises.

PAN'CREAS, *n.* [add.] *Small pancreas*, a small glandular mass, frequently found beneath the pancreas, and of similar structure.

PANCREAT'IC, *a.* [add.] The use of the pancreatic juice, in the animal economy, was unknown till our own day; but, in the year 1849, M. Ch. Bernard discovered that "it serves to modify, in an especial manner, or to digest the fatty matters contained in our aliment, and to permit in this manner their ultimate absorption by the lacteal vessels."

PANCREAT'IC DUCT, *n.* The duct formed by the union of the numerous excretory ducts proceeding from the lobules of the pancreas.

PANCREATI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the pancreas.

PAN'DA, *n.* A quadruped of the genus Ailurus, the *A. refulgens*. It is a native of the woody parts of the mountains of Northern India, and is of a bright fulvous colour. Caps are made from its fur. In Nepaul it is called *wah*. No quadruped excels it in climbing.



Panda, *Ailurus refulgens.*

PAN'DARISM, *n.* for PANDERISM. [*Swift.*]

PAN'DARIZE,† *v. i.* To act the part of a pander.

PANDE'AN, instead of PANDEAN.

PANDIC'ULATED, *a.* Stretched out; extended.

PAN'DOOR, *n.* [add.] A name given to a kind of light infantry soldiers in the Austrian service.

PANDO'RA, *n.* [add.] A genus of conchiferous molluscs, found in the sandy shores of Europe at a considerable depth.

PANDOW'DY, *n.* Food made of bread and apples baked together.

PAN'DRESS, *n.* A female who panders.

PAN'DURATED, *a.* Panduriform.

PĀNED, *a.* Variegated; composed of small squares.

PANEGYR'ICALLY, *adv.* By way of panegyric.

PAN'EMORE, *n.* A globular windmill proposed to be erected in the middle of a ship, for turning wheels and paddles.

PĀNES, *n.* In *ancient costume*, openings or slashes in dress, to show the garments beneath, or for the insertion of other colours in silks or rich stuffs, which were drawn through them.

PANG'ED, *pp.* Crammed; stuffed. [*Scotch.*]

PAN'IER, } *n.* [L. *panitarius.*] An
PAN'NIER, } attendant or domestic who waits at table, and gives bread (*panis*), wine, &c., to those who dine. The term is still in use in the learned societies of the Inner and Middle Temple, having been handed down from the knight-templars.

PAN'NIC, } *n.* In *bot.* [*See* PANI-
PAN'NICLE, } CUM.]

PAN'NIER, } *n.* [*See* PANIER.]
PAN'NIER MAN, } A name formerly given to the man who wound the horn and rang the bell at the inns of court. It is now commonly applied to all the domestics who wait in the hall at the time of dinner.

PAN'NIERS, } *n.* In *anc. armour*, large
PAN'IERS, } shields, formed of twisted osiers (like a hurdle or the panniers of a horse), used for the protection of archers, who stuck them in the ground before them.

PAN'NIKELL,† *n.* [It. *pannicula*.] The brain-pan; the skull; the crown of the head. [*Spenser.*]

PANORAM'ICAL, *a.* Same as PANORAMIC.

PANOR'PIDÆ, *n.* A family of neuropterous insects, the type of which is the *Panorpa communis*, or scorpion-fly. It has a long, curiously articulated anal appendage, somewhat resembling the tail of a scorpion, and hence its common name.



Scorpion-fly, *Panorpa communis*

PANPHAR'MACON, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and φαρμακον, a medicine.] A universal medicine.

PANS'WAY, *n.* A fishing-boat used on the Ganges, near Calcutta; 26 to 50 feet long, flat, with a rounded stern, and generally surmounted by a shed of planks or mats covered with a thatched roof.

PANT, *n.* A public well in the street of a town or village. [*Local.*]

PANTAGOGUE, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and αγω, to expel.] A medicine which expels all morbid matter.

PANTAGRU'ELISM, *n.* A burlesque term applied to the profession of medicine. [*Used by Southey in the Doctor.*]

PANTALETS', *n. plur.* Loose drawers, resembling pantaloons, worn by females and children.

PAN'TAMORPH, *n.* [*See* PANTAMORPHIC.] That which has all shapes.

PANTHEOL'OGIST, *n.* One who is versed in pantheology.

PANTHEOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. πας, παν, all, θεος, God, and λογος, discourse.] An entire system of divinity.

PANTHE'ON, *n.* [add.] In the *classics*, this word is pronounced pan'theon.

PAN'THERINE, *a.* Belonging to the panther, or resembling it in marking.

PANTŌBLES, *n.* Slippers; pantofles.

PAN'TOFLE, or **PANTŌ'FLE**, *n.*

PANTOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Relating to pantology.

PANTOL'OGIST, *n.* One who treats of, or is versed in pantology.

PANTOLO'GY, *n.* [add.] A work or treatise of universal instruction or science; universal knowledge; a discourse relating to all things.

PANTOMIM'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of pantomime.

PANTOPHOB'IA, *n.* [Gr. παν, παντα, all, and φοβος, fear.] A fear or dread of all things.

PANTS, *n. plur.* An abbreviation of *pantaloons*. [*American* and *trivial.*]

PA'PALLY, *adv.* In a papal manner; popishly.

PAPAVERA'CEOUS, *a.* Belonging to the poppy.

PAP'ELARD,† *n.* [Fr.] A dissembler; a flatterer; a hypocrite. [*Chaucer.*]

PAP'ELARDIE,† *n.* [Fr.] Hypocrisy; flattery. [*Chaucer.*]

PA'PER-BOOK, *n.* An issue in law is so called when copied on paper, for the purpose of delivering to the judges; called also *demurrer-book*. Such issues were formerly made up by the clerk of the papers, who was an officer for that purpose, but now by the plaintiff's attorney or agent.

PA'PER-DAYS, *n.* In each of the common-law courts there are certain days in each term, called *paper-days*, because the court on those days hear the causes which have been entered in the paper for argument before they enter upon motions.

PA'PER-HANGINGS, *n.* *See* PAPER, *a.*

PA'PER-OFFICE, *n.* An ancient office in the palace of Whitehall, where all the public writings, matters of state and council, letters, intelligences, negotiations with foreign states, &c., are lodged and disposed by way of library.—Also, an office or room in the court of queen's bench where the records belonging to that court are deposited. It is sometimes called *paper-mill*.

PA'PER-WHITE, *a.* White as paper.

PAPETERIE, *n.* (pap'-tree.) [Fr.] An ornamented case or box, containing paper and other materials for writing.

PAPIER-LINGE, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of paper manufactured in France. It resembles damask and other linen so completely as to require narrow inspection to discover the difference.

PAP'IER-MA'CHE, instead of PA'PIER-MACHE'. Pron. pap'-yā-ma'-shā.

PAPIL'IO, *n.* [add.] This Linnean genus of lepidopterous insects has been divided, by subsequent entomologists, into many groups and genera. Upwards of 2500 species have been described in the works of naturalists.

PAPILIO'NIDÆ, *n.* A family of lepidopterous insects, of which the genus Papilio is the type. It comprehends the diurnal butterflies.

PAPIL'LA, *n.* [L.] A small pap or nipple. [*See* PAPILLÆ.]

PAPIL'LA CON'ICA, *n.* [L.] The small flattened prominence formed by the optic nerve in the interior of the globe, at its bottom.

PAP'ILLOTE, *n.* [Fr.] Small pieces of paper on which ladies roll up their hair.

PAP'UA, *n.* A negro of the Indian Archipelago, so called from the Island of Papua or New Guinea, which is chiefly inhabited by this race.

PAPYRA'CEOUS, } *a.* Belonging to
PAPYR'EAN, } the papyrus or papyri.

PAR, *prep.* [Fr.] With; for; by. [*Chaucer.*]

PARAB'OLA, *n.* In the fig. the letter H is omitted at the extremity of the directrix.

PAR'ABOLES,† *n. plur.* Parables; the Proverbs of Solomon. [*Chaucer.*]
PARACEL'SIST, *n.* A follower of Paracelsus in medicine, physics, and mystical science.
PAR'ACLOSE, *n. See* PARCLOSE.
PARACOMEN'IC ACID, *n.* [Gr. παρα, near to, and *comenic.*] An acid substance obtained from comenic acid, and in many points similar to it.
PARADISEI'DÆ, *n.* A family of birds, comprehending the birds of paradise. The birds of this family are exclusively natives of the Asiatic Islands. Some of them are used as ornaments.
PARADISI'AC, *a.* Same as PARADISIACAL.
PARADIS'TAL, PARADIS'IC, PARADIS'ICAL, *a.* Relating to paradise; blissful
PAR'ADOXY, *n.* State of being paradoxical.
PARAF'FLE, *n.* Ostentatious display. [*Scotch.*]
PAR'AGE, *n.* [L. *par*, equal.] In *law*, equality of name, blood, or dignity; but more especially of land, in a division among heirs.—Brith; parentage. [*Chaucer.*]
PAR'AILLE,† *n.* [Fr.] Apparel. [*Chaucer.*]
PARALEIP'SIS, PARALIP'SIS, *n. See* PARALEPSIS.
PAR'ALLAX, *n.* [add.] *Angle of parallax*, in *optics*, the angle which the axes of the eyes, when directed towards an object, form with it at their point of contact. This angle becomes greater as the object is nearer.
PAR'ALLEL, *a.* [add.] *Parallel roads*, in *geol.*, a phenomenon observed in Glen Roy and some other valleys of the Scottish Highlands, exhibiting very distinctly a series of parallel, and nearly horizontal lines, embracing the sides of the hills, and entering many of the lateral glens, at levels from a few to several hundred feet above the general bed of the valley. They are supposed to have been formed by the operations of a lake, whose waters were successively lowered.
PAR'ALLEL, *v. t.* [add.] To match.
For rapes and ravishments, he *parallels* Nessus. *Shak.*
PARALLELOGRAMMAT'IC, *a.* Relating to a parallelogram.
PARALLELOPIP'EDON, *n.* Same as PARALLELOPIPED, which is the abbreviated form of the word.
PARALYZA'TION, *n.* The act of paralyzing.
PARAMENISPER'MINA, *n.* [Gr. παρα, near to, and *menispermina.*] A crystalline substance, besides menispermina, found in the seed-coat of *Cocculus indicus.*
PARAM'ETER, *n.* [add.] *Parameters of the orbits*, in *astr.*, the name formerly given to what are now generally termed the *elements of the orbits.*
PAR'AMOUNTLY, *adv.* In a paramount manner.
PAR'AMOUR,†, PAR'AMOURS,† *n.* Love; gallantry. [*Chaucer.*]
PARAN'THINE, instead of **PAR'ANTHINE.**
PAR'APETED, *a.* Furnished with a parapet.
PARAPHER'NA, *n.* Same as PARAPHERNALIA.
PARAPHIMO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. παρα about, and φιμοω, to bridle.] An affection of the prepuce, when it is drawn quite behind the glans-penis, and cannot be brought forward again.
PARAPHO'NIA, *n.* [Gr. παρα, and φωνη, voice.] An alteration of voice; the reverse of antiphony.
PARAQUI'TO, *n.* A little parrot. [*See* PERROQUET.]
PARASIT'IC, *n.* 1. [add.] Many insects are called parasitic which make no nest, but deposit their eggs in the nests of others, such as Nomada and Psithyrus among the bees.
PARASIT'ICALNESS, *n.* Quality of being parasitical. [*Seldom used.*]
PAR'ASOL, or **PARASOL',** *n.*
PARASOLETTE', *n.* A small parasol.
PARATARTAR'IC ACID, *n.* [Gr. παρα, near to, and *tartaric.*] Racemic acid, which resembles the tartaric. [*See* RACEMIC ACID.]
PARATHERM'IC RAYS, *n.* [Gr. παρα, beside, and θερμη, heat.] The name given by Sir J. Herschel to certain rays in the solar spectrum, which abound in the red and orange bands.
PARAUNT'ER,† *adv.* Corruption of *Paraventure.* [*Chaucer.*]
PAR'AVANT,†, PAR'AVAUNT,†, PARAVENT'URE,† *adv.* [Fr.] Haply; by chance; peradventure. [*Spenser.*] [*Chaucer.*]
PAR'BREAKE,† *n.* [*See* PARBREAK.] Vomit. [*Spenser.*]
PAR'BUCKLING, *n.* In *marine lan.*, the operation of shipping or discharging casks, &c., by means of a *parbuckle.*
PAR'CEL, *a.* Part or half; as, a *parcel* bawd; a *parcel* poet. *Parcel gilt*, partially gilt. [*Shak.*]
PAR'CEL-MAKERS, *n.* Two officers of the exchequer, who formerly made the parcels of the escheators' accounts, and delivered the same to the auditors, to make up their accounts therewith.
PAR'CEL-MELE,† *adv.* [Sax. *mæl*, a part or portion. *See* MEAL.] By parcels or parts. [*Chaucer.*]
PAR'CELS, *n. plur.* In *law*, a description of property formally set forth in a conveyance, together with the boundaries thereof in order to its easy identification.
PAR'CENARY, *n.* instead of **PAR'CENERY,**—*which see.*
PARCH'INGLY, *adv.* Scorchingly.
PARD'ALE,† *n.* [*See* PARD.] A leopard. [*Spenser.*]
PARDALO'TUS, *n.* A genus of small, short-tailed birds, allied to the flycatchers. There are several species, natives of Australia, where they seem to take the same place that the manakins (Pipra) supply in South America.
PAR'DIE. [Fr. *par-dieu.*] A common oath, signifying by God.—*Par'dieux*, (blur) by the gods. [*Chaucer.*]
PAR'DON, *n.* [add.] The sovereign can not pardon, where private justice is principally concerned in the prosecution of offenders; neither can the sovereign pardon an offence against a popular or penal statute, after information brought. By 12 and 13 Wm. III., no pardon under the great seal is pleadable to an impeachment by the Commons in Parliament; but after the impeachment has been solemnly heard and determined, the prerogative of pardon may be extended to the person impeached.
PAREMENTS', *n. plur.* [Fr.] Ornamental furniture or clothes. [*Chaucer.*]
PAREMPTO'SIS, *n. See* PAREMBOLE.
PARENT'ALLY, *adv.* In a tender or parental manner.
PAR'ENTATE,† *n.* Parentage. [*Chaucer.*]
PAR'ENTELE,† *n.* [Fr. *parentelle.*] Kinsfolks, kindred. [*Chaucer.*]
PA'RES, *n. plur.* [L. plur. of *par.*] In *law*, a man's peers or equals.
PARFAY', PARFEI', [Fr. *parfoy.*] By my faith. [*Chaucer.*]
PAR'FIT,† *a.* [Fr. *parfait.*] Perfect. [*Chaucer.*]
PAR'FITLY,† *adv.* Perfectly. [*Chaucer.*]
PARFOURME',† *v. t.* [Fr. *parfournir.*] To perform. [*Chaucer.*]
PA'RIAH, *n.* The name of the lowest class of people in Hindostan, who have, properly speaking, no caste; an outcast.
PA'RIAH DOGS, *n.* In the *East Indies*, native masterless dogs.
PARI'ETARY, instead of **PARIETARY,** *n.*
PARI'ETINE, *n.* A yellow colouring matter, which occurs in the plant *Parmelia parietina*, and which yields a fine violet with alkalies. It is also termed *rhabarberine*, and *chrysophanic acid.*
PARIETIN'IC ACID, *n.* Same as PARIETINE.
PARILLIN'IC ACID, *n.* Same as PARILLINE, or SMILACINE.
PAR'IMPAR, *n.* [L. even odd.] The game of *even* or *odd* among the Romans. It was played exactly as it is at present among children.
PARI'NÆ, PA'RINE BIRDS, *n.* [From *Parus*, one of the genera.] A family of conirostral passerine birds, comprehending the tits or titmice. [*See* TITMOUSE.]
PARIPIN'NATE, *a.* In *bot.*, equally pinnate; abruptly pinnate, applied to a pinnate leaf, of which the petiole is terminated neither by a leaflet nor a tendril.
PAR'ISH APPRENTICES, *n.* Persons who are bound out by the overseers of parishes, being the children of poor persons.
PAR'ISH-CLERK, *n.* [add.] A person whose duty it is to assist the parson in the rites and ceremonies of the church. He is generally appointed by the incumbent, and is liable to be suspended, or removed from his office, by the same authority, and on the like grounds as stipendiary curates may be removed. In small parishes the offices of clerk and sexton are united in one person.
PAR'ISH-CLERK, instead of **PA'RISH-CLERK.**
PAR'ISHENS,† *n. plur.* [Fr. *paroissiens.*] Parishioners. [*Chaucer.*]
PARISH'IONAL, *a.* Belonging to a parish; parochial.
PAR'ISH-OFFICERS, *n.* Churchwardens, overseers, and constables.
PAR'ISH-PRIEST, *n.* The parson; a minister who holds a parish as a benefice. He may be either a rector or a vicar. In *Ireland* it indicates the Roman Catholic priest of the parish, in contradistinction to the Established church clergyman.
PAR'ISH-REGISTERS, *n.* Registers of all the births, deaths, and marriages that occur in different parishes.
PAR'ITORIE,† *n.* The herb pellitory, of the genus Parietaria. [*Chaucer.*]
PARK, *n.* [add.] An inclosed place in cities for public exercise or amusement, as *Hyde Park, St James's Park*, London.
PARK, *v. t.* [add.] To bring together in a park or compact body; as, to *park* the artillery.
PARK'ED, *pp.* [add.] Brought together in a park, as artillery.
PARK'ER'S CEMENT, *n.* A brown powder which, when mixed with water, gradually sets and becomes solid. It is

composed of silex, alumina, oxide of iron and manganese, and carbonate of lime, and may be used for making the joints of chemical vessels tight.

PÄRK'ISH, *a.* Relating to, or resembling a park.

PÄRK'-KEEPER, *n.* One who has the custody of a park.

PÄR'LEMENT,† *n.* [Fr.] An assembly for consultation; a place for conference or discourse; a consultation. [*Chaucer.*]

PÄR'LIAMENT, *n.* For "*Parliament heel*," read *Parliament heel.*

PÄRLIAMENT'ARY, *a.* [add.] *Parliamentary committees,* tribunals which have cognizance of railway-bills and bills for important undertakings, and also of election-petitions.

PÄR'LOUS, *a.* Perilous. [*Shak.*]

PARME'LIA, *n.* A genus of lichens found on trees and walls. *P. parietina,* yellow-wall lichen, yields the colouring substance called *parietine,—which see* in this *Supp.*

PÄRMESAN' CHEESE, *n.* A delicate kind of cheese made at Parma, in Italy

PÄRNAS'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Parnassus.

PARNAS'SIUS, *n.* A pretty genus of butterflies, found on mountains of considerable elevation in Europe and Asia, and also lately on the Rocky Mountains of North America. Most of them are white, and ornamented with red rings on the wings.

PARNAS'SUS, *n.* A celebrated mountain in Greece, considered in mythology as sacred to Apollo and the muses.

PÄR'NEL,† *n.* [Dim. of It. *petronella*] A wanton; an immodest girl; a slut.

PÄROCHE,† *n.* A parish.

PARO'CHIAL, *a.* [add.] *Parochial registers.* [*See* PARISH-REGISTERS in this *Supp.*]

PARO'CHIALIZE, *v. t.* To render parochial; to form into parishes.

PÄR'OCHIN, *n.* A parish. [*Scotch.*]

PARÔL'-ARREST, *n.* In *law,* an arrest authorized by a justice by word of mouth.

PAR'ONYME, *n.* A paronymous word.

PARON'YMY, *n.* Quality of being paronymous.

PAR'RAL, *n. See* PARREL.

PAR'REL, *n.* [add.] Iron parrels are now commonly used.

PAR'RITCH, } *n* Porridge; hasty pud-
PAR'RIDGE, } ding [*Scotch.*]

PAR'RITCH-TIME, *n* Breakfast-time [*Scotch.*]

PAR'ROT-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus Scarus, inhabiting the tropical seas, so named from its resemblance to the parrot in the brilliancy of its colours and the peculiar form of its jaws. In Australia this name is given to different bright coloured species of Labri, to a striped Balistes, and to some species of Ostracion.

PÄRS'ING, *ppr.* Resolving a sentence into its elements.

PÄR'SON, *n.* [add.] In *English law,* four requisites are necessary to constitute a parson; viz., holy orders, presentation, institution, and induction.

PÄR'SONAGE, *n.* [add.] The benefice of a parish.

PÄR'SONED, *a.* Furnished with a parson; relating to, or done by a parson. [*Rare.*]

PARSON'IC, } *a.* Relating to a
PARSON'ICAL, } parson or clergyman; clerical. [*Rare.*]

PÄR'SONISH, *a.* Relating to, or like a parson. [*Rare.*]

PÄR'SON MORTAL, *n.* In *law,* a rector instituted and inducted for his own life.

PÄRT, *n. In good part,* [add.] contentedly; patiently; as, to take a reproof *in good part.*—In *music,* one of the divisions which make up the harmony or tune, as the treble, bass, tenor, &c.

PÄRT, *v. t.* [add.] To leave; to quit; as, presently your souls must *part* your bodies. [*Shak.*]—*To part from an anchor,* in *marine lan.,* to break a rope; a vessel is said *to part from an anchor,* when she is driven from it by the breaking of the cable.

PÄRT, *v. i.* [add.] *To part with,* to depart with. [*Shak.*]

PARTÄKE', *v. t* [add.] To make a partaker. [*Spenser.*]

PÄR'TAN, *n.* The common sea-crab. [*Scotch.*]

PÄR'TEN,† *v. i. infin.* To take part. [*Chaucer.*]

PÄRTERRE', *n.* (pär-tār), instead of PÄRTERRE.

PÄRTES ENTIRE † Interior parts: inner parts. [*Spenser.*]

PAR'THENON, *n* Instead of "height from the base of the pediments," read height to the base of the pediments.

PÄRTHEN'OPE, *n* One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by M. Gasparis, of Naples, 11th May, 1850. It revolves round the sun in 1379.39 solar days, and is about two and a-half times the distance of the earth from the sun.

PARTHENOP'IANS, *n.* A tribe of crustaceans, placed by Milne Edwards between the Maians and the Cyclometopes Species are found in the English Channel, the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean

PÄR'TIALIST, *n.* [add.] One who holds that the atonement was made only for a part of mankind, that is, the elect.

PARTICIP'IALIZE, *v t* To form into a participle. [*Rare*]

PARTIC'ULAR, *a* [add.] Minute; circumstantial; as, he was very *particular* in describing the case.—Singular; uncommon; as, there is a *particular* beauty in this passage.—Peculiar; as, this is a geography *particular* to the medallists. [*Addison*]—In *theol.,* this term was formerly used in reference to the Particularists, or those who hold the doctrine of particular election, &c., and is still retained in the appellation *Particular Baptists*—*Particular proposition,* in *logic,* a proposition in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of some part only of the subject.

PÄRTIC'ULAR, *n.* [add.] A letter of detail. [*Shak*]—In *law,* a particular account or detail in writing; as, a *particular* of premises; a *particular* of the plaintiff's demand, &c.

PÄRTIC'ULAR BAPTISTS, *n.* In *England,* a name applied to Calvinistic Baptists, as distinguished from General Baptists, who hold Arminian doctrines.

PÄRTIC'ULAR ESTATE, *n.* In *law,* that interest which is granted out of a larger estate, which then becomes an expectancy either in reversion or remainder.

PÄRTICULARIZA'TION, instead of PARTIC'ULARIZATION.

PÄRTIC'ULAR LIEN, *n.* In *law,* a right of retaining possession of a chattel from the owner until a certain claim upon it is satisfied.

PÄRTIC'ULARLY, *adv.* [add.] Especially; minutely; exactly; circumstantially.

PARTIC'ULAR TENANT, *n.* In *law,* a tenant for years, for life, &c, who holds only for his term.

PÄR'TIE,† *n.* [Fr.] A part; a party in a dispute. [*Chaucer.*]

PÄR'TIES, *n. plur.* In *law,* a number of persons concerned in any business affair; litigants. [*See* PARTY.]

PÄR'TISAN, *n.* [add.] A kind of halbert introduced in the reign of Henry VIII. The lower part of the blade was crescent-shaped. [*See cut* in *Dict.* SPEAR.]

PARTI''TION, *n.* [add.] *Bill for a partition,* in the court of chancery, an original bill filed for the purpose of obtaining the judgment of the court as to the rights of parties as parceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common, and the proportions to which they are entitled under a partition, and afterwards to procure a division of such proportions.

PÄR'TITIVE, *n.* In *gram.,* a partitive word.

PÄRT'-OWNERS, } *n.* In *law,*
QUA SI-PARTNERS, } joint-owners, or tenants in common, who have a distinct, or at least an independent, although an undivided interest in the property.

PÄR'TRIDGE, instead of PART-RIDGE, *n.* for "*P. cinerea,*" read *P. cinereus.*

PÄR'TRIDGE-BERRY, *n* A plant of the genus Gaultheria, the *G. procumbens,* inhabiting North America. It is aromatic and astringent, and yields an oil which is used as a flavouring substance.

PÄRTS, *n. plur.* [add.] Parties; party. [*Shak*]

PÄRTURIFA'CIENT, *n.* [L. *parturio,* and *facio,* to cause.] A medicine which excites uterine action, or facilitates parturition, as ergot.

PÄR'TY, *n.* [add.] A company made up for a given occasion; as, a riding *party,* a fishing *party,* a pleasure *party,* &c.

PÄR'TY-FENCE WALL, *n. See* PARTY-WALL.

PÄR'TYISM, *n.* Devotion to party. [*New.*]

PÄR'TY-SPIRITED, *a* Having the spirit of party or of partisans.

PÄR'TY-VERDICT, *n.* A joint verdict [*Shak.*]

PARU'LIS, *n.* [L. *par,* and Gr. ουλον, the gum.] Gum-boil.

PA'RUS, *n.* The tit, tomtit, or titmouse, a genus of conirostral passerine birds. They are active little birds, continually flitting from spray to spray, suspending themselves in all sorts of attitudes, and feeding on small seeds and insects. Several species are British, as the ox-eye-tit, blue-tit, coal-tit, crested-tit, and marsh-tit. The crested tit (*Parus cristatus*) is restricted to the pine forests of the Highlands of Scotland. [*See* TITMOUSE.]

PÄR'VISE, *n.* [L. *parvisa.*] An afternoon's exercise or moot, for the instruction of young students in law.

PAS, *n.* (pä.) [Fr.] A step.

PAS,† *n.* [add.] A foot-pace. [*Chaucer.*]

PAS,† *v t.* [*See* PASS.] To surpass; to exceed; to excel. [*Spenser.*]

PAS'CHAL RENTS, *n.* Yearly tributes paid by the clergy to the bishop or archdeacon at their Easter visitations.

PASCH-FLOWER, *n. See* PASQUE-FLOWER.

PAS'CUAGE, *n.* The grazing or pasturing of cattle.

PASIGRAPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to
PASIGRAPH'ICAL, } pasigraphy.

PAS'NAGE, } *n.* Same as PANNAGE.
PATH'NAGE, }

PASS, *n.* [add.] A jest or thought. [*Shak.*]—A term applied to the manipulations of an operator in mesmerism.

PAS'SAGE, *n.* [add.] A pass or encounter; as, a *passage* at arms.—In the *U. States*, enactment; the act of carrying through all the regular forms necessary to give validity; as, the *passage* of a law, or of a bill into a law, by a legislative body.—*In passage*, in passing; cursorily; transitorily.

These fundamental knowledges have been studied but *in passage*. *Bacon.*

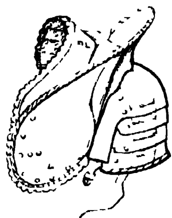
PAS'SAGE-MONEY, *n.* The charge made for the conveyance of a passenger in a merchant vessel.

PAS'SANT,† *ppr.* [Fr.] Excelling; surpassing. [*Chaucer.*]

PASS'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which a merchant or trader makes an entry of goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of the customer.

PASSED, *pp.* [add.] Surpassed. [*Shak.*]

PASSE GARDES, *n.* In *ancient armour*, ridges sometimes formed on the pouldrons, or shoulder-pieces, as an additional protection to the throat.



Pauldron with Passegarde

PASSEMENT'ED, *pp.* [Fr. *passement*, lace.] Guarded with lace, fringe, &c. [*Scotch.*]

PAS'SENGER-PIGEON, *n.* A bird of the genus Columba, the *C. migratoria*, which abounds in America. The multiplication of these pigeons is so rapid, and their destructive power so great, that they are obliged to migrate from place to place in vast flocks to obtain their food. It forms a species of the subgenus Ectopistes of modern naturalists, chiefly distinguished by its long graduated tail. [*See* PIGEON.]

PASS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] *Passing brief*, surpassing, extraordinary. [*Spenser.*]

PAS'SING-TICKET, *n.* A kind of permit, being a note or check which the toll-clerks on some canals give to the boatmen, specifying the lading for which they have paid toll.

PAS'SION, *n.* [add.] Emotion, or commotion of the feelings. [*Spenser.*]

PAS'SIONATE, *a.* Given up to grief. [*Shak.*]

PAS'SIONATE,† *v. t.* [add.] To express with affectionate emotion. [*Spenser.*]

PAS'SIONATELY, *adv.* [add.] In a manner calculated to excite or represent the emotions of the mind; as, Actæon's flight, confusion, and griefs, are *passionately* represented. [*Addison.*]

PAS'SIONISTS, *n.* A religious order in the church of Rome.

PASS'-KEY, *n.* A key for opening many locks.

PASS'-WORT, *n.* A plant, palsy-wort, a species of primrose.

PAST,† *pp.* [L. *passus.*] Endured; suffered; as, he *past* the pains of hell. [*Spenser.*]

PĀSTE, *n.* [add.] A kind of cement made of flour and water boiled, used for uniting paper and other substances.

PAS'TIL, *v. t.* To administer or treat with pastils.

PAS'TORAGE, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a pastor.

PASTORĀ'LE, *n.* instead of PASTORALE. [add.] In *music*, an air of a pastoral character.

PAS'TORALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a pastor.

PAS'TORATE, *n.* The office, state, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor; the body of pastors.

PAS'TO RESIN, *n.* A resinous substance employed by the Indians at *Pasto*, in Peru, for covering wood, to render it impermeable to water.

PAS'TRY, *n.* for PASTRY.

PAS'TURE, *v. t.* [add.] To graze, as cattle.

PAS'TURE-LAND, *n.* Land appropriated to pasture.

PAS'TURELESS, *a.* Destitute of pasture.

PAT, *n.* [add.] A small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand or with *pats*; as, a *pat* of butter.

PAT, *n.* A pot. [*Scotch.*]

PAT. Put. [*Scotch.*]

PATAGO'NIAN, *n.* A native of Patagonia.

PATCH, *n.* [add.] A pretender, a fool. [*Shak.*]

PATCH'ED-FOOL, *n.* A fool in a parti-coloured coat. [*Shak.*]

PATCHOU'LY, *n.* An odoriferous plant, the leaves of which furnish an essential oil, used for perfuming. It is the *Coleus aromaticus*, and is a native of India and China.

PATCH'Y, *a.* Full of patches.

PĀTE, *n.* [Fr.] A paste.

PAT'EN, *n.* [add.] A stand or saucer for a chalice to rest on.

PAT'ENT, *n.* [add.] By the Patent-Law Amendment Act of 1852, the procedure of granting letters-patent for an invention has been materially altered; the first cost has also been greatly reduced; but the law, in other respects, has been altered only in a few particulars. Instead of separate grants for England, Scotland, and Ireland, only one grant is now issued for the three kingdoms. Provisional protection, also, now commences on the day of petitioning for letters-patent, and the statute requires that the petition be accompanied by a declaration and statement of the nature of the invention. These documents are referred to one of the law-officers of the crown, who, if he be satisfied with the statement of the invention, grants a certificate of provisional protection, to remain in force during six months from the date of application, pending which the invention may be used and published without prejudice to the validity of any letters-patent subsequently granted for the invention. The statute also allows that, in place of depositing a provisional specification on making application for letters-patent, the petitioner may at once file a complete specification of his invention, by which he secures the right, in addition to a protection for six months, of proceeding at law against any person who may infringe his claim, even before the grant is actually made, and which may never be issued. The statute also provides that every application is to be advertised in the *London Gazette* twenty-one days before the grant issues, in order that those parties interested may have due notice, and may oppose the grant.

PAT'ENT-AMBIGUITY, *n.* In *law*, a doubt that is apparent upon the face of an instrument.

PAT'ENT-METAL, *n.* The yellow metal patented by Mr Muntz, used for sheathing vessels.

PAT'ENT-RIGHT, *n.* The exclusive privilege of selling and publishing particular contrivances of art.

PATERN'ALLY, *adv.* In a paternal manner.

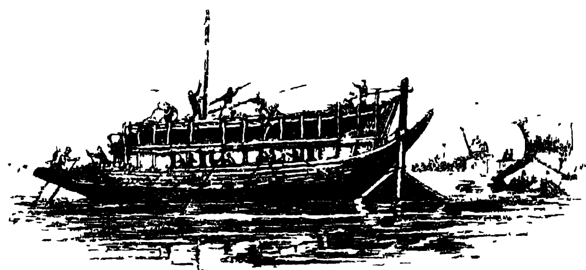
PATH'ETISM, *n.* [Gr. παθος, suffering.] Another name for mesmerism.

PATHOL'OGY, *n.* [add.] In *bot.*, that part of botany which relates to the diseases of plants.

PA'THOS, *n.* [add.] This term is now chiefly restricted to that which awakens tender emotions.

PATIB'ULATED, *pp.* Hung on a gallows.

PAT'ILE, *n.* A broad flat-bottomed boat, used for transporting the products of Upper Bengal down the Ganges; from forty to sixty-five feet long, lightly made, and capable of conveying a heavy cargo; it is especially adapted for transporting cotton. The patile is surmounted by a large shed, of a flat shape, as long as the boat, and carries a single large square sail.



Patile of the Ganges.

PAT'REN,† *v. i. infin.* [From L. *pater.*] To pray; *properly*, to repeat the *paternoster*.

PA'TRES CONSCRIP'TI, *n. plur.* [L. conscript fathers.] The senators of ancient Rome.

PA'TRIARCHDOM,† *n.* Dominion of a patriarch.

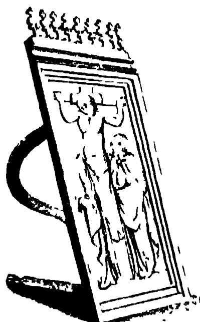
PATRI''CIANISM, *n.* The rank or character of patricians.

PATRICI'DAL, *a.* Relating to patricide; parricidal.

PAT'RICIDE, *n.* [L. *pater*, father, and *cædo*, to kill.] The murder or murderer of a father; parricide.

PA'TRICK, } n. A partridge. [*Scotch.*]
PER'TRICK, }
PA'TRIOT, *n.* instead of PAT'RIOT.
PA'TRIOT, *a.* instead of PAT'RIOT.
PĀTRIOT'IC, *a.* instead of PATRIOT'IC.
PĀTRIOT'ICALLY, *adv.* In a patriotic manner.
PA'TRIOTISM, *n* instead of PAT'RIOTISM.
PATRIPAS'SIANISM, *n.* The tenets of the Patripassians.
PATROCINA'TION,† *n.* instead of PATROC INATION.
PATROL', *v. t.* To pass through; to go round as a guard.
PA'TRON, *n* instead of PAT RON.
PA'TRON, *a* Affording tutelary aid; as, a *patron* saint.
PA'TRONAGE, *n.* instead of PAT-RONAGE
PA'TRONAGE,† *v. t.* instead of PAT'RONAGE.
PA'TRONAL, *a.* instead of PAT'RONAL.
PA'TRONESS, *n.* instead of PAT'RONESS.
PA'TRONIZE, *v t* instead of PAT'RONIZE.
PA'TRONIZED, *pp.* instead of PAT'RONIZED
PA'TRONIZER, *n.* instead of PAT-RONIZER.
PA'TRONIZING, *ppr.* instead of PAT'RONIZING.
PA'TRONLESS. *a.* instead of PAT'RONLESS.
PATRONOMATOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. πατηρ, father, ονομα, name, and λογος, treatise.] An essay on the origin of the names of men, illustrating their relation to the arts, professions, qualities, or other facts or circumstances from which they originated.
PA'TRONS,† *n.* Boxes to hold pistol-cartridges
PATRONYM'IC, } *a* Derived, as
PATRONYM'ICAL, } a name, from an ancestor; expressing the name of a father or ancestor
PATROON, *n* [Dutch, a protector.] In the *state of New York,* the name given to the first proprietors of certain tracts of land, with manorial privileges, and descending with the property to the oldest son.
PATS, *n.* Small wooden utensils used for making up butter into small figured pieces for the table. [*Provincial*]
PAT'TER, *v i* To talk incessantly; to be tiresomely loquacious.—In an *active* sense, to repeat in a muttering way without interruption. [*Scotch.*]—To mutter; to mumble; as, to *patter* out prayers; to say many paternosters. [*Local.*]
PAT'TER, *v i.* To move with quick steps, making a succession of small sounds. [*Scotch.*]
PAT'TERN, *n.* [add.] Figure or style of ornamental execution; as, chintz of a beautiful *pattern.*—Also, a quantity of cloth sufficient for a garment; as, a vest *pattern.*
PAT'TERN, *v. t.* [add.] To match; to parallel. [*Shak.*]
PAT'TLE, *n.* A stick shod with iron, with which a ploughman clears away the earth that adheres to the plough; a paddle. [*Scotch.*]
PAUCH'TY, } *a.* Haughty; petulant;
PAUGH'TY, } malapert. [*Scotch.*]
PAUK, *n.* Art; a wile. [*Scotch.*]
PAU'KY, *a.* *See* PAWKY.
PAUL, *n.* In *mar. lan.* [*See* PAWL]
PAUL, *v. t.* To puzzle. [*Local.*]

PAUL'DRON, *n.* *See* POULDRON.
PAU'LIANIST, *n.* A follower of Paul of Samosata, a divine of the 3d century.
PAULI'CIANS, *n.* A sect of Christians, named from their leader Paulus, an Armenian. Their history is interwoven with that of the Greek church of the 9th and 10th centuries.
PAUMES,† *n plur.* [Fr.] The palms of the hands. [*Chaucer.*]
PAUSE, *v. i.* [add.] To be at rest; to be quiet. [*Shak.*]
PAUX'I, *n.* A genus of South American birds (Ourax), belonging to the same family as the curassow, the best known species of which has a large light blue tubercle at the base of the beak, nearly as large as the head.
PAVĀDE',† *n.* Some sort of weapon of offence. [*Chaucer.*]
PĀV'AGE, *n* Money paid towards paving the streets or highways.
PAVÉ, *n* (pa-vā'.) [Fr.] The pavement.
PĀVED-WAY, *n* A certain description of tramway, but formed of stone instead of iron. It may be considered as intermediate between a road and a railway.
PAV'ĒSE,† *n.* *See* PAVISE.
PAV'ĒSE,† *v. t.* To shield; to cover.



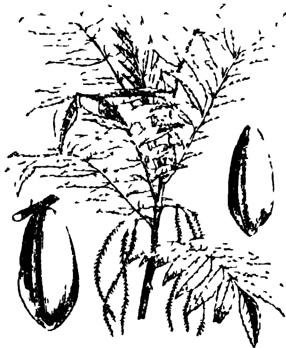
Pavon

PAVIL'ION, *n.* [add.] In *anat.*, the *ala*, or greater part of the external ear.
PA'VON, *n.* An ancient military flag, of a triangular shape.
PAVO'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ. *P. diuretica* is a native of Brazil, where a decoction of it is used as a diuretic.—Also, the name of a genus of large butterflies, found in South America.
PAW'LD, *pp.* Scraped with the forefeet.
PAWL-BITTS, *n.* In *merchant vessels,* pieces of timber fixed perpendicularly before the windlass, serving as supports to the pawls which are pinned into them [*See* BITTS]
PAWN, *n.* [add.] In *law,* a pledge; a bailment of goods by a debtor to his creditor, to be kept till the debt is discharged
PAWN'AGE, *n.* *See* PANNAGE.
PAWN-BROKING, *n.* The business of a pawn-broker.
PAX, } *n.* An ecclesiastical
PAX'BREDE, } utensil, formed usually of a plate of metal, chased, engraved, or inlaid with figures representing the Virgin and Child, the Crucifixion, &c., which having been kissed by the priest during the *Agnus Dei* of the mass, is handed to the acolyte, who presents it to be kissed by each of the ecclesiastics officiating, saying to them *Pax tecum* (peace to thee). The decorations of the pax are frequently very rich.

Brass Pax of fifteenth century

PAX'-WAX, *n.* The name given by butchers to a strong, stiff cartilage running along the sides of the neck of a large quadruped, to the middle of the back, as in an ox or horse. It seems to be intended to support the head in a horizontal position.
PAYEENGHAUT', *a.* [Hindostanee.] Below the Ghauts; *Balaghaut* meaning above the Ghauts.
PAY'EN,† *n.* [Fr.] A pagan. [*Chaucer.*]
PAY'ENES,† *n. plur.* Pagans; heathens. [*Chaucer.*]
PĀYNE,† *n.* Pain; labour. — *Fatal payne,* fatal end. [*Spenser.*]
PAY-OFF', *v. t* In *marine lan.*, to let a vessel's head fall off from the wind. [*See* the verb To PAY.]
PAYS'AUNCE,† *n.* [From *pause.*] A pausing; a stopping. [*Chaucer.*]
PAYSD,† *pp.* [From Fr. *peser.*] Poised. [*Spenser.*]
PĒA, *n* [add.] *Pea of an anchor,* the bill of an anchor.
PĒACE, *n* [add.] In *law,* a quiet behaviour toward the king and his subjects. —*Bill of peace,* in *law,* a bill brought by a person to establish and perpetuate a right which he claims, and which, from its nature, may be controverted by different persons at different times, and by different actions; or, where separate attempts have already been unsuccessfully made to overthrow the same right, and where justice requires that the party should be quieted in the right, if it is already sufficiently established under the direction of the court. —*Breach of the peace.* [*See* BREACH] —*Commission of the peace,* one of the authorities, by virtue of which the judges sit upon circuit.—*Peace of the king,* that security for life and goods which the sovereign promises to all his subjects, or others taken into his protection —*Peace of God and the church,* that cessation which the king's subjects anciently had from trouble and suit of law, between the terms and on Sundays and holidays.
PEACE OFFERING, *n* [add.] In *common usage,* satisfaction offered to an offended person, especially to a superior.
PEACH'Y, *a* Containing or resembling peaches.
PEACOCK-BUTTERFLY, *n* A name given by collectors of insects to butterflies of the species Vanessa Io, from the eyes on their wings resembling the eyes on peacocks' feathers.
PĒA'-CRAB, *n* Pinnotheres, a genus of small roundish crustacea, which are parasitic in oysters, mussels, and other bivalve shells. Two or three species are met with in this country.
PEA'-DOVE, *n.* The *Columba zenaida,* a pretty pigeon found in North America and in the West Indies.
PEA'-FOWL, *n.* Same as PEACOCK.
PĒA'-JACKET, *n.* A thick loose woollen jacket worn by seamen, fishermen, &c.
PEAK, *n* [add.] *Peak-down-hauler,* in *ships,* a rope rove through a block, at the peak or outer end of a gaff, to haul it down by.—*Peak-purchase,* a tackle on the peak-tye for hoisting it. —*Peak tye,* a tye used in some ships for hoisting the peak of a heavy gaff.
PĒAK,† *v. i.* [add.] To peep or pry. [*Vulgar.*]
PĒAKED, *a.* [add.]† Sickly looking
PĒAL, *v. t.* [add.] To utter loudly and sonorously. [*Garth.*]
PĒA-NUT, *n.* The *Arachis hypogæa,* or ground-nut. [*See* ARACHIS in this *Supp.*]
PEĀRIFORM, *a* Pear-shaped.

PEARL, *a.* (perl.) Relating to, or made of pearl.
PEARL′-EYE, *n.* The old English name for cataract.
PEAR′LINS, } *n.* Lace made of silk
PEAR′LINGS, } or thread. [*Scotch.*]
PEARL′-MOSS, *n.* Carrageen moss or Irish moss (*Chondrus crispus*). [*See* CARRAGEEN-MOSS in this *Supp.*]
PEARL′-MOTHS, *n.* A name given by collectors to moths of the genus Margaritia
PEARL′-POWDER, *n.* A powder used by perfumers. It is obtained from the nitric solution of bismuth by adding a proportion of muriatic acid, and then precipitating by a small quantity of water.
PEAR′-SHAPED, *a.* Shaped like a pear
PEAS, *n. plur.* of *Pea.* [*See* PEA.] *Issue peas,* the young unripe fruit of Curaçoa oranges, dried and turned in a lathe Issue-peas are also made of tow or flax rolled up with gum-water and wax.
PEASE′-BOGLE, *n.* A scarecrow. [*Scotch.*]
PEASE′-WEEP, } *n.* The peewit, or
PEESE′-WEEP, } lapwing. [*Scotch.*]
PEAT, *n* A pet; a favourite. [*Scotch.*]
PEAT′-HAGG, *n.* Sloughs in places from whence peat has been dug [*Scotch.*]
PEAT′-REEK, *n.* The smoke of peat; the flavour communicated to whisky in consequence of its being distilled by means of peats. [*Scotch*]
PEAZE,† *n.* [Sp. *pesa.*] A violent blow; a stamp of the foot. [*Spenser*]
PECAN′, } *n.* [add] A species of
PECA′NA, } hickory, *Carya oliviformis,* and its fruit, growing in North America. The nuts are oblong, very



Pecan, *Carya oliviformis*

smooth, an inch and a half long, with thin shells, and form a small article of trade in the southern part of the valley of the Mississippi.
PECAN′-NUT, *n.* The fruit of the *Carya oliviformis,* much used at table in the United States
PEC′CANCY, *n* [add.] Criminality; transgression. [*Cowper.*]
PEC′CARY, *n. See* PECARY.
PECH, } *v. i* To puff; to pant. [*Scotch.*]
PEGH, }
PECH′BLENDE, *n. See* PECHBLEND.
PECH′ING, } *ppr.* Puffing and panting;
PEGH′ING, } breathing hard. [*Scotch.*]
PE′CILOPODE, instead of PECIL-OP′ODE, or PŒCILOPODE.
PEC′TATE, *n.* A compound of pectic acid with a base.
PEC′TEN, *n.* [add.] A vascular membrane on the eyes of birds.
PEC′TINATE MUSCLES, *n* In *anat.*, a name given to the muscular fasciculi of the heart, from their resemblance to the teeth of a comb.
PECTIN′EAL, *a.* Same as PECTINAL.
PECTINE′US, *n.* In *anat.*, a flat quadrangular muscle situated obliquely between the pubes and the little trochanter, at the upper and anterior part of the thigh.
PECTINIBRANCH′IATE, instead of PECTINIBRANCHIATE.
PEC′TORAL, *n.* [add.] In *ich.*, a pectoral fin.
PEC′TORALLY, *adv.* In a pectoral manner.
PECU′LIUM, *n.* [L] In the *Roman law,* the property which a slave might acquire independently of the control of his master —In the *civil law,* peculiar or exclusive property.
PECU′NIAL,† *a.* Pecuniary; paid in money. [*Chaucer.*]
PECU′NIARY, *a.* [add.] *Pecuniary causes,* in *law,* such as arise either from the withholding of ecclesiastical dues, or the doing or neglecting some act relating to the church, whereby damage accrues to the plaintiff, towards obtaining a satisfaction for which he is permitted to institute a suit in the spiritual court —*Pecuniary legacy,* a testamentary gift of money.
PED′AGE,† *n.* [L. *pes,* a foot.] Money given for the passing of foot or horse through any country; a toll paid by passengers.
PEDA′LIAN, *a* Relating to the feet, or to a metrical foot, pedal.
PED′ANTISM,† *n.* Office or quality of a pedant.
PED′DER, *n.* A pedler, a hawker. [*Scotch*]
PED′DLER, *n* One who peddles. [*See* PEDLER]
PED′DLERY, *n. See* PEDLERY.
PED′DLING, *n.* The employment of a peddler or pedler.
PED′ICEL, *n* [add.] In *zool.*, a footstalk or stem, by which certain animals of the lower orders, zoophytes, &c, are attached
PEDICELLA′RIA, *n* The name given to certain appendages of the echini, and other echinodermata, each consisting of a stem or pedicel, bearing at its summit a sort of forceps of calcareous matter, not unlike a crab's claw.
PED′LAR, *n. See* PEDLER.
PEDUN′CULATED, *a.* Having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle; as, a *pedunculated* flower
PEEB′LE, *n* A pebble [*Scotch.*]
PEECE,† *n.* [*See* PIECE] A castle; a building. [*Spenser.*]
PEEK, *n.* In *naut. lan.* [*See* PEAK.]
PEEK′Y, *a.* A term applied to timber and trees, in which the first symptoms of decay are shown. [*American.*]
PEEL, *n.* A pool. [*Scotch.*]
PEEL, *n.* [A.-Sax. *pil.*] A place of strength or fortification; a stronghold, the defences of which are of earth mixed with timber, and strengthened with palisades. [*See* PEEL-TOWER.]
PEEL, *v. i.* [add.] To be separated, or come off in thin flakes or pellicles. [*Swift.*]
PEELED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Shaven; as, a *peeled* priest. [*Shak.*]
PEEL′ER, *n.* [add.] A vulgar name for a policeman, from Sir Robert Peel having been the reformer of the police force, and the first to introduce a police costume.
PEEN, *n* The sharp point of a mason's hammer. [*Scotch.*]
PEENGE, *v. i.* To complain; to whine. [*Scotch.*]
PEEN′GIN, *ppr.* Complaining; whining. [*Scotch.*]
PEER, *a.* Poor. [*Scotch.*]
PEER, *n.* A pear. [*Scotch.*]
PEER, *v. t.* To make equal or the same rank. [*Scotch.*]
PEERES,† *n. plur.* Peers; equals; companions. [*Spenser.*]
PEER′IE, *n.* A boy's spinning-top set in motion by the pull of a string, in place of being whipped. [*Scotch.*]
PEER′IE, *a.* Sharp-looking; curious; suspicious. [*Scotch.*]
PEERS, *n. plur.* The nobility of the realm, and lords of Parliament. [*See* PEER.] —*Peers of fees,* vassals or tenants of the same lord, who were obliged to serve and attend him in his courts, being equal in function.
PEES,† *n* Peace. [*Chaucer.*]
PEE′WIT, *n* For "*Fringa,*" read *Tringa.*
PEGH, *v. i. See* PECH in this *Supp.*
PEGHTS, *n.* The Piets. [*Scotch.*]
PEINE,† *n* [Fr, from L. *pœna*] Penalty; grief; torment; labour. [*Chaucer.*]
PEINE,† *v. t.* To torture; to put to pain. —*She peined hir,* she took great pains. [*Chaucer.*]
PEISE,† } *n.* [Sp. *pesa*] A weight;
PEIZE,† } poise; a blow. [*Spenser.*]
PEISE, } *v. t.* [Fr. *peser.*] To poise; to
PEIZE, } balance; to keep in suspense; to delay; to weigh down. [*Shak.*]
PEISE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *poizer.*] To poise; to weigh. [*Chaucer.*]
PEIZ′ED, } *pp.* Poised [*Shak.*]
PEISED, }
PE′KAN, *n.* [add] The *Mustela canadensis,* found in Canada and the northern United States. It is also called the *fisher,* and grows to the length of from three to four feet.
PELECA′NUS, *n.* The pelican, a genus of palmiped birds. [*See* PELICAN.]
PEL′ECOID, *n* [Gr. πέλεκυς, a hatchet, and εἶδος, resemblance.] A mathematical figure in the form of a hatchet, contained under two quadrantal arcs, and a semicircle.
PEL′ERINE, *n.* [Fr.] A lady's long cape or fur-tippet, with ends coming down before.
PELL, *n.* [add] A roll of parchment.
PELL,† *n.* [Low L. *pela;* Eng. a *pile* or *peel.*] A house, a cell; a palace [*Chaucer.*]
PELL′ACK, *n.* A porpoise; also, a bullet. [*Scotch*]
PELL′AGE, *n.* [L. *pellis,* a skin.] Custom or duty paid for skins of leather.
PELL′ETED, *pp.* Formed into pellets or small balls.
PELLU′CIDLY, *adv.* Transparently; clearly.
PELOPONNE′SIAN, *a.* Belonging to Peloponnesus, a celebrated peninsula, comprehending the southern part of Greece; now called the *Morea.*
PELOS′INE, *n.* A colourless substance extracted from the root of the *Cissampelos pareira.* It is a powerful base, forming salts with several acids.
PELT, *v. i.* To be clamorous. [*Shak.*]
PELTID′EA, *n.* A genus of lichens *P. canina* is the dog-lichen, or ground-liverwort. *P. aphthosa* is the thrush-lichen, which is purgative and anthelmintic.
PEM′MICAN, } *n* [add.] This prepara-
PEM′ICAN, } tion is used in the wilds of North America, and constitutes the best and most portable food for the *voyageurs.*

PE'NAL CODE, *n.* A code or system of laws relating to the punishment of crimes.

PE'NAL LAWS, *n.* Those laws which prohibit an act, and impose a penalty for the commission of it.

PE'NAL STATUTES, *n.* Those statutes which impose penalties or punishments for an offence committed.

PEN'ANCE, *n.* [add.] An ecclesiastical censure or punishment imposed by the ecclesiastical law, for the purgation or correction of the soul of an offender, in consequence of some crime of spiritual cognizance committed by him.—Pain; sorrow. [*Chaucer.*]

PEN'ANT,† *n.* A person doing penance. [*Chaucer.*]

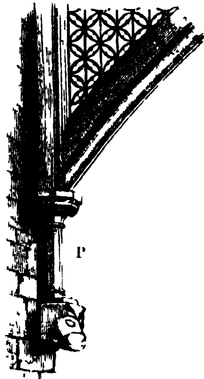
PEN'-CASE, *n.* A case to carry pens in.

PEN'CEL, } *n* [Dimin. of *Pennon.*]
PEN'NONCEL, } The narrow riband-like flag at the head of a lance.

PEN'CILLING, *n.* The act of forming sketches with a pencil; a sketch.

PEN'-CUTTER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make pens.

PEND'ANT POST, *n* In *mediæval principal roof-truss*, a short post placed against the wall, having its lower end supported on a corbel or capital, and its upper supporting the tie beam or hammer beam.—2. The support of an arch across the angles of a square.


P, Pendant Post 14th century Rounds Church, Northamptonshire.

PEND'ENT BRIDGE, *n* A wooden bridge with abutments only at the ends, and supported by posts and pillars.

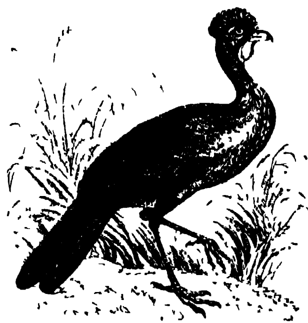
PEND'ENTLY, *adv* In a pendent or projecting manner.

PEND'ICLE, *n.* A pendant; an appendage; a small piece of ground. [*Scotch.*]

PEND'ING, *prep* For the time of the continuance of, during; as, *pending* the suit; *pending* the negotiation.

PEN'DRO, *n.* A disease in sheep, hydatid.

PENEL'OPE, *n* A genus of gallinaceous birds inhabiting the New World. *P. cristata* is found in a wild state in Guiana and Brazil, and resembles the curassows both in appearance and manners. They are called *guans*, and, from being variable in plumage, the species are difficult to define.


Crested Guan, *Penelope cristata*

PENETRA'LIA, *n. plur.* [L.] *See* PENETRALE.

PEN'ETRATINGLY, *adv.* Piercingly; discerningly; acutely.

PEN'-GUN, *n.* A pop-gun. [*Scotch.*]

PE'NIBLE,† *a.* [Fr.] Industrious; painstaking. [*Chaucer.*]

PENICIL'LIUM, *n.* A genus of fungous plants found on decaying bodies and in fluids in a state of acetification. *P. glaucum* is the ultimate state both of the vinegar-plant, the flocculent filaments of which form a close, tough, crust-like, or leathery web, and also of the yeast-plant, called, in its first stage, *Torula cerevisiæ*.

PEN'ITENCER,† *n.* A priest who enjoins penance in extraordinary cases. [*Chaucer.*]

PEN'ITENT, *a.* [add.] Doing penance. [*Shak.*]

PENITEN'TIAL, *n.* [add.] A vagabond who has been subjected to the punishment of whipping. [*Hudibras.*]

PENITEN'TIALLY, *adv.* In a contrite manner.

PENITEN'TIARY, *a* [add.] Expressive of contrition or penitence; as, a *penitentiary* letter. [*Fox.*]

PEN'NACHED, instead of PEN'NACHED.

PEN'NANT, } *n* [add.] A small flag at
PEN'NON, } the head of a knight's lance.—In *naval affairs*, a long narrow piece of bunting carried at the masthead of a ship-of-war. A *broad pennant* is a swallow-tailed piece carried in the same way in a commodore's vessel. [*See* PENDANT.]

PEN'NISTONE, *n.* A coarse woollen stuff or frieze.

PEN'NON,† *n.* A pinion.

PEN'NY-A-LIN'ER, *n.* A term of contempt for those who furnish matter for public journals at a penny a line, or some such small price. The penny-a-liners prepare paragraphs on their own account, and sell copies of the same paragraph to as many journals as will purchase them.

PEN'NY-GRASS, *n.* A plant, penny-royal.

PEN'NY-POSTAGE, *n.* The postage or duty of one penny chargeable on all letters under half-an-ounce in weight, sent to or from any part of the United Kingdom.

PEN'NY-STANE, *n.* A flat stone used as a quoit. [*Scotch.*]

PEN'ON,† *n.* A streamer or ensign. [*See* PENNANT.] [*Chaucer.*]

PEN'ON, *n.* *See* PENNON.

PENS,† *n. plur.* Pence; pennies. [*Chaucer.*]

PEN'SA, *n.* [L.] In *ancient times*, a wey of cheese, salt, &c., equal to 256 lbs.—*Ad-pensam*, the full weight of 12 oz. troy, which was formerly paid into the exchequer for 1 lb. troy.

PEN'SELL,† *n.* *See* PENCEL in this *Supp.* [*Chaucer.*]

PEN'SIFEHEAD,† *n.* [Fr. *pensif*, and Sax. *had*, condition.] Pensiveness. [*Chaucer.*]

PEN'SION, *n.* [add.] *Civil-list pensions*, pensions granted on the civil list to such persons as have just claims on the royal beneficence, or who, by their personal services to the crown, by the performance of duties to the public, or by their useful discoveries in science, and attainments in literature and the arts, have merited the gracious consideration of their sovereign and the gratitude of their country. The queen is empowered to grant, in every year, new pensions on the civil list to the amount of £1200.

PEN'SIONERS, *n.* [add.] Each individual of the *band of pensioners* has an allowance of £150 per annum and two horses. This band is now called the Honourable Body of Gentlemen-at-Arms.—In *Shak.*, *pensioner* is used for *courtier*.

PEN'SION-WRIT, *n* In *law*, a process issued against a member of an inn of court when he is in arrear for pensions, commons, or other duties. [*See* PENSION.]

PEN'-STOCK, *n.* [add.] The sluice by which the water supplying a water-wheel is regulated in the immediate vicinity of the wheel; the barrel of a pump in which the piston plays, and through which the water passes up.—Also, the handle used with a metallic or other pen.

PEN'SY, } *a* [Fr. *pensif.*] Proud and
PEN'SIE, } conceited, spruce. [*Scotch.*]

PENT,† *n* A confined accumulation; inclosure.

PENT'ACLE, *n* [Low L. *pentaculum*.] The name given to a figure of three triangles, intersected and made of five lines. It was worn as a preservative against demons; and when it was delineated on the body of a man, it was supposed to touch and point out the five places wherein our Saviour was wounded.

PENTACOC'COUS, instead of PEN'TACOCCOUS.

PENTAC'RINUS, *n* A genus of echinoderms. [*See* PENTACRINITES.]

PENTAG'ONALLY, *adv.* With five angles.

PENTAG'YNOUS, instead of PENTAG'YNOUS.

PEN'TAIL. *See* PTILOCERCUS.

PENTATEU'CHAL, *a.* Relating to the Pentateuch.

PEN'TECOSTER, *n* [*See* PENTACOSTER.] A commander of fifty men in ancient Greece.

PEN'TECOSTYS, *n* [Gr.] In *anc. Greece*, a body of fifty men, but the number varied.

PENT'-ROOF, *n.* In *arch.*, a roof formed like an inclined plane, the slope being all on one side, called also a *shed-roof*.

Pent roof

PEN'-TROUGH, *n* The trough in which the pen-stock of a water-wheel is placed.

PENUL'TIMATE, *n.* The last syllable but one of a word. [*See* PENULT.]

PEP'PER,† *n* Pepper.—*To brewe peper*, to prepare a hot pungent liquor which should burn the throats of the drinkers. [*Chaucer.*]

PEP'LE,† *n.* People. [*Chaucer.*]

PEP'LISH,† *a.* Vulgar. [*Chaucer.*]

PEP'LUS, *n.* [L. *peplum.*] In *anc. costume*, a sort of coverchief worn upon the head, and wound round the neck, sometimes concealing the lower part of the face.

PEP'PER, *n.* [add.] *Bird-pepper*, a plant of the genus Capsicum, *C. frutiscens*.—*Goat-pepper*, another species of Capsicum, the *C. baccatum*.

PEP'PER-BRAND, *n.* A microscopic fungous plant of the genus Uredo, the *U. caries*, which is destructive to corn, destroying all the interior. It is also called *smut-balls*.

PEP'PERIDGE, *n.* *See* PEPPERIDGE.

PEP'PER-MOTH, *n.* A common species of moth of the genus Biston, so called from its wings being marked with small irregular dots like grains of pepper.

PEP'SIN, } *n.* [Gr. πεπτω, to digest.]
PEP'SINE, } A peculiar animal principle secreted by the stomach, and present in the gastric juice.

PEP'TICS, *n.* Medicines which promote digestion.

PER AC'CIDENS, *n.* [L. by accident.] A term formerly employed in philosophical language, to denote an effect which follows from some accidental circumstance or quality, and not from the nature or essence of the thing.—In *logic*, a mode of conversion of a proposition in which the quantity is changed or limited from universal to particular.

PERACT', *v. t.* [L. *perago.*] To perform, to practise.

PERAMBULA'TION, *n.* [add.] A walking through or over ground for the purpose of settling boundaries. A *perambulation of a forest*, is a walking over the boundaries by justices or others, to fix and preserve its bounds. A *perambulation of a parish*, is made by the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners, once a-year, in or about Ascension-week, for the purpose of preserving the boundaries. Manors and lordships may also be perambulated.

PER AN'NUM, instead of PER' ANNUM.

PER'CA, *n.* The perch, a Linnean genus of acanthopterygious fishes, of numerous species. By Cuvier and modern naturalists this genus is broken up into numerous genera, the name being retained for a few species, of which our perch is a typical example. The *P. fluviatilis* is to be found in clear rivers and lakes throughout nearly the whole of the temperate parts of Europe. It is extremely voracious, and very tenacious of life. Its flesh is firm and delicate.

PER CAP'ITA, instead of PER CA-PITA.

PER-CAR'BURETTED, *a.* In *chem.*, combined with a maximum of carbon. [*See* PER.]

PER'CEL,† *adv.* By parcels or parts; partly; in part. [*Chaucer.*]

PERCH, *n.* A bracket.

PERCHE,† *n.* [Fr.] A perch for birds. [*Chaucer.*]

PERCH'ING BIRDS, *n.* Insessorial birds. [*See* INSESSORES, PERCHERS.]

PERCHLO'RIDE, *n.* That chloride of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of chlorine; as *perchloride* of gold; *perchloride* of phosphorus.

PER'COID, *a.* [Gr. περκη, perch, and ειδος, form.] Resembling the perch; belonging to the perch family.

PERCOI'DES, *n.* *See* PERCIDÆ.

PER'COLATOR, *n.* A filterer; a filtering machine.

PERCUS'SION-CAP, *n.* A small copper cap or cup containing fulminating powder, and used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder. [*See* PERCUSSION-LOCK.]

PERCUS'SIVE, *a.* Striking; striking against; as, *percussive* force.

PER'DE,† Same as PARDE,—*which see* in this *Supp.* [*Chaucer.*]

PER'DINGS,† [L. *perdo*, to waste; to spend foolishly.] Men of no substance.

PERDI'TIONABLE, *a.* Fitted for perdition. [*Rare.*]

PERDU', PER'DU, or **PER'DUE,** *adv.* or *a.*

PÊRE,† *v. t.* To appear. [*Chaucer.*]

PERE,† *n.* A peer; an equal. [*Chaucer.*]

PER'EGALL,† *a.* *See* PEREGAL. [*Spenser.*]

PER'EGRINATE, *a.* [add.] Foreign; travelled; of foreign nature or manners. [*Shak.*]

PER'EGRINE, *a.* [add.] Wandering. [*Chaucer.*]

PERE'LES,† *a.* Peerless; without an equal. [*Chaucer.*]

PERELLE *n.* (perell') A plant. [*See* PARELLA.]

PER'EMPTORY, *a.* [add.] In *law*, final and determinate; as, a *peremptory* action or exception.—*Peremptory day*, a precise time when business by rule of court is to be spoken to.—*Peremptory mandamus*, a second mandamus, which issues when a return has been made to the first writ, which is found either insufficient in law, or false in fact. *Peremptory pleas*, those which are founded on some matter tending to impeach the right of action itself.—*Peremptory writ*, a species of original writ, which directs the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court without any option given him, provided the plaintiff gives the sheriff security effectually to prosecute his claim.

PERENNIBRANCHIATES, *n.* [L. *perennis*, perpetual, and *branchiæ*, gills.] A division of amphibious animals which preserve their branchiæ through the whole period of their lives; as the proteus, the siren, &c.

PER'FECT, *a.* [add.] Assured. [*Shak.*]

PERFECTIBIL'IAN, *n.* An adherent to perfectibility.

PERFECTIBIL'ITY, instead of PERFECT'IBILITY.

PERFECTIONA'TION, *n.* Act of making perfect. [*Not authorized.*]

PERFEC'TIONISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Perfectionists.

PERFEC'TIONIST, *n.* [add.] One who believes that some persons actually attain to moral perfection in the present life.

PERFI'CIENT, *a.* Effectual, performing.

PER'FORATE, *a.* Bored or pierced through; penetrated, applied to leaves through which the stems pass, and also to those penetrated with small holes.

PERFORA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *med.*, a term employed to denote a solution of continuity, arising from disease of the parietes of a hollow organ, as of the intestines. *Spontaneous perforation*, that which occurs without having been preceded by any perceptible modification of function, local or general.

PERFUME', } *Per'fume* is used chiefly
PER'FUME. } in poetry.

PERFUNC'TORY, or **PER'FUNC-TORY,** *a.*

PERFU'SION, *n.* Act of pouring out.

PERGAME'NEOUS, instead of PER-GAME'NOUS, *a.*

PERGUN'NAH, *n.* In *Hindostan*, a circle or territory, comprising a limited number of villages.

PE'RI, *n.* [add.] In *Persian myth.*, an imaginary being like an elf or fairy, represented as a descendant of fallen angels excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished.

> Thus warbled a *peri* o'er Iran's dark sea.
> *Moore.*

PERIAN'THIUM, *n.* [L.] A perianth, —*which see.*

PERIAU'GER, *n.* [Sp. *piragua.*] A small schooner without a bowsprit, and with a leeboard, used in the waters of New York and New Jersey.

PERICAR'DIC, }
PERICAR'DIAC, } *a.* Relating to the pericardium.
PERICAR'DIAL, }

PERICAR'PIUM, *n.* [L.] A pericarp, —*which see.*

PERICHON'DRIUM, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and χονδρος, cartilage.] In *anat.*, the synovial membrane which covers cartilage.

PERICHORE'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A going round about; a rotation.

PERICLIN'IUM, *n.* [Gr. περι, and κλινη, a couch.] In *bot.*, a name given to the involucrum of composite plants.

PERID'IUM, *n.* [Gr. περι, around.] In *bot.*, the membranous envelope which incloses the spores of fungi, and discharges them by an orifice in its side or summit.

PERIGLOT'TIS, *n.* [Gr. περι, and γλωττα, the tongue.] In *anat.*, a mass of small glandular grains, at the lower part of the anterior surface of the epiglottis.

PERIGO'NIUM, } *n.* [Gr. περι, and γονη,
PER'IGONE, } generation.] In *bot.*, the same as PERIANTH, or PERIANTHIUM.

PERIGYN'IUM, *n.* [Gr. περι, and γυνη, a female.] In *bot.*, the disc which is found in the flower of certain plants. Also, the bristles or small scales that surround the pistillum of some genera of Cyperaceæ, or sedges. These may be either distinct from each other, or more or less united by their margins, as in the *urceolus*, or small, pitcher-like body, formed by two such scales, in the genus Carex. When there are stamens present, the perigynium is situated between them and the pistil.



Perigynium.

PERINÆ'UM, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and ναιω, to flow.] The inferior part of the trunk of the body, in which are situated the two great excretory outlets, the anus and the urethra.

PERIOD'IC, } *a.* [add.] Written in
PERIOD'ICAL, } periods. [*Addison.*]

PERIOD'ICALIST, *n.* One who publishes a periodical.

PERIOD'ICALNESS, *n.* State of being periodical. [*Rarely us.*]

PERIOD'ICAL STARS, *n.* Stars which undergo a regular periodical increase and diminution of lustre, amounting, in some instances, to a complete extinction and revival. Of this kind of stars one of the most remarkable is the star Omicron, in the constellation Cetus.

PERIOD'ICAL WINDS, *n.* Winds which blow half the year in one direction, and half the year the contrary direction. [*See* MONSOON.]

PERIOSTI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the periosteum, or investing membranes of the bones.

PERIOS'TRACUM, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and οστρακον, a shell.] The epidermis or membrane which covers shells. It is analogous to scarf-skin.

PERIPHER'IC, *a.* [add.] *Peripheric impulses*, a term applied by Naumann to the influence which is transmitted from the nerves of any particular parts of the body, to the brain and spinal cord, called the *centres* of the nervous system. The influence which is con-

veyed back again from these *centres* to the nerves of any particular part, is called the *central impulse*.

PERIPHYL'LIA, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and φυλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the minute hypogynous scales found within the paleæ of grasses. The term is synonymous with *corolla* or *nectary*.

PERIP'TEROUS, *a.* [Gr περι, and πτερον, a wing.] Feathered on all sides, having a range of columns all round

PERIP YRIST, *n* [Gr. περι, around, and πυρ, fire.] A sort of cooking apparatus.

PERIS'CIAN, *a.* Having shadows all round. [*See* PERISCII]

PERISCOP'IC, *a.* [add.] A term applied to spectacles having concavo-convex lenses, for the purpose of increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely, and allowing considerable latitude of motion to the eyes, without fatigue.

PERISCOP ICAL, *a.* Same as PERISCOPIC.

PER'ISHMENT, *n* Act of perishing [*Rare*]

PERISPHER'ICAL, *a.* Same as PERISPHERIC

PERISTAPHYLI NUS, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and σταφυλη, the uvula] In *anat*, a term applied to two muscles of the palate, the *peristaphylinus externus* and *peristaphylinus internus*, called also *circumflexus palati*, and *levator palati mollis*

PERIS'TERITE, *n* A variety of felspar.

PERISTREPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. περι, and στρεφω, to turn] Turning round, rotatory; revolving

PERITHE CIUM, *n* [Gr περι, and θηκη, a theca or case] In *bot*, the case which contains the reproductive organs of certain fungi.

PERITONE AL, *a.* Same as PERITONEAL.

PERITONE AL, *a* for PERITONEAL.

PERI TROPAL, *a.* [Gr περι, and τρεπω, to turn.] In *bot*, a term applied to the embryo of the seed, when it is directed from the axis to the horizon

PER'IWIG-MAKER, *n.* One who makes periwigs.

PER IWINKLE, *n* 1. [add] There are at least forty species of these shells known; they form the genus Littorina, so called from their being found on the sea-shore.

PERIZO MA, *n.* [Gr. περι, and ζωννυμι, to gird.] The diaphragm.

PERJEN'ETE,† *n.* [Fr. *peri-jeunette.*] A young pear tree. [*Chaucer.*]

PER JURY, *n* [add] To constitute the offence of perjury, the party must have been lawfully sworn to speak the truth by some court, judge, or officer, having competent authority to administer an oath; and, under the oath so administered, he must wilfully assert a falsehood in a judicial proceeding, respecting some fact which is material to the subject of inquiry in that proceeding. The offence of perjury is a misdemeanour. - In a *popular* sense, the mere act of making a false oath, or of violating an oath, provided it be lawful, is considered perjury.

PERK, *n.* Perch; a pole placed horizontally, on which yarns, &c., are hung to dry; also, a peg (perket) for similar purposes. [*Provincial.*]

PERK, *a.* [add.] Lively; brisk; holding up the head. [*A provincial term.*]

PERKE,† *a.* [*See* PERK.] Pert; brisk [*Spenser.*]

PERK'ET. Dimin. of PERK.

PERLA'CEOUS, *a.* Resembling a pearl. Properly *pearlaceous.*

PER'LATE ACID, instead of PERLATE ACID.

PER'LATED ACID, *n* Biphosphate of soda; called also *puretic acid.*

PER'LIDÆ, *n.* [From *Perla*, one of the genera.] A family of neuropterous insects, distinguished by the large size of the posterior pair of wings. They frequent damp and marshy situations, and the borders of lakes and rivers Some of them are the favourite food of fishes They abound in temperate climates; and in the colder parts of North America many curious species are found, such as the Pteronarcys, which, in the perfect state, occasionally retains the branchiæ of the larva

PER MANENT, *a* [add] *Permanent ink*, a solution of nitrate of silver thickened with sap-green or cochineal, used for marking linen. — *Permanent white*, sulphate of baryta. It is used in the manufacture of fine earthenware, and as a pigment

PER MEABLY, *a* In a permeable manner.

PER'MIAN, *n.* [L. *permeo*, to go through] A geological term applied to fossil fishes.

PERMIS SIVE, *a.* [add] *Permissive waste*, in *law*, the neglect of necessary repairs.

PERMIT TER, *n.* He who permits. *Permittee*, for the person permitted, is rare.

PERN, *n. Pernis apivora*, the honey-buzzard, one of the most elegant of the British birds of prey, or rather of such migratory species as become occasional visitants here It feeds on bees, wasps, &c, and, unlike most of the hawks, has the face closely covered with feathers.

PER'NA, *n* A genus of conchiferous molluscs. The genus is chiefly distinguished by the straightness, number, and regularity of the grooves in the hinge, and the sinus for the passage of the byssus The species are mostly from India, the Cape Verde Islands, &c.

PERNAS O,† *n* Parnassus [*Chaucer.*]

PERNI CION,† *n* Destruction

PER'NIO, *n.* [L., from Gr. πτερνα, the heel] A chilblain, especially one on the heel.

PER'NIS, *n.* A genus of birds belonging to the hawk family. *P. apivora* is the honey-buzzard. [*See* PERN in this *Supp*] Only one species is British.

PER'NOR, *n.* [From Fr. *prendre*, to take. *See* MAINPERNOR.] In *law*, he who receives the profits of lands, &c.

PER ONATE, *a* [L. *pero*, a kind of shoe.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the stipes of fungaceous plants, which is thickly laid over with a woolly substance ending in a sort of meal.

PER'ONE, *n.* (per-o ne.) [Gr περονη, a brooch.] The fibula, or small bone of the leg, so called from its resemblance to the pin of a brooch.

PERONE'AL, *a.* [L. *peroneus.*] Pertaining to the fibula; as, *peroneal* muscles.

PER PA'RES, instead of PER PARES.

PERPENDIC'ULAR, *n.* In *gunnery*, a small instrument for finding the centre line of a piece of ordnance, in the operation of pointing it at an object.

PERPEN'SITY,† *n.* Consideration; a pondering.

PERPETU ITY, *n.* [add.] In *law*, duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or ceasing.

PERPLEX'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Embarassing; difficult; intricate.

PERQUIS'ITOR, *n.* A searcher.

PER QUOD. [L.] By which; whereby.

PER'RIE,† *n.* [Fr. *pierrerie.*] Jewels; precious stones. [*Chaucer.*]

PER'RIER,† *n.* [Fr.] An engine for throwing stones.

PER'ROQUET, *n.* Palæornis; a distinctive appellation for a group of birds belonging to the Psittacidæ, or parrot tribe, which are smaller than the com-



Ring tailed Perroquet, *Palaornis Alexandri*

mon parrots, but have longer tails. There are numerous species inhabiting Asia and Australia. The most interesting species is the ring-perroquet (*Palæornis Alexandri*); παλαιος, ancient, and ορνις, bird This species is believed to have been brought by Alexander the Great from the East, hence its generic and specific name.

PER RY,† *n.* [Sax. *perie*] A pear-tree or its fruit.

PER'RY,† *n. See* PIRRY.

PERSAUNT,† } *ppr.* [Fr. *perçant.*]
PER SANT,† } Piercing. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]

PER SE. [add.] By herself; by themselves; abstractedly; alone; of its own nature, that is, in virtue of its own entity; as, the sun gives light *per se.* A substance is said to be distilled *per se*, when it is distilled without the addition of any other matter.

PERSE,† *n.* Persia. [*Chaucer*]

PERSE,† *a.* [Fr.] Sky-coloured: bluish-gray. [*Chaucer*]

PER'SECUTIVE, instead of PERSECUTIVE, *a.*

PER SECUTRIX, *n.* A female who persecutes.

PERSE LEE,† *n* Parsley. [*Chaucer.*]

PERSEV'ER,† *v. i.* To persevere. [*Shak*, *Spenser.*]

PER'SIAN, *n.* A native of Persia.—In *arch*, a figure instead of a column for the support of an entablature. [*See* CARYATIDES.]

PER SIAN BERRY, *n.* A sort of berry used in dyeing yellow. It comes from Persia, and, like the French berry, is the fruit of a species of Rhamnus, or buckthorn, although it is uncertain which is the particular one which yields it

PER'SICOT, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, &c., with refined spirit.

PER'SICUS IGNIS, *n.* [L.] Persian fire; a species of carbuncle which is attended with pustules and vesications.

PER'SISM, *n.* A Persian idiom.

PERSIST'ENCE, *n.* [add] In *nat. philosophy*, the continuance of an effect

after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed; as, the *persistence* of the impression of light on the eye after the luminous object is withdrawn; the *persistence* of the motion of an object after the moving force is withdrawn.

PERSIST'ENT FEVER, *n.* A regular intermittent, the paroxysms of which return at constant and stated times.

PERSIST'INGLY, *adv.* Perseveringly; steadily.

PER'SON, *n.* [add.] *Formerly*, the parson or minister of a parish.

PER'SONAL, *a.* [add.] Applying to the character and conduct of individuals in a disparaging manner; as, *personal* reflections or remarks.—Denoting the person; having the modifications of the three grammatical persons; as, a *personal* pronoun, a *personal* verb.—*Personal chattels*, goods or movables. *Personal tithes*, those that are paid out of such profits as come by the labour of a man's person; as by buying and selling, gains of merchandise, handicrafts, &c.

PER'SONAL, *n.* [add.] In *law*, any movable thing, either living or dead.

PER'SONALISM, *n.* Quality of being personal.

PERSONAL'ITY, *n.* [add.] An application of remarks to the conduct and character of individuals by way of disparagement. Avoid *personalities*.—In *law*, personal estate. [*See* PERSONALTY, the more correct term.]—*Personality of laws*, a term applied to all those laws which concern the condition, state, and capacity of persons, as the *reality of laws* is applied to all those laws which concern property or things.—In *law*, an action is said to be *in the personality* or *personalty*, when it is brought against the right person, or the person against whom, in law, it lies.

PER'SONALIZE, *v. t.* To make personal.

PER'SONALTY, *n.* [add.] *Action in personalty*. [*See* PERSONALITY in this *Supp.*]

PERSONA'TION, *n.* [add.] *False personation*, in *law*, the offence of personating another for the purpose of fraud. This offence was formerly a misdemeanour at common-law, but it is now rendered penal.

PER'SONE,† *n.* [*See* PERSON.] A man; generally a man of dignity; a parson or rector of a church. [*Chaucer.*]

PERSONE'ITY, *n.* Personality. [*Rare.*]

PER'SONER,† *n.* A person. [*Chaucer.*]

PERSPEC'TIVE, *n.* [add.] A picture so drawn as to represent nothing distinctly unless it be obliquely viewed. [*Shak.*]

PERSPEC'TOGRAPH, *n.* [add.] An instrument for obtaining or transferring to a picture the points and outlines of original objects. Various instruments are called by this name.

PERSPICA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* In a perspicacious manner.

PERSPICAC'ITY, *n.* [add.] Penetration; sagacity.

PERSPICU'ITY, *n.* [add.] Perspicacity. [*Gay.*]

PERSPI'RATIVE, instead of PER-SPIRATIVE, *a.*

PERSPI'RATORY, instead of PER'-SPIRATORY, *a.* [add.] *Perspiratory ducts*, spiral tubes which commence apparently in the *corium*, or true skin, proceed upwards between the papillæ, and terminate by open pores upon the surface of the cuticle.

PER'SUE,† *n.* Pursuit. [*Spenser.*]

PERT,† *v. i.* To behave with pertness; to be saucy.

PERT,† *a.* [Corruption of *Apert.*] [L. *apertus.*] Open. [*Spenser.*]

PERTH'ITE, *n.* A variety of felspar.

PERTUR'BANCE, *n.* Perturbation; disturbance. [*Seldom us.*]

PER'TURBATOR, instead of PER-TURBA'TOR.

PER'TURBATRIX, *n.* In *law*, a woman who breaks the peace.

PERTURBE',† *v. t.* *See* PERTURB. [*Chaucer.*]

PERTURB'ING,† *n.* A disturbance. [*Chaucer.*]

PER'ULE, *n.* [L. *perula*, a little bag.] In *bot.*, the cover of a seed.

PERVERT', *v. t.* [add.] To avert. [*Shak.*]

PERVINKE',† *n.* The plant periwinkle. [*Chaucer.*]

PER'Y,† *n.* [Sax. *perie.*] A pear-tree or its fruit. [*Chaucer.*]

PES, *n.* [L.] A foot.—In *anat.*, a term applied to parts resembling a foot; as, *pes anserinus*, the goose's foot, the name of a plexus of nerves formed by the facial nerves on the side of the face, and somewhat resembling the spreading foot of a palmiped.

PE'SA,† *n.* [Fr. *peser*, to weigh.] A wey or weigh.

PE'SAGE,† *n.* A custom or duty paid for weighing merchandise and other goods.

PE'SANE, *n.* In *anc. armour*, a gorget of mail or plate attached to the helmet.

PĒSE,† *n.* Peace. [*Chaucer.*]

PĒS'EN,† *n. plur.* [Sax. *peasen.*] Peas. [*Chaucer.*]

PĒS'IBLE,† *a.* Peaceable. [*Chaucer.*]

PESK'ILY, *adv.* Very; extremely; confoundedly. [*American vulgarism.*]

PESK'Y, *a.* Great, exceeding. [*American vulgarism.*]

PES'SOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. πεσσος, a pebble, and μαντεια, divination.] Divination by means of pebbles.

PESTIF'EROUSLY, *adv.* Pestilentially; noxiously.

PESTILEN'TIALLY, *adv.* By means of pestilence; contagiously; mischievously.

PETALOC'ERA, *n.* [Gr. πεταλον, from πεταω, to expand, and κερας, a horn.] A tribe of coleopterous insects, comprising those which have antennæ terminated by a foliated mass, as the cockchafer, stag-beetle, rose beetle, &c. The term *Lamellicornia*, or *Lamellicornes*, which is of the same signification, is more generally used.

PETARDIER', *n.* One who manages a petard.

PET'ASUS, *n.* [add.] A broad-brimmed hat.

PET'EREL, *n.* *See* PETREL.

PE'TER-FUNK, *n.* In the *United States*, a person who is employed to attend petty auctions, and bid on articles put up for sale, in order to raise their price. Such a person is in Scotland called a *white-bonnet* or *puffer*.

PETIVE'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Petiveriaceæ. The species are West Indian herbs, and in pastures are troublesome weeds, giving an unpleasant flavour to the milk of cows which feed upon them. *P. alliacea*, guinea hen weed, has a strong smell of garlic, and its juices are excessively acrid.

PETIVERIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of West Indian or tropical American plants. Little is known of their qualities.

PE'TRINE, *a.* Relating to St. Peter.

PET'RO. [Gr. πετρα, a rock.] In *anat.*, a term relating to the *os petrosum*, or petrous portion of the temporal bone; as, *petro*-occipital, *petro*-sphenoidal, &c.

PETROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. πετρος, and λογος, treatise.] A treatise concerning rocks.

PET'TLE, *v. t.* To indulge; to treat as a pet. [*Scotch.*]

PET'TYCHAPS, *n.* There are three or four small species of warblers, of the genus Sylvia, so called; such as the *S. trochilus* and the *S. sibilatrix*. The latter, from its note, sometimes resembling the creak of a grasshopper, is often also called the *grasshopper-warbler*.

PET'TY-CONSTABLES, *n.* Inferior officers in every town and parish, subordinate to the high-constable of the hundred. [*See* CONSTABLE.]

PET'TY-SESSION, *n.* *See* SESSION.

PEUTINGE'RIAN MAP or **TABLE**, *n.* A map of the roads of the ancient Roman world, written on parchment, and found in a library at Speyer in the 15th century. It was so named from Conrad Peutinger, a native of Augsburg, who was the first to make it generally known. It is supposed to have been constructed about A.D. 226.

PEW'IT, *n.* *See* PEEWIT.

PEW'IT-GULL, *n.* The sea-crow, or mire-crow.

PEW'TER, *a.* Relating to, or made of pewter.

PEY'ER'S GLANDS, *n.* In *anat.*, the clustered glands of the intestines, first discovered by Peyer.

PEYT'REL,† / **PET'REL**,† / **PETT'REL**,† *n.* [*See* POITREL.] The breastplate of a horse. [*Chaucer.*]

PFEN'NING, *n.* (fen'ning.) A small German copper coin of the value of about one-twelfth of a farthing.

PHALACROCO'RAX, *n.* The cormorant, a genus of palmipede birds. [*See* CORMORANT.]

PHALAN'GEAL, instead of PHAL-AN'GIAL, *a.*

PHALAN'GEAN, *a.* Relating to a phalanx; noting certain bones in the fingers and toes.

PHALAN'GER, instead of PHAL'AN-GER. In the article, for "Phalaristia," read Phalangista.

PHALAN'GES, *n.* In *bot.*, bundles of stamens; a collection of several stamens joined more or less by their filaments.

PHALAN'GIDÆ, *n.* A family of arachnidæ, called *harvest-men*, or *shepherd-spiders*. The majority of them live upon the ground, upon plants, or at the roots of trees, and are very active. Their head, thorax, and body are seemingly all in one piece.

PHAL'ANSTERY, *n.* A name given to the grand edifice which is to be the common dwelling of all the inhabitants or members of an association, according to the theory and projection of Charles Fourier. [*See* PHALANSTERIANISM.]

PHANEROGA'MIAN, *a.* Same as PHANEROGAMIC.

PHANTASMAGOR'IC, *a.* Same as PHANTASMAGORIAL.

PHANTAS'MAGORY, *n.* Same as PHANTASMAGORIA.

PHANTAS'MASCOPE, *n.* Same as PHANTASCOPE.

PHANTAS'TES,† *n.* [*See* PHANTASM.] The imagination. [*Spenser.*]

PHA'RAOH'S CHICKEN, *n.* The Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), a species abundant in Africa, and which has occurred at least once in the British Islands.

PHA'RAOH'S RAT, *n.* The ichneumon is sometimes so called.

PHARBI'TIS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Convolvulaceæ. The seeds of *P. nil* are sold in the apothecaries' shops of Calcutta under the name of *kala-dana*, and are said to act as a purgative and an effectual speedy cathartic.

PHAR'MACO-DYNAM'ICS, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακον, medicine, and δυναμις, power.] That branch of the *Materia Medica* which treats of the power or effects of medicine.

PHAR'MACO-GNO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακον, and γιγνωσκω to know.] That branch of the *Materia Medica* which treats of the natural and chemical history of unprepared medicines, or simples. It is also termed *pharmacography*.

PHARMACOG'RAPHY, *n.* *See* PHARMACO-GNOSIS in this *Supp.*

PHARMACOLO'GIA, *n.* Same as PHARMACOLOGY.

PHARMACOM'ATHY, *n.* Same as PHARMACO-GNOSIS.

PHAR'MACON, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακον.] A poison; a medicine or drug.

PHARMACOSIDE'RITE, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακον and σιδηρος, iron.] Arseniate of iron; called also *cube-ore*.

PHARYN'GEAL, instead of PHA-RYNGE'AL, *a.*

PHARYN'GO-STAPHYLI'NUS, *n.* [Gr. φαρυγξ and σταφυλη, a bunch of grapes.] The second or middle portion of the palato-pharyngeus.

PHARYNGOT'OMUS, *n.* [*See* PHARYNGOTOMY.] An instrument for scarifying the tonsils, and opening abscesses about the fauces.

PHASCOLARC'TOS, *n.* A marsupial animal, closely allied to the phalangers. It is common in New South Wales,



Phascolarctos fuscus

where it is called by the natives *koala*, by the colonists "the monkey." Its generic name is derived from its having some resemblance to a bear (φασκωλον, a pouch, and αρκτος, a bear).

PHAS'COLOME, } *n.* [Gr. φασκωλον, a **PHASCOL'OMYS,** } pouch, and μυς, a mouse.] A marsupial animal, the wombat,—*which see*.

PHASCOLOTHE'RIUM, *n.* A genus of marsupials, remains of which have been found at Stonesfield: the jaws only have been found. It is the *Didelphis Bucklandi* of Cuvier, who pointed out that it was the oldest remains of a mammiferous quadruped. The thylacinus, or hyena of Van Diemen's Land, is the quadruped most nearly resembling it.

PHASIANEL'LA, *n.* The pheasant-snail, a genus of mollusca, found in South America, India, New Holland, the Mediterranean, &c. The shell is spiral and obovate, the outside polished and richly coloured, and the operculum shelly. This genus belongs to the family Turbinidæ, and contains at least twenty-five recent species, the largest of which are from Australia.

PHAT'UK, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a jail or prison.

PHEAS'ANT-CUCKOO, *n.* Centropus, a genus of scansorial birds belonging to the cuckoo family. The claw of one of the hind-toes is very long; hence its scientific name (κεντρον, a spur, and πους, a foot).

PHEAS'ANT SHELL. *See* PHASIANELLA in this *Supp.*

PHEESE, *v. t.* [add.] To beat. [*Shak.*]

PHEE'SY, *a.* Fretful; querulous; irritable. [*Provincial.*]

PHENOM'ENALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a phenomenon. [*Rar. us.*]

PHILAN'DERING, *n.* [Gr. φιλανδρος.] Flirtation, or a making love.

PHILANTHROP'ICALLY, *adv.* With philanthropy; benevolently.

PHILANTHROP'INIST, *n.* An advocate for philanthropinism.

PHIL'ISTINE, *n.* [add.] A term applied by German students to those who are not members of the university.

PHILL'-HORSE, *n.* A horse in the shafts; a corruption of *thill-horse*. [*Shak.*]

PHILOG'YNY, *n.* [Gr. φιλος, and γυνη, a woman.] Uxoriousness; fondness for women.

Because the Turks so much admire *philogyny*. *Byron.*

PHILOPROGEN'ITIVENESS, *n.* [Gr. φιλος, fond, προ, for, and γενναω to beget.] Among *phrenologists*, the love of offspring; the instinctive love of young in general. Its organ is situated above the upper part of the cerebellum.

PHILOSOPH'ICALNESS, *n.* Quality of being philosophical. [*Lit. us.*]

PHIL'OTAXY, } *n.* [Gr.] In *bot.*, the **PHYLLOTAX'IS,** } manner in which leaves are distributed over a stem.

PHILOTECH'NIC, *a.* Having an attachment to the arts.

PHILOTECH'NICAL, *a.* Same as PHILOTECHNIC.

PHIMO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. φιμος, a muzzle.] A disease of the prepuce, in which it cannot be drawn back, so as to uncover the glans-penis.

PHIS'IKE,† *n.* [*See* PHYSIC.] Physic; medicine. [*Chaucer.*]

PHI'TON,† *n.* The serpent python. [*Chaucer.*]

PHITONESSE,† *n.* A pythoness; a witch. [*Chaucer.*]

PHLEBI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. φλεψ, a vein.] Inflammation of the veins.

PHLEBOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. φλεψ, a vein, and γραφω to describe.] A description of the veins.

PHLEBOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. φλεψ, a vein, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise on the veins.

PHLEGMA'SIA, *n.* [add.] *Phlegmasia dolens*, literally, a painful inflammation; puerperal tumid leg; an affection depending on inflammation of the iliac and femoral veins.

PHLEGMORRHA'GIA, *n.* [Gr. φλεγμα, and ρηγνυμι, to burst forth.] An increased discharge of mucus from the nostrils.

PHLŒ'A, *n.* A curious genus of hemipterous insects, of considerable size, which are flat, and look like a piece of roughish bark; whence their name (φλοιος, bark).

PHLŒ'UM, *n.* [Gr. φλοιος, bark.] In *bot.*, the cellular portion of bark, lying immediately under the epidermis. Thus, cork is the phlœum of the *Quercus suber*. It is also termed *epiphlœum*.

PHLOGIS'TICATED AIR, *n.* The name given by the old chemists to nitrogen.

PHLOGO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. φλογοω, to inflame.] An inflammation; a flushing.

PHLORET'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on phloridzine.

PHLOR'IDZINE, instead of PHLO-RID'ZINE, *n.* [add.] [Gr. φλοιος, bark.]

PHLOX, *n.* A North American genus of plants, nat. order Polemoniaceæ. The species are elegant plants, with red, purple, or white flowers. The trailing kinds are admirably adapted for growing on rock-work.

PHLYCTÆ'NA, *n.* [Gr. φλυκταινα, a vesicle.] A vesicle containing ichorous fluid.

PHOCEN'IC ACID, *n.* *See* PHOCENIN.

PHO'CIDÆ, *n.* A family of cetaceans, of which the seal (Phoca) is the type.

PHŒ'NICINE, *n.* [Gr. φοινιξ purple.] Indigo purple. [*See* PHENICINE.]

PHŒN'ICOPTER, } *n.* [Gr. φοινικοπ-**PHŒNICOP'TERUS,** } τερος.] The flamingo, a genus of grallatorial birds, or rather of palmipede birds of the grallatorial type. Its curious lamellated beak and internal structure associate it with the web-footed birds. [*See* FLAMINGO.]

PHOLA'DEANS, } *n.* A family of la-**PHOLA'DEÆ,** } mellibranchiate bivalves, of which the genus Pholas is the type. [*See* PHOLAS.]

PHONET'ICAL, *a.* Same as PHONETIC.

PHONET'ICALLY, *adv.* In a phonetic manner; in a manner expressive of sounds or letters.

PHONET'ICS, *n.* The doctrine of sounds; the representation of sounds; the science which treats of the sounds of the human voice.

PHO'NOGRAPH, *n.* A type or character for expressing a sound; a character used in phonography.

PHONOG'RAPHER, *n.* One versed in phonography.

PHONOGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* According to phonography.

PHONOLOG'IC, *a.* Same as PHONOLOGICAL.

PHONOL'OGIST. Misplaced: *see* after PHONOLOGY.

PHO'NOTYPE, *n.* A type or character used in phonotypic printing.

PHONOTYP'ICAL, *a.* Same as PHONOTYPIC.

PHORAN'THIUM, *n.* [Gr. φερω to bear, and ανθος a flower.] In *bot.*, a term sometimes applied to the receptacle of composite plants. Also called *thalamus* and *clinanthium*.

PHOR'MINX, *n.* [Gr. φορμιγξ.] An ancient Grecian lute or lyre.

PHORONO'MIA, *n.* Same as PHORONOMICS.

PHORON'OMY, *n.* Same as PHORONOMICS.

PHO'RUS, *n.* [Gr. φορεω to bear.] A genus of turbinated, gasteropodous

Carrier-shells, *Phorus agglutinans*.

molluscs, inhabiting the Javan and China seas. *P. agglutinans* is remark-

able for the singular habit of accumulating, during its formation, different substances, as stones, corals, small shells, &c., which adhere to its shell. From this circumstance it has received the name of the *carrier-shell.* The specimens with shells adhering to them are called by collectors *conchologists;* while those with stones are named *mineralogists.*

PHOSPHAT'IC, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a phosphate; containing a phosphate.—*Phosphatic diathesis,* a morbid state of the constitution, characterized by the formation of the phosphates of magnesia, ammonia, and lime.

PHOSPHOR'IC, instead of PHOS'PHORIC, *a.*

PHOSPHOR'ICAL, *a.* Same as PHOSPHORIC.

PHOS'PHORUS, *n.* [add.] *Bolognian phosphorus,* calcined native sulphate of barytes, one of the most powerful of the solar phosphoric substances. When heated with charcoal, and exposed to the sun's rays, it emits light in the dark for some hours.—*Phosphorus-bottle,* a contrivance for obtaining instantaneous light. It is made by stirring a piece of phosphorus about in a dry bottle with a hot wire, by which means the phosphorus is made to undergo a partial combustion, and to form a highly combustible coat over the interior. If a common sulphur match be then rubbed against the inside of the bottle, and drawn out into the air, it immediately inflames.

PHOSPHYTT'RITE, *n.* Phosphate of yttria, a very rare mineral substance.

PHOTOGRAPHOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. φως, light, γραφω, to describe, and μετρον, measure.] In *photography,* an instrument for determining the sensibility of each tablet employed in the photographic process, relatively to the amount of radiation, luminous and chemical.

PHOTOG'RAPHY, *n.* [add.] Since the discovery of M. Daguerre, the science of photography has been greatly extended. It has been found that paper prepared in a certain way can be substituted for metallic plates. [*See* CALOTYPE.] It has also been found that all substances, from the Daguerreotype silver plate to all the salts of the metals, and even to the metals themselves, or plates of glass and pieces of stone and of wood, are capable of receiving light-impressed pictures. To the different photographic processes the names *Daguerreotype, calotype, Talbotype, chromatype, chrysotype, cyanotype, ferrotype,* &c., have been given.

PHRAG'MOCONE, *n.* [Gr. φραγμα, a partition, and κωνος, a cone.] The chambered cone of the shell of the belemnite.

PHRĀISE, *v. i.* To use coaxing or wheedling language. [*Scotch.*]

PHRĀIS'ING, *ppr.* Cajoling; coaxing; palavering; making long or fine speeches. [*Scotch.*]

PHRENOL'OGER, *n.* A phrenologist.

PHRE'NO-MAG'NETISM, *n.* The power of exciting the organs of the brain through magnetic influence.

PHREN'SY, *v. t.* To make frantic; to infuriate. [*Byron.*]

PHTHIRI'ASIS, *n.* (tir-i'-a-sis.) [Gr. φθειρ, a louse.] The lousy disease (*morbus pediculosus*).

PHTHIS'ICKY, *a.* (tiz'-e-ke.) Having the phthisic, or phthisis; phthisical.

PHTHO'E, *n.* (to'-e.) [Gr. φθιω, to corrupt.] Ulceration of the lungs.

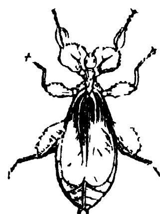
PHYCOMA'TER, *n.* [Gr. φυκος, seaweed, and ματηρ, mother.] The gelatine in which the sporules of algaceous plants first vegetate.

PHYLLID'EA, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον, a leaf, and ειδος, resemblance.] A genus of sea-slugs, the type of the family Phyllididæ or Phyllidians.

PHYLLID'IANS, } *n.* A family of gas-
PHYLLID'IDÆ, } teropodous molluscs, generally found adhering to rocks, buildings washed by the sea, and other marine objects. They are characterized by the position of the branchiæ in a circle round the body, between the foot and the mantle.

PHYL'LIS, *v. t.* [From *Phyllis,* a name common in amatory poems.] To celebrate or flatter in amatory verses. [*Garth.*]

PHYL'LIUM, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον, a leaf.] A genus of orthopterous insects belonging to the family Phasmidæ, and popularly known by the name of *walking-leaves:* some of them have wing-covers so closely resembling the leaves of plants, that they are easily mistaken for the vegetable productions around them. The eggs too have a curious resemblance to the seeds of plants. They are for the most part natives of the East Indies, Australia, and South America. The males have long antennæ and wings, and can fly; the females have short antennæ, and are incapable of flight.



Phyllium siccifolium, female, two thirds natural size.

PHYLLO'DOCE, *n.* (phyllo'-do-se.) A genus of plants, nat. order Ericaceæ. The species are small evergreen shrubs, natives of the north of Europe, Asia, and North America. *P. cærulea* is a native of Perthshire; it is better known as *Menziesia cærulea.*

PHYLLONYC'TERANS, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον, a leaf, and νυκτερις, a bat.] A primary division of the Cheiroptera, commonly termed the *foliated bats,* from the peculiar membranous foliations which in these animals, from their being traversed by minute nerves, seem to serve the purpose of antennæ in insects.

PHYLLOPH'AGA, *n.* A section of the lamellicorn coleopterous insects containing the chafers, and so called from these insects feeding on the leaves of trees.

PHYLLOPH'AGANS, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον, a leaf, and φαγω, to eat.] A tribe of marsupials, including the phalangers, petaurists, and koala.—In *entom.* [*See* PHYLLOPHAGA in this *Supp.*]

PHYLLOP'ODA, } *n.* [Gr. φυλλον, a
PHYLL'OPODS, } leaf, and πους, a foot.] An order of branchiopodous crustaceans, in which the body is elongated, and the extremities of a flattened form like that of a leaf, for the purpose of swimming, as in the Branchipus.

PHYLLOS'TOMA, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον, a leaf, and στομα, a mouth.] A genus of bats belonging to the family Phyllostomidæ.

PHYLLOSTOM'IDÆ, *n.* A family of insectivorous Cheiroptera, which have a simple and fleshy leaf-like appendage to the nose, and a forefinger of two joints. To this family the vampyre belongs, and other blood-sucking species.



Head of Vampyre bat, *Vampyrus spectrum.*

PHY'MA, *n.* [Gr. φυμα, from φυω, to produce.] An imperfectly suppurating tumour, forming an abscess.

PHY'SA, *n.* [Gr. φυσα, a bladder.] A genus of fresh-water molluscs, frequently found on the under surface of the leaves of aquatic plants.

PHYSA'LIA, *n.* [Gr. φυσαλις, a bubble or bladder.] A genus of acalephans, remarkable for its size, the brilliancy of its hues, and the severe burning pain produced by its contact. The *P. atlantica* is known by the name of the *Portuguese man-of-war.* These acalephæ are characterized by the presence of one or more large air-sacs, by which great buoyancy is given to them. [*See cut in Dict.* PHYSALIS.]

PHYS'ICAL, *a.* [add.] Pertaining to the material part or structure of an organized being, particularly man; as, *physical* strength.—*Physical definition,* in *logic,* a definition which lays down the real parts of the essence which are actually separable, while the *logical definition* lays down the ideal parts of it which cannot be separated, except in the mind. Thus, a plant would be defined *physically* by enumerating the leaves, stalks, roots, &c., of which it is composed; *logically,* it would be defined an organized being destitute of sensation.

PHYSI'CIAN, *n.* [add.] Physicians form the first class of medical practitioners in rank and legal pre-eminence. The law permits them both to prescribe and compound their medicines, and to perform operations in surgery, as well as to superintend them. But the practice of the physician is universally understood to be properly confined to the prescribing of medicines, which are to be compounded by the apothecaries, and in so far superintending the proceedings of the surgeon, as to aid his operations by prescribing what is necessary to the general health of the patient, and for the purpose of counteracting any internal disease. [*See* SURGEON, SURGERY.]

PHYS'ICIST, *n.* One learned in physical science.

Arago and Faraday, these great *physicists.* — *Cosmos.*

PHYS'ICS, *n.* [add.] This term is now commonly employed to designate those branches of science which are intermediate to and connect chemistry and mechanics, as heat, light, electricity.

PHYSIOG'ONY, *n.* [Gr. φυσις, nature, and γονη, generation.] The production or generation of nature.

PHYSIOL'OGY, *n.* [add.] In *bot.,* that part of botany which treats of the functions of plants.

PHYS'OGRADE, *n.* One of a tribe of acalephæ. [*See* PHYSOGRADES.]

PHYSOME'TRA, *n.* [Gr. φυσαω, to in-

flato, and μητρα, the uterus.] Inflation of the uterus; a windy swelling of the womb.

PHYTEL'EPHAS, *n*. A genus of plants inhabiting tropical America; nat. order Cyclanthaceæ. *P. macrocarpus*, or the Tagua plant, resembles the palms in its fronds, which equal those of the cocoa-nut in dimensions, and also in the remarkable structure and weight of its fruit. [*See Vegetable Ivory* under VEGETABLE.]

PHYTIPH'AGANS, } *n*. [Gr. φυτον, a **PHYTIPH'AGA**, } plant, and φαγω, to eat.] A tribe of cetaceous mammals, synonymous with the Herbivora. —Also, a section of hymenopterous insects belonging to the family Tenthredinidæ, or saw-flies.

PHYT'O-CHEM'ISTRY, *n*. Vegetable chemistry.

PHYT'OLITHOL'OGIST, *n*. One who is skilled in, or who writes on fossil plants.

PHYT'OLITHOL'OGY, *n*. [Gr. φυτον, a plant, λιθος, a stone, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise on fossil plants.

PHYTOLOG'ICAL, *a*. [*See* PHYTOLOGY.] Relating to phytology, or to plants; botanical.

PHYTON'OMY, *n*. [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and νομος, a law.] The science of the origin and growth of plants.

PHYT'OPATHOL'OGIST, *n*. One skilled in the pathology or diseases of plants.

PHYT'OPATHOL'OGY, *n*. [Gr. φυτον, a plant, παθος, disease, and λογος, treatise.] A treatise on the diseases of plants.

PHYTOZOA'RIA, *n*. [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and ζωον, an animal.] A term applied by Ehrenberg to those minute aquatic animals, more commonly termed *infusoria* and *microzoaria*.

PHYTOZO'ON, *n*. [*See* PHYTOZOA.] A zoophyte.

PIAC'ABA, } *n*. [Port.] The name un-**PIAS'AVA**, } der which a fibrous produce of the palm-tree, *Attalea funifera*, is imported from Brazil into this country. The fibres are derived from the



Piasava Palm, *Attalea funifera*.
1, Base of leaf-stalks enlarged. 2, Coquilla nut.

dilated base of the leaf-stalks, and are extensively employed in the manufacture of brooms and brushes for street sweeping. The fruit of this tree, which belongs to the cocoa-nut group, is imported under the name of *coquilla-nuts*.

PIA'NO, *n*. A piano-forte.

PIAZ'ZA, instead of **PI'AZZA**, *n*.

PI'CA, *n*. [add.] *Pica marina*, for "grallatory," read grallatorial. [*See* OYSTER-CATCHER in this *Supp*.]

PICADOR', *n*. [Sp.] A riding-master; a breaker of horses; the horseman in a bull-fight.

PIC'AYUNE, *n*. [add.] The name for the Spanish half-real in Florida, Louisiana, &c. It is equal to one-sixteenth of a dollar.—In *New York*, a colloquial or familiar term for a sixpenny.

PIC'CAGE, for **PIC'CAGE**.

PICE, *n*. *sing*. and *plur*. Small East Indian coin, value about ½*d*. each.

PI'CIDÆ, *n*. [From *Picus*, one of the genera.] The woodpeckers, a family of scansorial or climbing birds, characterized by their long, straight, angular beak, the end of which is compressed into a wedge adapted to perforate the bark of trees. [*See* PICUS.]

PICK, *v. t.* [add.] To pitch; as, to *pick* a lance. [*Shak.*]—*To pick in*, in *painting*, to restore any unevenness in a picture by using a small pencil.

PICK, *n*. A pickaxe; also, pitch. [*Scotch*.]

PICK'ANINNY, *n*. In the *southern states of America*, a negro or mulatto infant.

PICK'ERIDGE, *n*. A tumour on the back of cattle; wornil.

PICK'ET, *v. t.* [add.] To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

PICK'LE, *n*. [add.] *To have a rod in pickle for any one*, is to have a beating or flogging in reserve for him. [*Colloquial*.]

PICK'LE, *v. i.* To pick.—*To pickle in one's ain pock neuk*, to depend on one's own exertions. [*Scotch*.]

PICK'LE, *n*. A grain of corn; any minute particle; a small quantity of anything; a few. [*Scotch*.]

PICK'-MAW, *n*. A small sea-gull, the *Larus ridibundus*. [*Scotch*.]

PICK'-MIRK, *a*. Dark as pitch. [*Scotch*.]

PIC'NIC, *n*. [add.] This term is now applied to refreshments which a pleasure party carry along with them on an excursion to the country, and also to the party itself.

PI'CRA, *n*. [*See* HIERA-PICRA.] The popular name of the *powder of aloes with canella*, which is composed of aloes, 1 lb., canella, 3 oz. It is employed as a cathartic.

PICRÆ'NA, *n*. A genus of plants. The same as PICRASMA.

PICRAS'MA, *n*. A genus of plants, nat. order Simarubaceæ. *P. excelsa*, lofty bitter-wood, or Jamaica quassia, is a narcotic poison, bitter, stomachic, tonic, antiseptic. The intensely bitter timber of this tree furnishes the quassia of the shops.

PIC'RINE, *n*. A bitter substance obtained from *Digitalis purpurea*, and said to be identical with *digitaline*.

PICTAR'NIE, *n*. The great tern, or sea swallow (*Sterna hirundo*). [*Scotch*.]

PICTO'RIALLY, *adv*. With pictures or engravings.

PICTOR'IC, } *a*. Relating to the **PICTOR'ICAL**, } art of painting; represented by pictures. [*Rare*.]

PICTS' WALL, *n*. Adrian's wall, an ancient wall, begun by the Emperor Adrian, A.D. 123, on the northern boundary of England, extending from Carlisle to Newcastle. It was erected to prevent the incursions of the Scots and Picts.

PIC'TURABLE, *a*. That may be pictured or painted.

PIC'TURAL, *a*. Relating to, or represented by pictures.

PIC'TURE, *n*. [add.] Person. [*Shak.*]

PIC'TURE-FRAME, *n*. A frame, more or less ornamented, which surrounds a picture and sets it off to advantage.

PIC'TURE-GALLERY, *n*. A gallery or large apartment in which pictures are hung up for exhibition.

PICTURESQUE', *a*. (pickturesk'.) [add.] Abounding with gay and striking imagery; as, *picturesque* language. [*Blair*.]

PICTURESQUE'LY, *adv*. In a picturesque manner.

PIC'TURIZE, *v. t.* To adorn or represent by pictures. [*Rare*.]

PIE, *n*. [add.] A mound or pit for preserving potatoes, &c.; a compost-heap.—A prating gossip or tell-tale. [*Chaucer*.]

PIECE, *n*. [add.] In *com.*, a definite quantity of cloth according to its kind.

PIECE'-GOODS, *n*. Goods sold by the piece.

PIECE'NER, *n*. One who supplies the rolls of wool to the slubber in the woollen manufacture.

PIED'POUDRE, *n*. *See* PIEPOUDRE.

PIER, *n*. [add.] The square or other formed mass or post to which a gate is hung.

PI'ERIS, *n*. A genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects. *P. cratægi* is the black-veined white, or hawthorn butterfly. It is an extensive genus. Some of the Indian and Australian species are curiously coloured on the under side; the upper sides are generally white for the most part.

PIER'RIE,† *n*. [Fr.] Jewels; precious stones. [*Chaucer*.]

PIETIS'TICAL, *a*. Same as PIETISTIC.

PIEZOM'ETER, *n*. [add.] An instrument consisting essentially of a vertical tube inserted into a water-main, to show the pressure of the fluid at that point, by the height to which it ascends in the tube of the piezometer.

PIG, *n*. An earthen vessel; a pitcher; a can for a chimney top, a potsherd. [*Scotch*.]

PIGA'CIA, *n*. In *ancient costume*, pointed shoes, having the points made like a scorpion's tail.

Pigacia.

PIG'-EYED, *a*. Having small sunken eyes; having eyes like those of swine.

PIGGES'NIE,† } *n*. [Sax. *piga*, a little **PIGS'NIE**,† } girl.] A term of endearment for a little girl. [*Chaucer*.]

PIGMENT'AL, *a*. Pertaining to pigments.

PIG'MENT-CELLS, *n*. The small cells of which the black pigment of the choroid coat of the eye consists.

PIG'NUS, *n*. [L.] In *law*, a pledge or security for a debt or demand.

PIGS, } *n*. Crockery-ware. [*Scotch*.] **PIGGS**, }

PIG'-YOKE, *n*. Among *seamen*, the name for a quadrant.

PIKE, *n*. [add.] The common pike is the *Esox lucius*, found in almost all the fresh-waters of Europe. It is one of the most voracious and destructive fishes in existence, but is very palatable food.—*Sea-pike*, the *Esox belone*, called also *garfish*.

PIKE, *v. t.* To pick; to make bare; to pilfer; to cull; to select. [*Scotch*.]

PIKE,† } *v. t.* [*See* PICK, PITCH, PIKE, **PIK**,† } *n*.] To pitch; to pick, as a hawk does his feathers; to steal; to point the eye; to peep. [*Chaucer*.]

PIKE'-HEADED, *a*. Having a sharp-pointed head.

PIKE'REL,† *n*. A young pike. [*Chaucer*.]

PIKE'-STAFF, *n.* A long staff with a sharp pike in the lower end of it, carried in the hand as a support in frosty weather. [*Scotch*.]

PIL,† *v. t.* [*See* PILL.] To rob; to plunder; to take by extortion; as, he *pils* the poor. [*Spenser*.]

PI'LAGE,† *n.* [L. *pilus*.] The natural coat of hair on animals. [*Bacon*.]

PILCHE,† *n.* [*See* PILCH.] A garment of skins with the hair. [*Chaucer*.]

PIL'CHER, *n.* A scabbard. [*Shak*.]

PILE, *n.* [add.] *Galvanic* or *voltaic pile*, an apparatus for exhibiting the phenomena of galvanism. It consists of a pile or column of metallic plates of zinc and copper, and discs of wet card or moistened cloth, placed in succession to each other in the same regular order throughout the series. [*See* GALVANIC.] —*Dry pile*, a galvanic pile consisting of pairs of metallic plates separated by paper layers of farinaceous paste, mixed with common salt. It owes its efficacy to the moistness of the paper or paste, and hence the term *dry* is inappropriate. —*Secondary piles*, piles formed simply of discs of copper or homogeneous metallic plates, between which some moist conducting substance is interposed. These piles are incapable of developing electricity by their own action, but may be made to receive a charge. *Thermo-electric pile*, an apparatus for detecting slight changes of temperature. [*See* THERMO-MULTIPLIER in this *Supp*.]

PILEN'TUM, *n.* [L.] An easy kind of chariot used by the Roman ladies at games and religious processions.

PIL'ER,† *n.* [Fr. *pilier*.] A pillar; a column. [*Chaucer*.]

PIL'GRIM, *a.* Relating to pilgrims; travelling.

PILID'IUM, *n.* [From L. *pileus*.] The orbicular hemispherical shield of lichens, the outside of which changes to powder, as in Calycium.

Pilidium

PILING-IRON, *n.* An instrument for breaking off the awns of barley.

PIL'LARIST, *n.* A stylite.—*which see*.

PILLE,† *v. t.* *See* PILL. [*Chaucer*.]

PIL'LED,† **PIL'ED**,† *pp.* [Fr. *pelé*.] Bald. [*Chaucer*.]

PIL'LEZ, *n.* In *Cornwall*, the name given to a species of naked barley raised there.

PIL'LOURS,† *n. plur.* [Fr. *pilleurs*.] Plunderers. [*Chaucer*.]

PIL'NIEWINKS, *n.* *See* PINNYWINKLES in this *Supp*.

PI'LOT, *v. t.* [add. To guide one through dangers or difficulties.

PI'LOT'S FAIRWAY, *n* Any channel in which a pilot must be employed.

PI'LOT'S WATER, *n.* Any part of the sea, or of a river, where the assistance of a pilot is required.

PIL'ULA, *n. plur.* *Pilulæ*. [Dimin. of L. *pila*, a ball.] In *pharmacy*, a pill.

PILUM'NUS, *n.* A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, so called from the carapace being covered with hairs.

PIL'WE,† *n.* [Sax. *pyle*.] A pillow. [*Chaucer*.]

PIL'WE-BERE,† *n.* [*See* PILLOW-BIER.] The covering of a pillow. [*Chaucer*.]

PIMEL'ODUS, *n.* A genus of malacopterygious abdominal fishes, separated from the genus Silurus of Linn. The species are numerous, and are found



Pimelodus cyclopum.

chiefly in South America, the Nile, and some of the Eastern rivers. One species (*P. cyclopum*) is sometimes ejected in thousands from the crater, or the apertures on the sides of volcanoes.

PIM'PLY, *a.* Full of pimples; spotted.

PIMP'-TENURE, *n.* An ancient species of tenure, according to which a person held lands on condition of keeping one or more females for the use of the superior.

PIN, *n.* In *China*, a petition or address of foreigners to the emperor, or any of his deputies.

PIN'AFORE, *n.* A sort of garment or apron worn by children or labourers to protect their clothes; a child's apron.

PI'NANG, *n.* The betel-nut (*Areca catechu*).

PINCH, *n.* [add.] *On a pinch*, on an emergency. [*Colloq*.] Among *quarrymen*, &c., an iron lever used as a crowbar.

PINCHE,† *v. t.* *See* PINCH. [*Chaucer*.]

PINCH'ED, *pp.* Pressed hard; squeezed, griped; straitened.—In *Shak*., painted; also, petty; contemptible.

PINCH'ER, *n.* Among *quarrymen*, &c., a person using a *pinch*, in contradistinction to those otherwise engaged in moving a stone, &c.

PINCH'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Pressing; causing pain by constriction, as cold or hunger.

PINCH'ING, *n.* [add.] In general, the act of squeezing or pressing.

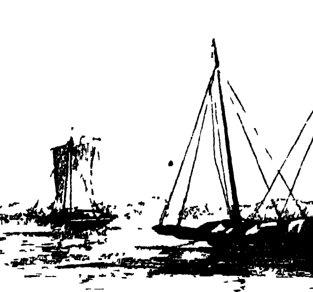
PINCH'INGLY, *adv.* In a pinching way.

PINCH'-SPOTTED, *a.* Discoloured from having been pinched, as the skin. [*Shak*.]

PIN'DARISM, *n.* An imitation of Pindar.

PIN'DARIST, *n* An imitator of Pindar.

PINDJ'AJAP, *n.* A boat of Sumatra, with one to three masts, carrying square sails, and having both the stem and stern much projected, resembling, in some parts of its form, the ancient galleys, and employed in bringing spices, cacao, and areca-nuts to the ports frequented by Europeans.



Pindjajap of Sumatra.

PINE,† *n.* [add.] *Done to pine*, put to death; starved to death. [*Spenser*.]

PINE, *v. t.* [add.] To torment. [*Chaucer*.]

PIN'ED,† *pp.* Tortured; pained. [*Chaucer*.]

PINE'-FINCH, *n.* Corythus, a genus of birds allied to the crossbills. They are so called from living in pine-forests, and feeding on the seeds of the cones.

PINE'-MARTEN, *n.* The *Mustela martes*, an inhabitant of the woody districts in the northern parts of America; it is also found about the region of Mount Caucasus, as well as in Sweden, Norway, &c. It is much valued for its fur. [*See* MARTEN.]

PIN'ERY, instead of **PINE'RY**.

PIN'-FOOTED, *a* Having the toes or foot bordered by a membrane.

PING'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering feeble, frequent, and somewhat peevish complaints; as, a *pinging* child. [*Scotch*.]

PING'LED, *pp* Pained; put to difficulty. [*Scotch*.]

PINK, *n* [add.] 7. A local name for the chaffinch.

PINK'-COLOURED, *a.* Having the colour of the pink.

PINK'-ROOT, *n.* The root of the Carolina pink or Indian pink (*Spigelia marilandica*), used in medicine as a vermifuge.

PIN'NA, *n* [L.] A feather; the fin of a fish.—*Pinna auriculæ*, the auricle of the ear.

PINNAT'IFID, instead of **PIN'NATIFID**, *a.*

PINNAT'IPED, instead of **PIN'NATIPED**, *a.*

PINNAT'IPED, *n.* A fin-footed bird; a bird which has the toes bordered by membranes.

PINNAT'ULATE, *a* [L. *pinnatulatus*, dimin. from *pinnatus*, pinnate.] In *bot*., applied to the leaflet of a pinnate leaf, when it is again subdivided.

PIN'NER,† *n.* A pinafore; a female head-dress, having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks, worn during early part of the 18th century.



Pinner

PIN'NIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a fin.

PIN'NIPEDS, **PINNIP'EDES**, *n* [L. *pinna*, a wing or fin, and *pes*, a foot.] A section of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, characterized by having the hind pair of feet, if not more, terminated by a flattened joint fitted for swimming. The genus Portunus, of which there are several British species, is an example of this section.

PIN'NOCK, *n.* [add.] A tunnel under a road to carry off the water; a culvert. [*Local*.]

PINNULA'RIA, *n.* In *bot*., a genus of Diatomaceæ, separated from Navicula. The valves of the frustules are pinnated with distinct ribs, which are not resolvable into dots.

PIN'NYWINKLES, **PIN'NIEWINKLES**, *n.* An instrument of torture formerly used. It consisted of a board with holes, into which the fingers were thrust, and pressed upon with pegs. [*Scotch*.]

PINT, *n.* A liquid measure of two English quarts. [*Scotch.*]

PIN'TA, *n.* Blue-stain, a disease which prevails in Mexico. It is a species of dandruff.

PIN'-TAIL DUCK, } *n.* The *Anas acuta* **PIN'-TAIL,** } of Linn., a water-fowl with a long wedge-shaped acute tail. It is found in Europe, Asia, and North America, and is esteemed excellent food. It is the type of the genus Dafila.

PIN'TLE, *n.* [add.] Among *mill-wrights*, a pin passing through an axle to hold on a wheel.

PI'NUS, *n.* [add.] *Pinus pinea*, the stone-pine, which grows in the south of Europe. *P. pumilio*, the Mugho pine, which grows in the Alps of Europe, and yields Hungarian balsam. *P. pinaster*, the cluster-pine, which grows in the south of Europe, and yields Bordeaux turpentine.

PIN'-WHEEL, *n.* In *mech.*, a kind of wheel (now very little used), in which pins inserted into a circular disc, perpendicular to its plane, serve the purpose of teeth, and gearing with another similar wheel, change the direction of the motion through an angle of ninety degrees. Such wheels are now almost entirely replaced by bevil-wheels, except in German clocks, &c.

PI'NY, *a.* [add.] Consisting of pine-wood.

Pelion crowned with *piny* boughs *Pope*

PIONEER', *v. i.* To act as pioneer; to clear the way.

PI'ONIED, *a.* Abounding in pionies or peonies. [*Shak.*]

PI'OTED, } *a.* Piebald. [*Scotch.*] **PY'OTED,** }

PIPE, *n.* [add.] In *war-vessels*, the boatswain's whistle, used to call or *pipe* the men to their different duties.

PIPE, *v. t.* [add.] In *marine lan.*, to call by means of a pipe or whistle.

PIPE'-FISH, *n.* [add.] The great pipe-fish is the *Syngnathus acus*, one of the most common species found on our coasts. The little pipe-fish is the *S. ophidion*, about five or six inches long, and very slender. The foliated pipe-fish is the *S. foliatus*, characterized by certain large leaf shaped appendages, with which the back, tail, and abdomen are furnished. It is a native of the Indian seas.

PIPE'-MOUTH, *n.* Fistularia, a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, so called from the front of the head forming an elongated pipe-like tube.

PIP'ER, *n.* A species of acanthopterygious fish found on our coast. It is the *Trigla lyra* of naturalists.

PIP'ERIDGE, *n.* [add.] A name given to the tupelo or black gum, a tree with very tough wood, belonging to the genus Nyssa.

PIPE'STAPLE, *n.* Smooth crested grass; the stalk of a tobacco-pipe; a tobacco-stopper. [*Scotch.*]

PIPE'-TREE, *n.* The lilac-tree, the *Syringa vulgaris*.—*Pudding pipe-tree*, the *Cassia fistula*, a tree which grows in the East Indies. The pulp of the pods is purgative.

PIP'ING-CROW, *n.* The *Barita tibicen*, a bird of New South Wales, remarkable for its musical powers.

PIP'IT, *n.* The popular English name for the birds of the genus Anthus. They are dentirostral and insessorial birds, intermediate between larks and wagtails; but bearing a greater resemblance in their aspect to the former. The tree-pipit is the *Anthus arboreus*; the meadow-pipit, or titlark, is the *A. pratensis*; the rock-pipit, the *A. petrosus*; Richard's pipit, the *A. Richardi*; and the shore-pipit, *A. aquaticus*.

PIQUET', instead of **PIQ'UET,** *n.* A game at cards.

PI'RACY, *n.* [add.] Other acts besides robbery on the high seas are declared, by statute, to be piracy. Thus, if any commander, or other seafaring person, betrays his trust, and runs away with any ship, boat, goods, &c; or if he yields them up voluntarily to a pirate; or conspires to do any of these acts, he is adjudged a pirate. Also, the trading with known pirates, or in any way aiding them, or confederating or corresponding with them, is deemed piracy. The dealing in slaves on the high seas is likewise piracy. The offence of piracy is in some cases punished with death, in others by transportation.

PIRA'GUA, *n.* A rude canoe. [*See* PIROGUE.]

PIRAM'IDIG, *n.* A species of goat-sucker is so called in Jamaica, from its note. It is the *Caprimulgus virginianus*.

PIRN, *n.* A quill or reed; the bobbin of a spinning-wheel; the reed or quill-bobbin in a weaver's shuttle; a bobbin, or small cylindrical piece of wood, with a border at each end, on which thread for sowing, &c, is wound; also, the thread itself; the wheel of a fishing-rod. [*Scotch.*]

PIS'ANG, *n.* A name given to the plantain.

PISASPHAL'TUM, *n.* Mineral-pitch. [*See* PISSASPHALT.]

PISCATO'RIAL, *a.* Relating to fishes or fishing; piscatory.

PISCID'IA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are West Indian trees, with broad unequally pinnate leaves, and terminal panicles of white and red flowers. The bark of the root of *P. erythrina*, dog-wood tree, is a powerful narcotic, and is used as a substitute for opium, and also for poisoning fish. The timber of this tree is heavy, resinous, and almost imperishable; hence it makes excellent piles for docks and wharfs.

PISH'-PASH, *n.* A confused medley. [*Low.*]

PIS'NETS, } *n.* A kind of shoes worn **PUIS'NETS,** } in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

PISS'-A-BED, *n.* A vulgar name of the dandelion (*Leontodon taraxacum*). The expressed juice of the root is a powerful diuretic; hence the vulgar name.

PISTA'CHIO-NUT, *n.* The nut of the *Pistacia vera*. It contains a kernel of a pale greenish colour, of a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond, and yielding a well-tasted oil. It is wholesome and nutritive, and is used at dessert, and for astringent emulsions.

PIS'TELL,† *n.* An epistle; a short lesson. [*Chaucer.*]

PISTOLET',† *n.* [Fr.] A small pistol; a coin.

PIT, *v. t.* To put. [*Scotch.*]

PITAI'NA, *n.* A new alkaline principle found in *Cinchona pitaya*, or the bark of an undetermined tree.

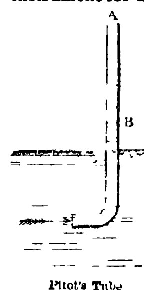
PIT'ANCE,† *n.* [*See* PITTANCE.] A mess of victuals.

PITCH, *n.* [add.] The pitch of a screw is the distance between any two successive convolutions of the screw measured in a direction parallel to the axis.

PITCH'ING-PENCE, *n.* Money, commonly a penny, paid for pitching or setting down every bag of corn, or pack of goods in a fair or market.

PIT'IABLY, *adv.* In a manner deserving pity; miserably.

PITOTS' TUBE, *n.* In *hydraulics*, an instrument for ascertaining the velocity of water in rivers, &c. It consists in its simplest form of a bent glass-tube A, which is held in the water in such a manner that its lower end is horizontal, and opposed to the direction of the flowing water. In consequence of the momentum of the moving fluid, the level rises within the tube to a height B, proportional to the velocity of the stream. Thus, let the height of B above the level of the external water be h, then the velocity of the stream $= \mu \sqrt{2gh}$, in which μ is a co-efficient, determined for the particular instrument by experiment.



Pitot's Tube

PIT'OUS,† *a.* Piteous; compassionate; merciful; exciting compassion. [*Chaucer.*]

PIT'OUSLY,† *adv.* Piteously; pitifully. [*Chaucer.*]

PIT'PAN, *n.* In the *West Indies*, a very long, narrow, flat-bottomed, trough-like canoe, with thin and flat projecting ends.

PIT'TANCE, *n.* [add.] In a *monastery*, a little repast or refection of fish or flesh more than the common allowance.

PIT'TANCER, *n.* In *monasteries*, the officer who distributed the *pittance* at certain appointed festivals.

PIT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* [From *pit.*] Marked with little hollows or indentations; indented; set in competition, as in combat.

PIT'TED TISSUE, *n.* Bothrenchyma; a modification of the cellular tissue in plants; having the sides marked by pits, sunk in the substance of the membrane.

PIT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with little hollows; setting in competition.

PIT'TIZITE, *n.* Pitchy iron-ore; a variety of bog-iron ore found near Limoges in France.

PITU'ITARY, *a.* [add.] *Pituitary stem*, a portion of the brain; formerly called the *infundibulum*.

PIT'YINGLY, *adv.* Sympathizingly; compassionately.

PIV'OT-GUN, *n.* In *ships*, a gun set upon a frame-carriage, which can be turned about so as to point the piece in any direction. Heavy pivot-guns, of great length, are used for war-steamers.

PIX, *n.* [L.] Pitch.

PIX'Y, *n.* In *Devonshire*, a sort of fairy or imaginary being.

PLAC'CARD, } *n.* A stomacher worn **PLAC'CATE,** } by men and women from the time of Edward IV. to that of Henry VIII. inclusive.—In *armour*, the term was used to denote the extra plates upon the breastplate.

PLACE'BO, *n.* [add.] In the *Roman Catholic church*, the vesper hymn for the dead, beginning *Placebo Domino*.

PLACE'LESS, *n.* Having no place or office.

PLA'CER, *n.* In *Spanish America*, the name given to a pit, or division of the gold-diggings.

PLĀCES, *n. plur.* Honours. [*Shak.*]
PLACES,† for PALACES. [*Spenser.*]
PLĀGE,† *n.* The plague. [*Chaucer.*]
PLA'GES,† *n. plur.* [L. *plagæ.*] Extent of land; region; country; the divisions of the globe. [*Chaucer.*]
PLAGIHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, and ἕδρα, a side.] Having oblique sides.
PLAG'IOSTOME, *n.* [Gr. πλάγιος, transverse, and στόμα, mouth.] A cartilaginous fish; a univalve mollusc.
PLAGIOS'TOMI, *n.* An order of cartilaginous fishes, which have their mouth placed transversely beneath the snout. —Also, a genus of fossil molluscs, the shells of which are free, inequilateral, and oblique.
PLĀ'GUER, *n.* One who plagues or vexes.
PLĀIN, *v. t.* [add.] To make plain, clear, or manifest. [*Chaucer.*]
PLĀIN'ANT, *n.* In *law*, a plaintiff.
PLĀIN'-DEALER, *n.* One who speaks out his views with great plainness; one who is frank, sincere, honest, and open in speaking and acting.
PLĀINE,† *v. i.* To complain. [*Chaucer.*]
PLĀIN'LICHE,† *adv.* Plainly. [*Chaucer.*]
PLĀIN'STANES, *n.* Pavement. [*Scotch.*]
PLĀINT, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the exhibition of an action in writing. It is the first process in an inferior court, in the nature of an original writ.
PLANAX'IS, *n.* A genus of marine molluscs belonging to the family Turbinidæ. The shell is obovate, the inner lip much thickened above, the pillar flattened, the base with a small notch or sinus. These animals are found in India, South America, and the Isle of France.
PLĀNE, *a.* Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat; as, a *plane* surface. [*See* the *Noun.*]
PLĀNE, *n.* [add.] *Plane of flotation.* [*See* FLOATATION in this *Supp.*]—*Plane of vibration*, in *polarization*, the plane in which the particles of ether are supposed to vibrate, a plane at right angles to this plane, and in the direction of the polarized ray, is called the *plane of polarization.*—*Tangential plane*, a plane which touches a curvilinear surface, as that of a sphere or cylinder.
PLĀNE'-SCREW, *n.* In *mech.*, a flat screw; a circular disc or wheel, in which a spiral groove is cut. It is used to give motion to a bar which slides in guides, and has a projection on one end, fitting into the spiral groove of the wheel, which is always the driver.
PLAN'ET, *n.* [add.] Besides the small planet Astræa, several others have been recently discovered between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Their names are Hebe, Iris, Flora, Metis, Hygeia, Parthenope, Victoria, Egeria, and Irene. [*See* these names in their proper places in this *Supp. See* also ASTRÆA and NEPTUNE.]
PLAN'ET-WHEELS, *n.* An epicyclic train of mechanism for producing a variable angular motion, such as that of the radius vector of a planet in its orbit. The common contrivance for this purpose consists of two elliptical wheels connected by teeth running into each other, and revolving on their foci. While the driving wheel moves uniformly, the radius vector of the other has the required motion.
PLANIPET'ALOUS, *a.* [L. *planus*, flat, and Gr. πέταλον, a petal.] In *bot.*, having flat petals or leaves; flat-leaved.
PLANK'-SHEER, *n.* In *ship-building*, the gunwale or covering board; a plank round the ship which covers and secures the timber-heads. The moulding on its outer edge projects over the paint-strake, and distinctly marks out the *sheer* of the vessel.
PLANK'Y, *a.* Constructed of planks.
PLAN'TAIN-EATER, *n.* Musophaga, a genus of scansorial birds found in Africa, and so called from plantains forming their principal food.
PLANTA'RIS, *n.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot.] A muscle of the foot which serves to extend it.
PLANT'ED, *pp.* [add.] In *joinery*, a projecting member wrought on a separate piece of stuff, and afterwards fixed in its place, is said to be *planted*; as, a *planted* moulding.

Panel with Planted Mouldings.

PLANT'ER, *n.* [add.] In *Newfoundland*, a person engaged in the fishery.
PLANTIG'RADA, *a.* Same as PLANTIGRADES.
PLANT'-LICE, *n.* The various species of the genus Aphis are so named. Where they abound they are most destructive to vegetation, as they suck the juices of plants. [*See* APHIDES in this *Supp.*]
PLASH'ING, *n.* [add.] The dashing or sprinkling of colouring matter on the walls of a building, so as to produce an imitation of granite, &c.
PLASH'-WHEEL, *n.* Same as DASH-WHEEL,—*which see* in this *Supp.*
PLAS'TER, *v. t.* [add.] To overlay or cover, as with plaster.
PLASTIC'ITY, *n.* [add.] Capability of being moulded, formed, or modelled.
PLAS'TRON, *n.* [add.] [Fr. a breast-plate.]
PLAS'TRON-DE-FER, *n.* [Fr.] In *ancient armour*, an iron plate worn beneath the ringed hauberk, for the purpose of additional protection.
PLĀTE, *n.* [add.] *A pair of plates*, armour for the breast and back. [*Chaucer.*]
PLATEAU', *n. plur. Plateaux'.* [add.] Table-land; an elevated plain.
PLĀT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Covered or overlaid with a coating of silver; as, *plated* goods or ware. [*See* PLATING.]
PLĀTE'FUL, *n.* As much as a plate will hold.
PLATERESQUE', *n.* A term derived from the Spanish word *plata*, silver, and frequently employed by Spanish writers, as well as by *Ford*, to describe architectural enrichments resembling silver work.
PLATFOND', *n. See* PLAFOND.
PLAT'IC ASPECT, instead of **PLATIC ASPECT**.
PLAT'INO-CYAN'IC ACID, *n.* An acid formed by the union of platino-cyanogen with hydrogen. It is crystallizable, and of a gold or copper colour. It is powerful, and decomposes the carbonates, producing platino-cyanides.
PLAT'INO-CYAN'OGEN, *n.* A chemical radical formed by the union of platinum with cyanogen. It is not known in the separate state.
PLAT'INODE, *n.* The cathode or negative pole of a galvanic battery.
PLAT'INUM, *n.* [*See* PLATINA.] [add.] One of the most remarkable properties of platinum, is its power of causing gases to enter into combination. When a perfectly clean plate of platinum is introduced into a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, it will cause them to combine so as to form water, and often with such rapidity as to render the metal red-hot. *Spongy platinum*, or the *black powder of platinum*, is most effective in producing this extraordinary result. A jet of hydrogen directed upon spongy platinum may be inflamed by the metal thus ignited, a property which has been applied to the construction of convenient instruments for procuring light.—*Spongy platinum*, metallic platinum in the form of a porous, dull, brown mass. It is obtained by heating the ammonio-muriate of platinum.—*Platinum black powder*, a black powder obtained by decomposing a weak solution of chloride of platinum by the agency of galvanism.
PLATON'IC, *n.* A follower of Plato; a Platonist.
PLATOON', *n.* [add.] In *present usage*, two files forming a subdivision of a company.
PLATTE,† *a. See* PLAT. [*Chaucer.*]
PLAT'TING, *n.* Slips of bark, cane, straw, &c., woven or plaited, for making into hats, &c.
PLĀ'TY, *a.* Like a plate; consisting of plates.
PLATYCEPH'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. πλατύς, broad, and κεφαλή, head.] Broad-headed.
PLATYCEPH'ALUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, family Scorpænidæ. The head is large, long, very broad, and armed with acute spines.
PLATYCRINI'TES, *n.* [Gr. πλατύς, broad, and κρίνον, a lily.] A section of crenoidians, which have the body composed of but two ranges of plates, one of three and the other of five.
PLATYRHI'NES, *n.* [Gr. πλατύς, broad, and ῥίν, a nose.] A section of the Linnean genus Simia, including those species which have a wide space between the nostrils, or rather the nostrils open on the sides of the nose, and not underneath. They belong to the New World.
PLATYS'MA MYOI'DES, *n.* [Gr. πλατύς, broad, μῦς, a muscle, and εἶδος, likeness.] A thin muscle, or muscular expansion, on the side of the neck, immediately under the skin, that assists in drawing the skin of the cheek downwards, and, when the mouth is shut, brings the skin under the lower jaw upwards.
PLAUS'IBLY, *adv.* [add.] With expressions of applause; with acclamation. [*Shak.*]
PLĀY, *v. i.* [add.] To gamble.
PLĀY, *v. t.* [add.] *To play off a person*, to exhibit or expose him for the entertainment or merriment of others.—*To play a pilgrimage*, to withdraw upon pretence of going on a pilgrimage. [*Chaucer.*]
PLĀY, *n.* [add.] *Play of colours*, an appearance of several prismatic colours in rapid succession on turning an object, as a diamond.
PLĀY'-ACTOR, *n.* A stage-player; an actor. [*Provincial.*]
PLĀY'-DEBT, *n.* A debt contracted by gaming.
PLĀY'ING, *n.* The act of playing; particularly of performing on a musical instrument.
PLĀY'PHEERES, *n.* Playferes; playfellows. [*Shak.*]
PLĀY'-WRITER, instead of **PLAY-WRITER**.
PLĒ,† *n.* [Norm.] A plea; an argument or pleading. [*Chaucer.*]
PLĒA, *n.* [add.] *Peremptory pleas*, at

common-law, pleas in bar of the action, that is, pleas which show ground for defeating the action.

PLEACH'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [L. *plico.*] Folded; plicated. [*Shak.*]

PLEAD, for **PLEADED**, is inaccurate.

PLĒAD'ABLE BRIEFS, *n.* In *Scotch law*, precepts directed to the sheriffs, who thereupon cite parties, and hear and determine.

PLĒAD'INGLY, *adv.* By supplication.

PLEAS'ANT, *a.* (plez'ant.) [add.] Laughable; ridiculous; as, a *pleasant* grievance.

PLEAS'ANTRY, *n.* (plez'antry.) [add.] A laughable trick; a frolic; as, the *pleasantries* of monkeys. [*Addison.*]

PLĒAS'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being pleased. [*Lit. us.*]

PLEBE'IANIZE, *v. t.* To render plebian or common.

PLEBE'ITY,† } *n.* The common or
PLEB'ITY,† } meaner sort of people.

PLEBIC'ULAR, *a.* Belonging to the lower classes.

PLEBIS'CITUM, *n. plur. Plebiscita* [L.] Among the *Romans*, a law enacted by the common people, at the request of the tribune, or some other plebian magistrate, without the intervention of the senate.

PLEC'TOG'NATHI, *n.* *See* PLECTOGNATHES.

PLECTOGNATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the plectognathes, an order of fishes.

PLECTRAN'THUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Labiatæ. The species are herbs, subshrubs, and shrubs. *P. crassifolius* is esteemed in India both as a perfume and as a spice. The leaves of *P. graveolens*, under the name of *patchouly*, are efficacious in preserving clothes from moths.

PLED, for **PLEADED**, is erroneous.

PLEDGE'LESS, *a.* Having no pledges.

PLEDGEOR', *n.* One who gives a pledge; a pledger.

PLEIN,† *a.* [Fr.] Full; perfect. [*Chaucer.*]

PLEIOSAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. πλειων, more, and σαυρος, a lizard.] A genus of extinct animals, which seems to have been intermediate between the plesiosaurus and the ichthyosaurus. The remains of this animal are found in some of the clay beds of the oolite.

PLEIS'TOCENE, *n.* [Gr. πλειστος, most, and καινος, recent.] In *geol.*, the newer pliocene of Lyell, the newest division of the tertiary formation. [*See* PLIOCENE.]

PLE'NARY, *a.* [add.] In *law*, a term applied to an ordinary proceeding through all its gradations; opposed to *summary*.—In the *ecclesiastical courts*, plenary causes are of several kinds, as testamentary proceedings, causes of legacy, of defamation, of divorce, suits for ecclesiastical dilapidations, &c.—*Plenary inspiration*, in *theol.*, that kind or degree of inspiration which excludes all mixture of error.

PLE'NARY, *n.* In *law*, decisive procedure.

PLE'NERE,† *a.* [Fr. *plenier.*] Full; complete. [*Chaucer.*]

PLENIP'OTENCY, *n.* Same as PLENIPOTENCE.

PLENITUDINA'RIAN, *n.* [L. *plenitudo.*] One who allows no vacuum to exist in nature; a plenist.

PLESANCE',† *n.* [Fr. *plaisance.*] Pleasure. [*Chaucer.*]

PLE'SINGES,† *n. plur.* Pleasures. [*Chaucer.*]

PLĒTE,† *v. t.* or *i.* To plead. [*Chaucer.*]

PLETHOR'IC, instead of **PLETH'ORIC**, *a.*

PLETHOR'ICAL, *a.* Same as PLETHORIC.

PLETHOR'ICALLY, *adv.* In a plethoric manner.

PLĒT'ING,† *n.* A pleading. [*Chaucer.*]

PLEUGH, } *n.* A plough. [*Scotch.*]
PLEUCH, }

PLEUGH'-PETTLE, *n.* A plough-staff. [*Scotch.*]

PLEŪ'RA-COSTA'LIS, *n.* [Gr. πλευρα, and L. *costa*, a rib.] That part of the pleura which is in contact with the parietes.

PLEŪRAL'GIA, *n.* [Gr. πλευρα, the side, and αλγος, pain.] Pain of the side.

PLEUREN'CHYMA, *n.* [Gr. πλευρα the side, and εγχυω, to pour in.] A name given to the woody tissue of plants, consisting of elongated tubes tapering to each end.

PLEŪROBRAN'CHUS, *n.* [Gr. πλευρα, the side, and βραγχια, gills.] A genus of marine molluscs, having the branchia placed on the right side, under the edge of the mantle, which sometimes covers a calcareous shell.

PLEŪ'RODONTS, *n.* [Gr. πλευρα, and οδους, a tooth.] A subfamily of iguanian lizards, having the palate armed with teeth disposed in one or two rows on each side.

PLEŪRODYN'IA, *n.* [Gr. πλευρα and οδυνη pain.] Pain of the side. The term includes all those pains of the side which are unconnected with pleuritic inflammation.

PLEŪ'RO-PNEUMO'NIA, *n.* [Gr. πλευρα, and πνευμων, the lungs.] An inflammation of the pleura and substance of the lungs.

PLEŪROSIG'MA, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of Diatomaceæ, separated from Navicula, and containing objects, the valves of which show, with a good microscope, a series of lines, which lines vary in different species in position and closeness, as well as distinctness. These lines, under high powers and a favourable light, may be resolved into dots, and are therefore highly prized as tests of a good achromatic microscope; for with inferior instruments the dots, and even the lines themselves, cannot be detected.

PLEŪROSTHOT'ONOS, *n.* [Gr. πλευροθεν, to one side, and τεινω, to stretch.] Tetanus of the lateral muscles, in which the body is bent to one side.

PLEŪROT'OMA, *n.* [Gr. πλευρα, and τεμνω, to cut.] A genus of gasteropods, having the shell fusiform, turreted, the channel nearly as long as the spire, the slit long and narrow, and the inner lip wanting. It belongs to the family Conidæ, and at least 420 species are known to naturalists, besides many others only found fossil.

PLEXIM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. πληξις, percussion, and μετρον, a measure.] The name given by M. Piorry to the ivory plate with which he performed mediate percussion in the diagnosis of diseases.

PLEX'URE, *n.* An interweaving; a texture.

PLI'ABLY, *adv.* So as to be pliable; yieldingly.

PLI'ANTLY, *adv.* Yieldingly; flexibly.

PLI'CATELY, *adv.* In a plicate or folded manner.

PLIE,† *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *plier.* *See* PLY.] To bend; to mould. [*Chaucer.*]

PLIES, *n. plur.* [*See* PLY.] Folds.

PLIGHT,† *pret.* and *pp.* of *Pluch.* Pulled; plucked. [*Chaucer.*]

PLIGHT,† *pp.* Folded; plaited. [*Spenser.*]

PLIGHT, *n.* [add.] An old English word, signifying an estate with the habit and quality of the land; it extends to a rent-charge, and to a possibility of dower.

PLIGHTE,† *v. t.* [*See* PLIGHT.] To engage; to promise. [*Chaucer.*]

PLIGHTE,† *pret.* of *Plight.* Plighted; promised. [*Chaucer.*]

PLIGHT'ED, *pp.* [add.] Plaited; folded. [*Shak.*]

PLIGHT'EN,† *plur.* of verb *Plighte.* [*Chaucer.*]

PLINLIM'MON ROCKS, *n.* In *geol.*, a subordinate group of rocks of the Cambrian series, consisting of the graywacke of various qualities.

PLIS'KIE, *n.* A mischievous trick; also used in the sense of plight, condition. [*Scotch.*]

PLITE,† *v. t.* To plait; to fold. [*Chaucer.*]

PLITE,† *n.* Plight; condition; form. [*Chaucer.*]

PLOD'DINGLY, *adv.* Industriously; diligently; drudgingly.

PLOT, *v. t.* To scald; to make any liquid scalding hot; to burn in a general sense. [*Scotch.*]

PLOT'TIE, *n.* A sort of mulled wine.

PLOT'TING, *n.* [add.] The act of contriving or forming schemes.

PLOT'TING-SCALE, *n.* [add.] The plotting-scale is used in setting off the lengths of lines in surveying. It consists of two graduated ivory scales, one of which is perforated nearly its whole length by a dovetail-shaped groove, for the reception of a sliding-piece. The second scale is attached to this sliding-piece, and moves along with it, the edge of the second scale being always at right angles to the edge of the first. By this means the rectangular co-ordinates of a point are measured at once on the scales, or the position of the point laid down on the plan.

PLO'TUS, *n.* The darters, a genus of web-footed birds of the family Pelecanidæ, and nearly allied to the cormorants. From their long necks and small heads they are also called *snake-birds*. [*See* DARTER in this *Supp.*]

PLOUGH'-GANG, } *n.* [add.] The
PLOUGH'-GATE, } *plough-gang*, or *plough-gate*, is now regulated by various acts of Parliament for conversion of statute labour, to mean fifty Scots acres, or £70 of rental.

PLOUGH'-SILVER, *n.* Money formerly paid by some tenants, in lieu of service to plough the lord's lands.

PLOV'ER, *n.* [add.] The golden plover is the *Charadrius pluvialis*: the dotterel is the *C. morinellus*; the ring-plover is the *C. hiaticula*, very abundant on the sea coasts of Great Britain; the Kentish plover is the *C. cantianus*, a frequenter of shingle-beaches.

PLOY, *n.* Employment; a harmless frolic; a merry-meeting. [*Scotch.*]

PLUCK, *v. t.* [add.] *To pluck off*, to descend in regard to rank or title. [*Shak.*]

PLUCK'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] A *cant* term at the English universities, applied to those who, for want of scholarship, are refused their testimonials for a degree.

PLUFF, *v. t.* To throw out smoke in quick and successive whiffs; to set fire to gunpowder; to throw out hair-powder in dressing the hair. [*Scotch.*]

PLUFF, *n.* A puff; a small quantity of

dry gunpowder set on fire; hair-dressers' powder-puff. [*Scotch.*]

PLUG CENTRE-BIT, *n.* A modified form of the ordinary centre-bit, in which the centre-point or pin is enlarged into a stout cylindrical plug, which may exactly fill a hole previously bored, and guide the tool in the process of cutting out a cylindrical counter-sink around the same, as, for example, to receive the head of a screw-bolt.

PLUG'GED, *pp.* Stopped with a plug.

PLUG'GING, *ppr.* Stopping with a plug.

PLUG'GING, *n.* The act of stopping with a plug.

PLUMASSIER', *n.* [Fr.] One who prepares feathers for ornamental purposes.

PLUMBAGINA'CEÆ, instead of **PLUMBAGINA'CEÆ.**

PLUMBA'GINE, instead of **PLUMBA'GINE.**

PLUMB'ERS' SOLDER, *n* An alloy consisting of one part of tin and two of lead.

PLUMB'ING, *ppr.* (plum'ming.) Adjusting by a plumb-line.

PLUMB'ING, *n.* [add.] In *min*, the operation of sounding or searching among mines.

PLUM'BO-CAL'CITE, *n.* A mineral substance occurring in the old workings at Wanlockhead, Dumfriesshire. It consists of carbonate of lime, 92 2, carbonate of lead, 7 8.

PLUME'-ALUM, *n.* [add.] Feathery or fibrous alum.

PLUM'MER'S-PILL, *n.* The compound calomel pill of the *Pharmacopœia.*

PLUMP, *v. t.* [add.] To let fall suddenly and heavily; as, to *plump* a stone into water.

PLUMP'-FACED, *a.* Having a plump or full round face.

PLUN'DER, *n.* In the *southern* and *western states of America,* personal luggage; baggage of travellers; goods; effects.

PLUNGE, *n* [add.] The act of pitching or throwing one's self headlong, or of throwing the body forward and the hind-legs up, as an unruly horse.

PLUNG'ING, *ppr.* or *a* [add.] In *war,* a *plunging fire* is one poured down upon an enemy from some eminence above.

PLU'RAL, *n.* A number containing more than one; the number which designates more than one; the plural number.

PLU'RALISM, *n* The quality of being plural; the system or act of holding more than one living or benefice.

PLURAL'ITY, *n* [add.] By the Act 1 and 2 Vict., c. 106, pluralities in the church are prohibited excepting in particular cases, viz., where two livings are small in value, and the population small; and where the livings are situated within ten miles of each other.

PLURILOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *plus, pluris,* several, and *loculus,* a cell.] In *bot.*, a term applied to fruits which have several carpels, as the orange.

PLUTON'IC, *a.* [add.] *Plutonic action,* in *geol.*, the influence of volcanic heat, and other subterranean causes, under pressure.

PLUVIOM'ETER, *n.* Same as PLUVIAMETER,—*which see.*

PLY, *v. i.* [add] To run regularly between any two ports, as a vessel.

PLY'ING, *n.* [add.] The act of a vessel running regularly between any two ports.

PNEUMAT'OCELE, instead of **PNEU'MATOCELE.**

PNEUMATO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. πνευματοω to inflate.] A windy swelling in the cellular texture under the skin.

PNEUMOBRANCHIA'TA, *n.* [Gr. πνευμα, and βραγχια, gills.] A section of molluscous animals, otherwise termed *Perennibranchiata.*

PNEU'MO-GAS'TRIC NERVES, *n.* [Gr. πνευμα, and γαστηρ, the belly.] In *anat*, the eighth pair of nerves, called also *par vagum, nervi vagi,* &c.

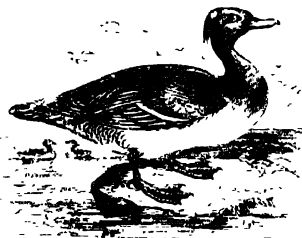
PNEU'MO-HÆMORRHA'GIA, *n.* [Gr πνευμα and L. *hæmorrhagia.*] Pulmonary apoplexy, or hæmorrhage from the lungs.

PNEU'MO-PERICAR'DIUM, *n.* A collection of air within the pericardium.

PNEU'MO-THO'RAX, *n* [Gr. πνευμα, and θωραξ, the chest.] A collection of air in the cavity of the *pleura.*

POACH, *v t.* [add.] To force into: to drive in so as to penetrate; as, the horse *poached* one of his legs into some hollow ground. [*Temple.*]

POACH'ARD, } *n* [add] There are
POCH'ARD, } several species of these ducks, which form the genus Fuligula. The scaup-poachard is the *F. marila;* the red-headed poachard is the *F. ferina;* the tufted poachard is the *F. cristata* These ducks are fine eating. To the poachards also belongs the famed canvas-backed duck of America (*F. valisneria*), a species highly prized for food.



Tufted Poachard, *Fuligula cristata.*

POACH'ING, *ppr.* Stealing game; killing game unlawfully; boiling slightly.

POAKE, *n* Waste arising from the preparation of skins, composed of hair, lime, and oil.

PO'CAN-BUSH, *n.* Poke-weed, a plant of the genus Phytolacca, the *P. decandria* [*See* PHYTOLACCA]

POCK, *n.* A poke; a pouch or bag. [*Scotch.*]

POCK'ET-FLAP, *n.* The piece that covers the pocket-hole.

POCK'ETFUL, *n.* As much as a pocket will hold.

POCK'ET-PICKING, *n.* Act of picking the pocket.

POCK'ET-PISTOL, *n.* A pistol to be carried in the pocket.—In *familiar language,* a small vessel of liquor carried in the pocket.

POCK'ET-SHERIFF, *n.* A sheriff appointed by the sovereign, who is not one of the three nominated in the exchequer.

POCK'ET-VOLUME, *n.* A portable volume.

POCK'-FRETTEN, *a. See* POCKARRED.

POCK'INESS, *n.* The state of being pocky.

POCKMAN'TY, *n.* A portmanteau. [*Scotch.*]

POC'ULIFORM, *a.* [L. *poculum,* a cup, and *forma,* form.] Cup-shaped.

PODES'TA, *n.* [It.] One of the chief magistrates of Genoa or Venice; a magistrate.

PODE'TIUM, *n.* [Gr. πους, ποδος, a foot.] In *bot.*, the stalk-like elongation of the thallus which supports the fructification of the *cenomyce,* a plant of the order of Lichens.

PO'E, *n.* The principal food of the Sandwich Islanders. It is prepared from the root of the taro, or *Colocasia esculenta,* which, after being mixed with water, is beaten with a pestle till it becomes an adhesive mass like dough; it is then fermented, and in three or four days the poe is fit for use. It is eaten by the islanders by thrusting the forefinger of the right hand into the mass, taking away as much as adheres to it, and conveying it to the mouth by a quick revolving motion of the hand. Their only name for the forefinger is from this circumstance, *ka-rima-poe,* or poe-finger.

PO'E-BIRD, *n.* The *Prosthemadera cincinnata,* a New Zealand bird, belonging to the family of the honey-eaters. It is greatly valued by the natives of the southern islands, on account of its glossy plumage, which contributes to the ornaments of the feathered mantles worn by their chiefs.



Poe-bird, *Prosthemadera cincinnata.*

PŒ'CILITE, *n.* [Gr. ποικιλος, variegated] In *geol.*, a name for the new red sandstone.

PŒCILIT'IC, *a.* In *geol.*, a term applied to the new red sandstone formation, from its variegated appearance.

POEMAT'IC, *a.* Relating to a poem; poetical.

POEPH'AGUS, *n.* [Gr. ποη, grass, and φαγω, to eat] A genus of ruminating mammalia, of which only one species is known, the yak of the Thibet mountains (*P. grunniens*). It belongs to the ox family.

POEPH'ILA, *n.* [Gr. ποη, grass, and φιλος, loving.] A genus of passerine birds, belonging to the finch family. They are natives of Australia, and are fond of the seeds of various grasses.

POIND, *v. t.* To distrain. [*See* POINDING.] [*Scotch.*]

POINT, *n.* [add.] *Acting point,* in *physics,* the exact point at which any impulse is given.—*At point devise,* with the greatest exactness.—*In good point,* in good case or condition.—*At point to brest,* or *in point for to brast,* ready to burst. [*Chaucer.*]

POINT, *v. t.* [add.] To make brilliant.

> Beauty with early bloom supplies
> His daughter's cheek, and *points* her eyes. *Gay.*

—*To point a rope,* to cause it, as by taking out a few of its yarns, and with these working a mat over it, so that it may pass easily through a hole.—*To point the yards of a vessel,* to brace

them so that the wind shall strike them obliquely.

POINT,† *v. t.* for APPOINT.

POINT'-BLANK, *a.* [Fr.] In *gunnery*, having a horizontal direction; as, a *point-blank* shot. Hence, direct; as, a *point-blank* denial.—As an *adverb*, horizontally; directly.

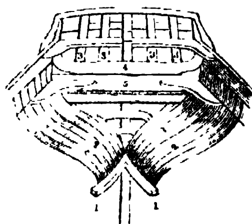
POINT-D'-AP'PUI, *n.* (pwăgh-dap'-puē.) [Fr.] Point of support; basis; a fixed point at which troops form, and on which operations rest.

POINT-DEVISE', *n.* [Fr.] *Originally*, a particular sort of patterned lace, or a device worked with a point or needle; hence, something uncommonly nice and exact.

POINT'ED,† *pp.* for APPOINTED. [*Spenser.*]

POINT'EN,† *infin.* of verb *to point.* To prick with anything pointed. [*Chaucer.*]

POINT'ERS, *n.* In *ship-building*, pieces of timber fixed fore-and-aft, and diagonally inside of a vessel's run or quarter, to connect the stern-frame with her after-body. They are also called *snake-pieces.*



Frame of Ship, inside of Stern
1, 1, Pointers; 2, 2, Quarter timbers; 3, 3, Counter-timbers; 4, Counter-timber Knee; 5, Main Transom

POINT'ING, *n.* [add.] *Pointing a rope.* [*See* POINT, *v. t.*, in this *Supp.*]

POI'TRAIL, *n. See* POITREL.

PŌKE, *n.* A lazy person; a dawdle. [*American.*]—In *New England*, a name given to an apparatus to prevent unruly beasts from leaping fences, consisting of a yoke with a pole inserted pointing forward.

PŌKE, *v. t. To poke fun*, to joke; to make fun.—*To poke fun at*, to ridicule; to make a butt of one. [*Colloquial* or *familiar.*]

PŌKE, *v. t.* To put a poke on; as, to *poke* an ox. [*American.*]

PŌKE -BONNET, *n.* A long, straight bonnet, much worn by Quakers and Methodists. [*American.*]

PŌKE'-LOKEN, *n.* An Indian word used by hunters and lumbermen in the state of Maine, North America, to denote a marshy place or stagnant pool, extending into the land from a stream or lake.

PŌK'ER, *n* [add.] He or that which pokes; a poking-stick; a stiff person. [*Colloq.*]

PŌK'ERISH, *a.* Frightful; causing fear, especially to children.—Also, stiff, like a poker. [*A colloquial word.*]

PŌL,† *v. t. See* POLL, No. 4. [*Spenser.*]

POLA'CRE, POLAC'CA, *n.* Dele the words, "nor horses to their upper yards."

POLANIS'IA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Capparidaceæ. *P. viscosa*, or *icosandra*, is a native of the East Indies, and is used in Cochin China as a counter-irritant, and as a vesicant. The root is used in the United States,



Polanisia viscosa.

as well as that of another species (*P. graveolens*), as a vermifuge.

POLARIM'ETER, *n.* [*Polar*, and Gr. μετρον.] An instrument which measures the polarization of the sky, by observing with it either the varying angle at which it is compensated or neutralized by a fixed number of thin glass plates, or the varying number of refracting surfaces by which the same effect may be produced at a fixed angle, capable also of being changed.

POLAR'ITY, *n.* [add.] *Two polarities*, a term expressive of two antagonist energies, each of which repels that which is similar, and attracts that which is opposite to itself. Thus, the two north poles, or two south poles of two magnets, mutually repel each other; but the north pole of one magnet, and the south pole of another, mutually attract each other.—*Chemical polarity.* In *voltaic electricity*, the zinc and hydro-chloric acid, when brought into contact, are equally supposed to have a polarizable molecule; one pole of each molecule having the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of zinc, and is called the *zincous pole;* while the other has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of chlorine, and is called the *chlorous pole.*—*Boreal polarity*, the polarity of the earth, exhibited at its south magnetic pole, and formerly called *south polarity.*—*Austral polarity*, the polarity of the earth, exhibited at its north magnetic pole, and formerly called its *north polarity.* The terms *north* and *south polarities* are restricted to the magnetic needle.—*Chemical* and *cohesive polarities*, two hypothetical forces, supposed by Dr. Prout to reside in the ultimate molecules of matter; the *chemical* being of a binary character existing between molecule and molecule, and chiefly between molecules of different matter; the *cohesive* determining, under certain circumstances, the cohesion of the molecules of the same kind of matter.

POLARIZ'ABLE, *a.* Susceptible of polarization.

POLARIZA'TION, *n.* [add.] The state of having polarity.—*Movable polarization*, the name given by Biot to a supposed oscillatory movement of the molecules of polarized light, in passing through a plate of doubly refracting crystal.

PO'LARIZED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] *Polarized rings*, coloured rings which are seen when polarized light is transmitted through transparent media, especially through plates of a doubly refracting crystal.

POL'DER, *n.* [D. a drained lake.] In *Holland* and *Belgium*, a tract of land reclaimed from the sea by means of high embankments.

POLE, *n.* [add.] The sky; as, the starry *pole.* [*Milton.*]—*Pole of revolution.* When a globe or sphere revolves about one of its diameters as an axis, each extremity of such diameter is called a *pole of revolution.* In this case the different points of the surface of the sphere describe parallel circles having the poles of revolution for their poles.

POLEM'IC, *n.* instead of POLEMIC.

POL'EMIST, *n.* A controversialist; a polemic. [*Rar. us.*]

POLĪCE', *n.* [add.] In *Scotland*, the larger towns have separate police statutes, by which the management and control of the system are put into the hands of commissioners elected biennially by the male occupiers of premises within the town or city, valued at £5 and upwards of yearly rent.—*Rural police*, a constabulary force appointed by the commissioners of supply of the counties, for the preservation of order, suppression of vagrancy, &c., in rural districts.

POLĪC'ED, instead of POL'ICED, *a.*

POLĪCE'-OFFICE, *n.* A metropolitan court, where the stipendiary magistrates, who are chosen from barristers of a certain standing, sit from day to day for the despatch of business relating to police matters. There are several police-offices in the neighbourhood of London.—In *Scotland*, the same name is given to offices in towns, where the business of the police is transacted, and where the commissioners of police hold courts.

POL'ICY, *n.* [add.] The course or management of public affairs, with respect either to foreign powers or to internal arrangement; the line of conduct which the rulers of a nation adopt on particular questions, especially with regard to foreign countries, and according to our opinion of that particular line of conduct, we say that it is good or bad *policy.*

POL'ICY,† *v. t.* To reduce to order; to regulate by laws.

POLIT'ICALISM, *n.* Political zeal or partizanship.

POLIT'ICALLY, *adv.* [add.] With relation to politics.

POL'ITICS, *n.* [add.] In a *looser* sense, political affairs, or the contests of parties for power.

POL'IVE,† *n.* A pulley. [*Chaucer.*]

PŌLL, *v. t.* [add.] To receive or give, as votes; to bring to the poll; as, to *poll* votes

POLL'ACK, *n. See* POLLOCK.

POL'LAX,† *n.* A pole-axe; a heavy halbert; a battle-axe. [*Chaucer.*]

PŌLL'ED, *pp.* [add.] Brought to the poll, as votes; having entered one's name in a register, particularly as a voter.

PŌLL'ED, instead of POLLED, *a.*

POL'LENINE, *n.* Same as POLLENIN.

POL'LETS,† *n.* Epaulets; small overlapping protections of plate for the shoulders of an armed knight.

PŌLL'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Bringing to the poll, as votes.

PŌLL'-SILVER, *n.* Same as POLL-TAX.

POLLUT'EDLY, *adv.* With pollution.

POLO'NIE, POLO'NIAN, *n.* A great-coat; a Polish surtout; a dress for very young boys, including a sort of

waistcoat, with loose sloping skirts. [*Scotch.*]

POLONOISE', instead of **POL'ON-OISE**, (pron. polo-nāze'.)

POLO'NY, *n.* A well-known and favourite pudding.

POLTROON', *a.* Base; vile; contemptible.

POLTROON'ISH, *a.* Resembling a poltroon: cowardly.

POLYACOUS'TICS, *n.* The art of multiplying sounds; instruments for multiplying sounds.

POLYB'ASITE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and βασις, base.] An iron-black ore of silver, consisting of silver, sulphur, and antimony, with some copper and arsenic.

POLYCAR'POUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and καρπος, fruit.] In *bot.*, a term applied to a plant which bears fruit many times without perishing.

POLYCLI'NUM, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and κλινη, a bed.] A genus of fixed molluscs, including all those forms of aggregated tunicated molluscs which agree more or less closely in internal structure with the salpæ and ascidians.

POLYDIP'SIA, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, and διψα, thirst.] Excessive thirst; insatiable desire of drinking.

POLYE'DRON, } *See* POLYHEDRON,
POLYE'DROUS. } and POLYHEDRAL.

POL'YFOIL, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, and L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *arch.*, a leaf ornament of more than five divisions; also termed *multifoil*.

POLYGAL'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by boiling the powder of the root of *Polygala seneca*.

POLYG'YNOUS, instead of **POLYGYN'OUS**.

POLYL'OQUENT, *a.* [Gr. πολυς and L. *loquor*, to speak.] Talking much; talkative.

POLYMER'IC, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, and μερος, a part.] In *chem.*, a term applied to those bodies which contain the same relative but not the same absolute number of atoms of the same elements, and whose atomic weights are consequently unlike.

POLYM'ERISM, *n.* In *chem.*, a term employed to designate the state of certain compounds which contain the same relative but not the same absolute number of atoms of the same elements. Several carburets of hydrogen afford examples of polymerism. [*See* ISOMERISM.]

POL'YMORPHY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, and μορφη, form.] State of having many forms.

POLYN'IA, *n.* Iceless Sea; a name given by the Russians to part of the Polar Ocean to the north of Asia, which is always open sea. It is met with about sixteen miles north of the islands of Kotelnoi and New Siberia, and extends thence, in a more or less direct line, about the same distance from the continent between Cape Schelagskoi and Cape North.

POLYOM'MATOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ομμα, the eye.] Many-eyed.

POLYOM'MATUS, *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects, so called from many of the species having numerous eye-like marks on the under side. There are many British species. From their colour being generally blue in the males, these pretty little butterflies are commonly called *blues*.

POLYORA'MA, *n.* [add.] An optical machine presenting many views. [*See* PANORAMA.]

POLYPE'AN, *a.* Relating to the polype, or polypus.

POLYPHA'GIA, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, and φαγω, to eat.] Excessive desire of eating.

POLYPH'ONISM, POLYPH'ONY, instead of **POL'YPHONISM, POL'YPHONY**.

POLYPH'ONIST, *n.* One who professes the art of multiplying sounds, or who makes a variety of sounds; a ventriloquist.

POLYPH'ONOUS, *a.* Same as POLYPHONIC.

POLYPIF'ERA, } *n.* A class of radi-
POLYPIPH'ERA, } ata, consisting of soft aquatic animals of a plant-like form, which develope small, tubular, digestive sacs called *polypi*, the margins of which are furnished with sensitive tentacula, and the sides of the latter with vibratile cilia. They have been divided into four orders, viz., Hydroida, Helianthoida, Asteroida, and Ciliobranchiata.

POLYP'OROUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, and πορος, a passage, an interstice, a pore.] Having many pores.

POLYP'ORUS, *n.* [add.] *P. igniarius* is known by the name of hard amadou, touch-wood, or spunk; *P. fomentarius*, by the name of soft amadou, or German tinder; *P. officinalis* is the larch-agaric, formerly employed as a drastic purgative.

POLYP'TERUS, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, and πτερον, a fin.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes belonging to the family Percidæ, distinguished by a continued series of small dorsal fins, which runs along the whole length of the back. One species inhabits the Nile, and is called by the Egyptians *bichir*.

POLYSAR'CIA, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, and σαρξ, flesh.] Corpulency; obesity.

POLYSYNTHET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. πολυς,
POLYSYNTHET'ICAL, } and συνθεσις, a putting together.] Forming a manifold compound or composition. A term applied by Du Ponceau to the class of languages spoken by the Indian tribes of America, from the manner in which the words are abbreviated and combined to express ideas.

POLYTECH'NICAL, *a.* Same as POLYTECHNIC.

POLYTECH'NIC SCHOOL, *n.* A school or institution in which many branches of art or science are taught. The most celebrated institution of this kind is the Polytechnic School of Paris, which has produced so many men eminent for their attainments in pure and physical science. It originated at the time of the great Revolution in France.

POLYTHALAMA'CEA, } *n.* [*See*
POLYTHALAMA'CEANS, } POLYTHALAMOUS.] An order of cephalopods, including those which inhabit many-chambered cells (πολυς, many, and θαλαμος, a chamber). It embraces the families Nautilidæ, Ammonitidæ, Spirulidæ, and Belemnitidæ.

POLYZO'ONS, } *n.* [Gr. πολυς, and ζωον,
POLYZO'A, } an animal.] A class of compound animals resembling, in their organs of support, the sertularians, but, in their internal organization, approaching nearly to the compound ascidians.

POMAN'DER, instead of **PO'MANDER**, *n.*

POM'EL,† *n.* [*See* POMMEL.] Any ball or round thing; the top of the head. [*Chaucer.*]

POM'ELEE,† *a.* [Fr. *pommelé*.] Spotted with round spots like apples; dappled. —*Pomelee gris*, of a dapple-gray colour. [*Chaucer.*]

POM'ET-TOWER,† *n.* Supposed to be an error for *pomel tower*, that is, a round tower. [*See* POMMEL.]

POM'FRET, *n.* Stromateus, a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, having the same compressed form as the dory, but the muzzle is blunt and not retractile. The species are found in the Mediterranean, the Indian, and Pacific oceans.

POM'MAGE, *n.* The substance of apples ground, before or after the cider is expressed; pomace.

POM'MELLING, *n.* A beating or bruising.

POMOL'OGIST, *n.* One who is versed in pomology; a cultivator of fruit or fruit-trees.

PO'MOTIS, *n.* [Gr. πωμα, a lid or cover, and ους, ωτος, an ear.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Percidæ, characterized by the body being compressed and oval, and by a membranous prolongation at the angle of the operculum. They inhabit the rivers, &c., of America, where they are called *pond-perch*.

POMPO'SO, instead of **POM'POSO**.

PO'MUM, *n.* [L.] An apple. [*See* POME.]

PON'CHO, *n.* [Sp.] A sort of cloak or loose garment worn by the South American Indians, and also by many of the Spanish inhabitants of South America.

PON'DERABLE MATTER, *n.* In *physics*, a term applied to all bodies possessing weight, as metals, minerals, water, air, gases, &c., as distinguished from light, heat, and electricity, which, having no appreciable weight, are called *imponderable* agents.

PON'DERABLENESS, *n.* State of being ponderable.

PONGEE', *n.* An inferior kind of Indian silk.

PONGHEE', *n.* A Birman priest of the higher order.

PONS, *n.* [L.] A bridge.—In *anat.*, a medium of communication between two parts; as the *pons varolii*, the commissure of the cerebellum, which associates the two lateral lobes in their common function.

PON'TAGE, *n.* [add.] A due to the lord of the fee for persons or goods that pass over rivers, bridges, &c.

PON'TIA, *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects, of which the common white or cabbage butterfly (*P. brassica*) is a well-known species.

PONTONIER', } *n.* [Fr.] A term ap-
PONTONNIER', } plied to soldier having the charge of constructing bridges.

POO, *v. t.* To pull. [*Scotch.*]

POO'IN', *ppr.* Pulling. [*Scotch.*]

POOL'ER, *n.* An instrument to stir a tan-vat.

POON, *n.* A Malay word signifying wood in general.

POOP, *n.* [add.] In *war-ships* the poop is called the *round-house*.—In *merchant vessels*, when the quarter-deck is elevated, it is often called the *poop*.

POOP'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a poop; struck on the poop or stern by a heavy sea.

POOR'-BOX, *n.* A box to receive money for the poor.

POOR'FU', *a.* Powerful. [*Scotch.*]

POOR'HOUSE, *n.* An almshouse; a house or building for the maintenance of the poor.

POOR-MAN-OF-MUTTON, *n.* Cold meat; cold mutton broiled. [*Scotch.*]

POOR'S'-RATES, *n.* *See* POOR-RATES.

POOR'TITH, *n.* Poverty. [*Scotch.*]

POOS'IE, POUS'SIE, *n.* A hare or cat. [*Scotch.*]

POOT'RY, POUT'RIE, *n.* Poultry. [*Scotch.*]

POOTS, POUTS, *n.* Poults; young grouse, &c. [*Scotch.*]

POPE, *n.* [add.] In the *Greek church*, a parish priest; a chaplain in a Greek or Russian regiment, in a ship, &c. In the Russian military colonies the popes have charge of the schools.—A local name for the common bull-finch.

POP'ELOT,† *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *poupée*, a puppet.] A little doll. [*Chaucer.*]

POPE'S'-HEAD, *n.* A large round brush, with a long handle, for dusting ceilings. [*Local.*]

POP'ET,† *n.* [Fr. *poupée.*] A puppet. [*Chaucer.*]

POP'INGAY, *n. See* POPINJAY.

POP'LAR, *n.* [add.] *Balsam-poplar*, the *Populus balsamifera*, Linn., which grows in the United States Tacamahac is obtained from the buds.

POP'LARED, *a.* Covered with, or containing poplars.

POPLITÆ'US, *n.* [L *poples*, the ham.] In *anat.*, a muscle which serves to bend the thigh and leg.

POP'PED,† *a* [Fr. *poupin.*] Nicely dressed. [*Chaucer.*]

POP'PED CORN, *n.* Parched Indian corn; so called from the noise it makes on bursting open by the heat. [*American.*]

POP'PER,† *n* A dagger. [*Chaucer.*]

POP'PETS, *n.* In *ship-building*, shores placed between a vessel's bottom and the bilge-ways, at the foremost and aftermost parts, to support her in launching.—In *turning*, the part of a lathe which holds that end of the work to be turned which is farthest from the mandril.

POP'PLING, *ppr.* Bubbling; purling; rippling. [*Scotch.*]

POP'PY-OIL, *n.* An oil obtained from the seeds of the poppy. It is used in the composition of varnishes, and, in the northern part of France, by soap-boilers.

POPULARIZA'TION, *n.* Act of making popular.

POR'CELAIN, or **PORCE'LAIN,** instead of **PŌRCELAIN,** *n.* Pron. por'selān, or pors'lān.

POR'CELAIN, PORCE'LAIN, *a.* (por'selān or pors'lān.) Belonging to, or consisting of porcelain.

POR'CELAIN-CLAY, *n* A species of clay used in the manufacture of porcelain. It is of various shades of white, and consists, according to Wedgwood, of 60 parts alumina and 40 parts silica.

POR'CELAIN-JASPER, *n.* Same as PORCELLANITE,—*which see.*

PORCELLA'NA, *n* A genus of anomurous decapod crustaceans. *P. platycheles* is found on the coasts of England and France. There are many exotic species, especially from Chili; most of them have large flattened forearms or chelæ.

PORCEL'LIO, *n.* A genus of isopodous crustaceans belonging to the family Oniscidæ. They are found under stones, old logs of wood, &c., and are often called *hog-lice.*

POR'CUPINE, *n.* [add.] The Canada porcupine is the *Erethizon dorsatum*, the prehensile porcupine the *E. prehensile*, found in South America. It inhabits woods, and occasionally clings to the branches of trees by its tail.

PORE,† *v. t.* To fix intensely on objects of sight not easily discernible; as, to *pore* the eyes. [*Swift.*]

PORE,† *v. t.* for POUR. [*Chaucer.*]

PŌR'EN,† *pres. tense plur.* of *Pore.* [*Chaucer.*]

POR'GY, POG'GY, PAU'GIE, *n.* In the *United States*, the popular name of a fish belonging to the genus Sparus. It is common in the waters of New England and New York, and is much esteemed for food.

PORIF'ERA, *n.* [*Pore*, and L. *fero*, to bear.] A class of the radiata, including the marine and fresh-water sponges. It is the lowest of the classes of organized beings in the animal kingdom.

PŌR'ING, *ppr.* Looking with steady continued application. [*See* the *Verb.*]

PORISMAT'IC, *a.* Same as PORISTIC.

PO'RISME,† *n. See* PORISM. [*Chaucer.*]

PŌRK'ER, *n.* [add.] A young pig for roasting.

PŌR'OUSLY, *adv.* In a porous manner.

POR'PHURIE,† *n.* Porphyry; a hard kind of stone. [*Chaucer.*]

PORPHYRIT'ICAL, *a.* Same as PORPHYRITIC.

POR'PHYROGENET'IC, *a.* [*Porphyry*, and Gr. γεννάω, to generate.] Producing or generating porphyry.

PORRI'GO, *n.* [add.] There are several species of this disease, as *Porrigo larvalis*, or milk-scall; *P. furfurans*, *P. lupinosa*, *P. favosa*, &c.

PŌRT, *n* [add.] Figure, show; appearance. [*Shak.*]—In a *legal* sense, a port is any place where there is a constant resort of vessels for the purpose of loading and unloading, with provision made by the government of the country for enabling them to do so. In this sense, therefore, the term is not synonymous with *harbour.*—Sig. 6. [add.] By order of the lords-commissioners of the admiralty, the term *port* is now used throughout the royal navy instead of *larboard*, in order to prevent mistakes which are apt to arise from the resemblance between the sounds of the words *starboard* and *larboard.*—In *merchant ships*, ports are square holes cut in the sides, bow, or stern of the vessel, for loading and discharging timber cargoes, and other similar purposes. Those in the sides are called *ballast-ports*, being commonly used for taking in ballast. The ports in the bow or stern are called *raft-ports.*—*Bridle-ports*, ports cut in a vessel's counter by which hawsers are taken out.—*Air-ports*, ports for the admission of air; called also *air-scuttles.* The covers for these ports are likewise termed *ports*, and are made fast inside by a rope called the *port-lashing.*—*Steam ports*, in *marine steam-engines*, oblong passages leading from the nozzle-faces, or plates of brass for the valve-plates to slide upon, to the inside of the cylinder. By these ports the steam enters and returns above and below the piston.—*Port of entry*, a port where a custom-house is established for the entry of goods.

PŌRT'AGE, *n.* [add.] In *North America*, any carrying-place overland between navigable waters, or along the bank of rivers, round water-falls, rapids, &c.

PŌR'TAL CIRCULATION, *n.* In *anat.*, a subordinate part of the venous circulation, in which the blood makes an additional circuit before it joins the rest of the venous blood.

PŌR'TAL VEIN, *n.* In *anat.*, *vena portæ.* [*See* VENA.]

PŌRTE'COL'ISE,† *n.* A portcullis,—*which see.* [*Chaucer.*]

PŌRTE-FEUIL'LE, *n.* (pōrt-ful'ye.) [Fr.] A portfolio, or case for holding papers, drawings, &c.; hence the office, charge, or department of a minister of state. [*See* PORTFOLIO.]

PORTEND', *v. t.* [add.] To stretch forth; to protend; as, *portended* spears. [*Pope.*]

PŌRTEN'TIVE,† *a.* Foreshowing: portentous.

PŌR'TER, *n.* [add.] An officer who carries a white or silver rod before the justices in eyre.

PŌR'TIO, *n.* [L.] A portion or branch —In *anat.*, applied to two nerves, *portio dura* and *portio mollis.* [*See* PORTION.]

PŌR'TIONER, *n* [add.] A minister who, together with others, serves a benefice because he has only a portion of the tithes or profits of the living. Also, a term applied to the allowance which a vicar commonly has out of a rectory or impropriation.—*Heirs portioners.* [*See* HEIR.]—In *Scotland*, a subtenant of a feu; an under-feuar. [*See* FEU.]

PŌRT'-LIFTER, *n.* A contrivance for raising and lowering heavy ports in ships.

PŌRT'MANTLE, *n* A portmanteau. [This seems to be the old English orthography.]

PŌRT'OS,† *n.* [L. *portiforium.*] A breviary. [*See* PORTASS.] [*Chaucer.*]

PŌR'TRAIT-PĀINTER, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint portraits.

PŌR'TRAIT-PĀINTING, *n.* The art of painting portraits.

PŌR'TRAITURE,† *v. t.* To paint; to portray.

PŌRT'-ROPES, PŌRT'-TACKLES, *n.* Ropes or tackles for hauling up and suspending the ports or covers of port-holes.

PŌRT'-RULE, *n.* An instrument which regulates the motion of a rule in a machine.

PŌRT'-SALE, *n.* A public sale of goods to the highest bidder.

PŌRT'-SIDE, *n.* The larboard side of a ship. [*See* PORT.]

PŌRT'-SILLS, *n.* In *ships*, the pieces of timber which form the top and bottom of a port.

PORTSOK'NE,† *n.* [Sax. *socne*, privilege, immunity.] The suburbs of a city, or any place within its jurisdiction.

PŌRT'UGUESE MAN-OF-WAR, *n.* The name given by early English voyagers to a species of Physalia, the *P. atlantica*, belonging to the group of hydrostatic acalephæ. It is an inhabitant of the seas of warm climates, and blisters the hands of those who touch it. [*See cut* in *Dict.* PHYSALIS.]

PORTULA'CA, *n.* Purslane, a genus of plants, nat. order Portulacaceæ. [*See* PURSLANE.]

PORTULACA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of annual, perennial, half-shrubby, or shrubby plants, occurring in all the hotter or milder parts of the world, but the Cape of Good Hope is their favourite station. The only species of any known use are common purslane, *Claytonia perfoliata*, and *Talinum patens*, which resemble each other in properties.

PŌRT'-WINE, *n.* A dark-purple astringent wine made in Portugal, so called from *Oporto*, whence it is shipped. It is the produce of the vineyards along the course of the Douro.

PŌSE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) A deposit; a secret hoard of money. [*Scotch.*]

PŌSE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *poser.*] To suppose. [*Chaucer.*]

PŌS'ĬNGLY, *adv.* Puzzlingly.

POSI''TION, *n.* [add.] Predication; affirmation; state in relation to others or to some subject; as, to be in a false *position.*

POS'ITIVE, *a.* [add.] *Positive evidence,* in *law,* proof of the very fact.—*Positive law,* a command enforced by a sanction. Laws established by the sovereign government of an independent civil society are styled *positive.* When law is spoken of simply and absolutely, *positive law* is always understood. Every general command of a sovereign government to its subjects, however conveyed, falls under the head of *positive law.*—*Positive terms,* in *logic,* those terms which denote a certain view of an object, as being actually taken of it.

POS'ITIVE or SCIENTIF'IC PHILOSOPHY, *n.* A term employed by M. Comte, in his *Cours de Philosophie Positive,* to denote what he considers to be the only practically useful method of dealing with human knowledge, viz., that of considering all natural phenomena, or properties of knowable things in every department of human inquiry, only in their invariable relations of coexistence and succession, or in space and time; such relations being called *laws,* and being discoverable by observation, experiment, and comparison, resulting in induction and deduction. M. Comte regards all past and present phenomena, and their laws thus arrived at, as the only real, precise, useful, and certain knowledge attainable by man, as the only legitimate subjects of human inquiry, and as the only means to enable man scientifically to predict, and thus to modify or shape his conduct to, future phenomena or events; the great object of art or practical activity being to anticipate direct experience. The foundation of *positive philosophy* is the invariability of the laws of nature; it is the systematic extension of every-day common-sense to all truly accessible speculations. According to M. Comte, it is the only philosophy which enforces or can introduce unanimity of opinion among men in regard to all its conclusions—the only logical method to arrive at truth, to render the sciences definite and progressive, to conduct education, and to reorganize society on a definite and stable basis. It holds all inquiry into first and final causes as unprofitable. To get a proper conception of the nature and objects of *positive philosophy,* M. Comte considers it necessary to study all classes of phenomena, and their laws, in their simplest form, and in what he calls *hierarchical* order. These classes he thus arranges, calling them the six fundamental or abstract sciences: viz., mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, and sociology; this being the order of the decreasing generality and simplicity, and of the increasing speciality and complexity of the phenomena and laws of which these sciences treat; the order of their dependence upon each other, it being necessary, in order to understand any one of these sciences, to study first all those which precede it; the historical order in which these sciences have been or are being perfected; the order in which we have more and more power to modify to our advantage the phenomena of which they treat; the order of increasing difficulty with which these sciences can be properly understood, and of arriving at their laws; and, finally, the order in which they should be studied in a liberal education.

POS'SE. [L. to be able.] In *law,* a possibility. A thing is said to be *in posse,* when it may possibly be; *in esse,* when it actually is.

POSSE,† *v t.* [Fr. *pousser.*] To push. [*Chaucer.*]

POS'SED,† *pp.* Pushed. [*Chaucer.*]

POSSESS', *v.t.* [add.] To inform. [*Shak.*]

POSSES'SED, *pp.* [add.] Informed. [*Shak.*]

POSSES'SION, *n.* [add.] The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power; the thing possessed. *Possession,* in its primary sense, is the condition or power by virtue of which a man has such a mastery over a corporeal thing, as to deal with it at his pleasure, and to exclude other persons from meddling with it. This condition or power is detention, and it lies at the bottom of all legal senses of the word *possession.* This possession is no legal state or condition, but it may be the source of rights; and it then becomes possession in a juristical or legal sense; but even in this sense it is not in any way to be confounded with property. A man may have the juristical possession of a thing without being the proprietor, and a man may be the proprietor of a thing without having the juristical possession of it, and, consequently, without having the detention of it. Ownership is the legal capacity to operate on a thing according to a man's pleasure, and to exclude everybody else from doing so. Possession, in the sense of detention, is the actual exercise of such a power as the owner has a right to exercise. *Actual possession* is where a person enters into lands or tenements descended or conveyed to him; *apparent possession* is a species of presumptive title, where land descended to the heir of an abator, intruder, disseisor, who died seized; *possession in law* is when lands, &c., are descended to a man, and he has not actually entered into them; *naked possession* is mere possession without colour of right.

POSSES'SIONARY, *a.* Relating to, or implying possession.

POSSES'SIONERS,† *n plur.* An invidious name for such religious communities as were endowed with lands, &c The mendicant orders professed to live entirely upon alms. [*Chaucer.*]

POSSES'SIONS, *n.* Mental endowments. [*Shak.*]

POSSES'SIVE, *a.* [add.] *Possessive pronoun,* in *gram.,* a pronoun denoting possession or property; as, *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their.*

POSSES'SIVE, *n.* A pronoun denoting possession.

POSSES'SIVELY, *adv.* In a manner denoting possession.

POSSESS'ORY, *a.* [add.] Arising from present possession; as, a *possessory* interest.

POSSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [add.] In *law,* expectation; an uncertain thing which may or may not happen. It is *near* or *ordinary,* as where an estate is limited to one after the death of another; or *remote* or *extraordinary,* as where one man shall be married to a woman, and then that she shall die, and he be married to another. *Possibility on a possibility,* a remote possibility; as, if a remainder be limited in particular to A's son John or Edward, it is bad if he have no son of that name, for it is too remote a possibility that he should not only have a son, but a son of that particular name.

PŌST, *n.* [add.] Any means employed by government for the public conveyance of letters; the mail; the transmission of all the letters conveyed for the public at one time from one place to another; a post-office; a post-horse. [*Shak.*]

PŌST, *v. t.* [add.] To place in the post-office; as, to *post* letters.—To send with speed, or by means of post-horses.

PŌST, *a.* Used in travelling quickly; speedy; as, *post*-horses; *post*-haste.

PŌST, *adv.* Hastily, or as a post.

PŌST'AL, *a.* Relating to posts, posting, or mails; as, *postal* arrangements.

PŌST DI'EM. [L.] After the day.—In *law,* the return of a writ after the day assigned for its return.

PŌSTE,† *n.* [Fr.] Station; power. [*Chaucer.*]

PŌST'ED, *pp.* [add.] Placed in the post-office, as a letter or letters.

POSTE'RIOR, *a.* [add.] Subsequent in place; placed after; backward.

POSTE'RIORLY, *adv.* Subsequently in time; in a posterior manner, behind.

POSTE'RIOR MARGIN, *n.* In *conchology,* a term applied to that side of the bosses of acephalous bivalves which contains the ligament.

PŌST'-FAC'TO. [L.] *See* Ex Post-Facto.

POS'TIL, *n.* [add.] In the *Roman Catholic* and *Lutheran churches,* a homily to be read in public by clergymen who are incompetent to teach. The first *postils* were composed by order of Charlemagne. Luther also wrote *postils.*

POSTIQUE, *a* (pos-tēk') [Fr. *postiche.*] Superadded; done after the work is finished. Applied to a superadded ornament of sculpture or architecture.

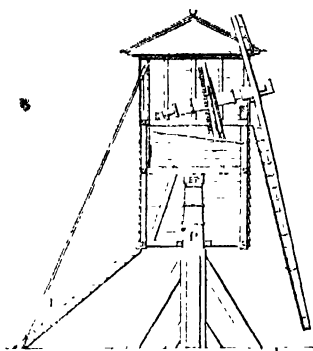
PŌST MAN, *n.* [add.] A barrister in the court of exchequer who has precedence in motions.

PŌST'-MARK, *v. t.* To affix the stamp or mark of the post-office, as to letters, &c.

PŌST'MĀSTER, *n.* [add.] On the *Continent of Europe,* one who provides post-horses.—In *Merton College, Oxford,* the scholars who are supported on the foundation are called *postmasters* or *portionists.*—*Postmaster-general.* [add.] The duty of the postmaster-general is to exercise authority over all the post-offices in the United Kingdom and the colonies, to make contracts for the conveyance of the public mails, and see that they are executed. He also receives all the moneys arising from the postage of letters, pays the expenses, keeps the accounts of the office, and superintends the whole department.

PŌST'-MILL, *n.* A form of wind-mill so constructed that the whole fabric rests on a vertical axis, and can be turned by means of a lever, according as the direction of the wind varies. It thus differs from the smock-mill, of which the cap (including the gudgeon and pivot-bearings resting upon it) turns. In the figure, the post P, firmly fixed by a strong framing sunk into the ground, has, at its upper end, a pivot working into a socket fixed in one of the strongest floor-beams, and on this pivot the whole weight of the erection is sustained. The ladder L, serves as a lever for turning the mill, and by

dropping it on the ground, and placing a weight on its lower extremity, it also



Post-mill

serves to keep the mill steady when the right position is attained.

PŌST′-NA′TUS. [L.] Born after.—In *law*, the second son, or one born afterwards.

PŌST′-O′BIT, *a.* [L.] After death; posthumous; as, a *post-obit* bond.

PŌST′-POS′ITIVE, *a.* Placed after something else, as a word.

PŌST′-PRAN′DIAL, *a.* [L. *prandium*.] Happening after dinner.

PŌST′-TER′MINUM. [L.] After the term.

POS′TULANT, *n.* [add.] A candidate.

POS′TURE-MĀKER, *n.* One who makes postures or contortions.

PŌSTVĒNE′,† *v. t.* [L. *post*, after, and *venio*, to come.] To come after.

POT, *v. i.* To tipple; to drink. [*Shak.*]

POT′AGER, *n.* A porringer.

POTAMOG′RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ποταμος, a river, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of rivers.

POTA′TO, *n.* [add.] *Potato-oat*, a variety of the oat (*Avena sativa*).—*Potato-mildew*, a fungous plant, *Botrytis infestans*, which attacks the leaves and stems of potatoes.—*Potato-scab*, a fungous plant, the *Tuburcinia scabies*, found beneath the skin of the tuber of the potato, producing superficial cavities and pits.—*Potato-starch*, a fecula obtained from the potato, and called *English arrow-root*.—*Potato-sugar*, a species of sugar manufactured from potato-flour, and called also *patent-sugar*.—*Oil of potatoes*, a colourless substance obtained from spirits made from potatoes. It is somewhat oily in appearance, has a strong smell, at first pleasant, but afterwards nauseous; taste, very acrid.—*Sweet potato*, the *Batatas edulis*. [*See* Batatas.]

POTA′TO-BOGLE, *n.* A scarecrow. [*Scotch.*]

PO′TATORY, *a.* Relating to drinking.

POT′ECARY,† *n.* An apothecary. [*Chaucer.*]

POTEEN′, } **POTTEEN′,** } *n.* Irish whisky.

POTEN′TIATE, *v. t.* To give power to. [*Rare.*]

POTESTAT′,† *n.* A potentate; a principal magistrate. [*Chaucer.*]

POTES′TATIVE, instead of **PO′TESTATIVE.**

PO′THOS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Araceæ. The species are very singular epiphytal plants; in the West Indies and South America they grow on trees, as the ivy does in England. The leaves of *Pothos palmata* are three feet, and the footstalks four feet long.

POT′-LUCK, *n.* Food from the pot; what may chance to be provided for dinner.—*To take pot-luck*, is to partake of the family dinner, whatever it may chance to be. [*Colloq.*]

POTOO′, *n.* The *Nyctibus jamaicensis*, a bird of Jamaica, belonging to the family Caprimulgidæ. From its nocturnal habits, the common people suppose it to be some species of owl.

POT′-SHOT, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a sportive name for a point-blank shot at a wild animal when at rest.

POT′TER, *v. i.* [*See* Pother, Pudder.] To busy or perplex one's self about trifles; to trifle; to pudder. [*Colloq.*]

POT′TER, *v. t.* To poke; to push; to disturb; to pother. [*Colloq.*]

POT′TER-CARRIER, } **POT′TINGER,** } *n.* An apothecary. [*Scotch.*]

POT′TERING, *n.*, *ppr.*, or *a.* Aimless bustle; dawdling; busying or perplexing one's self about trifles; trifling; officiously busy.—*Pottering about*, busy officiousness. [*Colloq.*]

The good-natured Sultan began *pottering about*, showing us to our apartments with the alacrity of an old landlady. *Jukes, Voy. Fly.*

POT′TING, *n.* [add.] A placing or preserving in a pot; as, the *potting* of plants.

POT′TO, *n.* A name given to the kinkajou, a singular quadruped of South America. [*See* Kinkajou in this *Supp.*]

POT′TY-BĀKER, *n.* [D. *potte bakker*.] A common term in New York for a potter.

POT′ULENT,† *a.* [L. *potulentus*.] Nearly drunk; rather tipsy; fit to drink.

POT′-WAL′LOPING, *a.* A term applied to certain boroughs in England, where, before the passing of the Reform Bill, all who boiled a pot were entitled to vote. [*See* Pot-Wallopers.]

POUCHE,† *n.* A pocket; a pouch. [*Chaucer.*]

POUCH′-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a pouch.

POUCH′-MOUTH, *n.* A mouth with blubbered lips.

POU′DRE,† *n.* [Fr.] Powder. [*Chaucer.*]

POU′DRE-MARCHANT,† *n.* Supposed to signify pulverized spices. [*Chaucer.*]

POU′DRES,† *n. plur.* Powders. [*Chaucer.*]

POUDRETTE′, *n.* (pô-drĕt′.) [Fr.] A very powerful manure prepared from night-soil, dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c.

POU′JAH, } **POO′JAH,** } *n.* In the *East Indies*, a Hindoo holiday or festival.

POUK, *v. t.* To pluck; to pull with nimbleness or force; to poke. [*Scotch.*]

POUKE,† *n.* [*See* Puck.] The fairy Robin Goodfellow. [*Spenser.*]

POULCE,† *n.* The pulse. [*Chaucer.*]

POUL′DRED,† *pp.* [Fr. *pouldrer*.] Reduced or beaten to dust; spotted; variegated. [*Spenser.*]

POULP, *n.* [Fr. *poulpe*.] The English name of an eight-footed dibranchiate cephalopod, the Octopus, nearly allied to the Sepia, or common cuttle-fish.

POUND′AGE, *n.* [add.] Sheriff's poundage on writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum* is abolished.

POUND′-COVERT, *n. See* Pound.

POUND′-FOOLISH, *a.* Neglecting the care of large sums in attending to little ones. [*Colloq.*]

POUND′-OVERT, *n. See* Pound.

POUND′-STONE, *n.* A local name in Oxfordshire and the adjacent counties for a fossil found in the oolite, and belonging to the sea-eggs, or Echinidæ. The dairy-women in these counties frequently use them as pound-weights; hence the name.

POUN′SONED,† *pp.* [*See* Pounce, Punch.] Punched with a bodkin. [*Chaucer.*]

POUPART'S′ LIGAMENT, *n.* In *anat.*, a muscle of the abdomen. It is situated immediately under the integuments, and covers all the other muscles of the lower belly.

PÖUPE,† *v. i.* To make a noise with a horn.

PÖU′PIES, for PÖUPIES.

PÖUR, *v. t.* or *i.* (pōre.) Sometimes pronounced as *power*, and sometimes as *poor*.

POUR′CHACE,† *v. t.* To purchase; to buy; to provide. [*Chaucer.*]

POUR′CHAS,† *n.* Acquisition; purchase. [*Chaucer.*]

PÖURE,† *a.* Poor. [*Chaucer.*]

POURE,† *v. i.* To pore; to look earnestly. [*Chaucer.*]

POUR-POINT′, *n.* [Fr.] In *ancient costume*, a stuffed and quilted doublet, worn both by civil and military men; so named from the holes with which it was punctured. It is said to have been invented during the Crusades as a substitute for heavy armour; and it continued in use as late as the time of Charles II.

POURPRES′TURE, *n.* [add.] Anything done to the nuisance or hurt of the queen's demesnes, or the highways, &c., by inclosure or buildings, endeavouring to make that private which ought to be public.

POURTRĀIE′,† *v. t.* To portray; to draw a picture. [*Chaucer.*]

POURTRĀ′IOUR,† *n.* A portrayer; a drawer of pictures. [*Chaucer.*]

POURTRĀ′ITURE,† *n.* A picture or drawing. [*Chaucer.*]

POURTRAY′, *v. t. See* Portray.

PÖUSS, *v. t.* To push. [*Scotch.*]

PÖUSS, *n.* A push. [*Scotch.*]

PÖUSSE,† *n.* [Fr. *pois*.] Pease.

PÖUS′SIE, } **PÖUS′IE,** } *n.* A cat; a hare. [*Scotch.*]

PÖUT, *n.* A young partridge or moorfowl; the chicken of any domesticated fowl; a young child. [*Scotch.*]

PÖUT, *v. i.* To shoot at young grouse or partridges. [*Scotch.*]

POUT′ER, *n.* One who pouts; a kind of pigeon. [*See* Powter.]

PÖUT′ER, *n.* One who shoots at young grouse or partridges. [*Scotch.*]

PÖU′THER, *n.* Hair-powder or gunpowder. [*Scotch.*]

PÖU′THERED, *pp.* or *a.* Powdered; wearing hair-powder; corned; slightly salted; applied to meat or butter. [*Scotch.*]

PÖUT′ING, *ppr.* Shooting at the young poults of partridges. [*Scotch.*]

POUT′INGLY, *adv.* In a pouting or sullen manner.

POVERTÉ, *n.* [Fr.] Poverty. [*Chaucer.*]

POW, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt; as, *pow*-wow. [*Shak.*]

POW, *n.* The head; the poll. [*Scotch.*]

POW′DER, *n.* [add.] Violence; tumult. [*Hudibras.*]

POW′DER, *v. i.* [add.] To fall to dust; to become like powder.

POW′ER, *n.* [add.] Sig 19. In *arith.* and *alge.*, the first power of any number

or quantity is the number or quantity itself. This, when multiplied into itself becomes the *square* or *second power* of the quantity; this again multiplied by the original quantity becomes the *cube* or *third power*: this again multiplied by the original quantity becomes the *fourth power*, and so on. Thus, taking the number 2:—

$2^1 = 2$, the first power of 2.
$2 \times 2 = 2^2$ or 4, the second power, or square of 2.
$2^2 \times 2 = 2^3$ or 8, the third power, or cube of 2.
$2^3 \times 2 = 2^4$ or 16, the fourth power of 2, &c.

In like manner the successive powers of the quantity a, are a^1, a^2, a^3, a^4, &c. The numbers which indicate the powers of quantities are called the *indices* or *exponents*. [*See* EXPONENT.] Powers of the same quantity are multiplied by adding their exponents; and divided by subtracting the exponent of the divisor from that of the dividend. Powers are considered as *negative* or *fractional*, according as they have negative or fractional exponents; as, a^{-1}, a^{-2}, a^{-3}, or $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{3}{4}}$.—In *law*, the term *power* signifies an authority which one gives to another to act for him, or to do some certain acts, as, to make leases, raise portions, or the like. *Powers* are either common law authorities, or have their validity from the statute of uses. To the former class belong powers granted by will or by act of Parliament to certain persons to sell estates, &c. Of the latter class, there are several sorts: (1.) *Powers collateral*, which are given to persons who have neither a present nor future estate, or interest in the land. (2.) *Powers appendant* or *appurtenant*, which strictly depend upon the estate limited to the person to whom they are given. (3.) *Powers in gross*, which are given to a person who had an interest in the estate, at the execution of the deed creating the power, or to whom an estate is given by the deed, but which enable him to create such estates only as will not attach on the interest limited to him.—*Power of attorney*. [add.] [*See Letter of attorney* under LETTER.]

POW'ER-PRESS, *n.* A printing-press worked by steam, water, or other power.

POWL'DRON, *n.* *See* POULDRON.

POW'NEY, *n.* A pony [*Scotch.*]

POWSOW'DIE, *n.* Sheep's-head broth; milk and meal boiled together; any mixture of incongruous sorts of food. [*Scotch.*]

POW'TER,
POCK'ER,
POL'TER, } *v. i.* To do little easy jobs; to rummage in the dark; to grope among the ashes; to poker incessantly in the fire [*Scotch.*]

POW'-WOW,
PAW'-WAW, } *n.* Among the *North American Indians*, a priest; a conjuror. Hence, conjuration performed for the cure of diseases, and other purposes. Also, the feasts, dances, and other public doings of the American Indians, preliminary to a grand hunt, a council, a war-expedition, or the like. Hence, the term is applied in North America to any uproarious meeting for a political purpose.

POW'-WOW, *v. i.* To use magical arts; to conjure; to divine.

POYNETTS', *n.* [Fr. *poinçonnets.*] In *ancient costume*, little bodkins or puncheons, worn as points.

POYNT'ELL, *n.* In *arch.*, a floor set into squares, or lozenge forms.

Y paved with *pointyll*, each point after other
Piers Ploxman.

PRACTICAL'ITY, *n.* Same as PRACTICALNESS.

PRAC'TICAL JŌKE, *n.* A trick played upon some one, usually to the injury or annoyance of his person.

PRAC'TICKE,† *n.* Practice. [*Chaucer.*]

PRAC'TICKE,† *a.* Practical; relating to action.—*Practiche paine*, practical pains; practice and endeavour. [*Spenser.*]

PRÆCEP'TORIES, *n.* *See* PRECEPTORIES.

PRÆC'IPE, *n.* [add.] This original writ is now abolished; but the word is still used to denote a slip of paper upon which the particulars of a writ are written. It is lodged in the office out of which the required writ is to be issued.—*Præcipe in capite*, a writ out of chancery for a tenant holding of the crown in chief.

PRÆ'DIAL, *a.* *See* PREDIAL.

PRÆFOLIA'TION, *n.* In *bot.*, the arrangement of leaves in a leaf-bud.

PRÆMORSE', *a.* In *bot.*, the same as *truncate*, except that the termination is ragged and irregular, as if bitten off.

PRÆTO'RIUM, *n.* [add.] That part of a Roman camp in which the general's tent stood.

PRAGMAT'IC HISTORY, *n.* Among *German writers*, a history which exhibits clearly the causes and the consequences of events.

PRĀI'RIE-BITTERS, *n* A beverage, common among the hunters and mountaineers of Western America. It is made with a pint of water and a quarter of a gill of buffalo-gall. It is considered an excellent medicine.

PRĀI'RIE-DOG, *n* A small rodent animal, the wistonwith, *Spermophilus* or *Arctomys ludovicianus*, allied to the marmot, and found on the prairies west of the Mississippi. These animals live beneath the ground in large warrens, containing many hundreds, and are characterized by a sharp bark, like that of a small dog. [*See cut* in *Dict* WISTONWITH.]

PRĀI'RIE-HEN, *n.* In the *United States*, the popular name of the pinnated grouse (*Tetrao cupido*).

PRAIRIL'LON, *n.* A small prairie.

PRĀIS'ABLY, *adv.* So as to deserve praise.

PRANKE,† *n.* [*See* PRANK.] A sportive or playful action; a frolic; a trick; great injury or mischief. [*Spenser.*]

PRAT'IC, *n.* *See* PRATIQUE.

PRATĪQUE, *n.* Misplaced: *see* after PRATER.

PRAT'TY, *a.* Pretty. [*Scotch.*]

PRĀY,† *n.* [*See* PREY.] A beast of prey. [*Spenser.*]

PRĀY,† *v.t.* To make a prey of. [*Spenser.*]

PRĀYDE,† *pp.* Made a prey; seized as prey. [*Spenser.*]

PRĀY'ER, *n.* One who prays.

PRĀY'ERLESSLY, *adv.* In a prayerless manner.

Note.—In *pray*, and its derivatives, *a* has the long sound, as in *fate*.

PRĀY'ER-MEETING, *n.* A meeting for prayer.

PRAY'ING, *a.* Given to prayer; as, a *praying* mother.

PRĒADMON'ISHED, *pp.* Previously admonished.

PRĒADMON'ISHING, *ppr.* Admonishing beforehand.

PRĒANNOUNCE', *v. t.* To announce before.

PRĒAPPREHEN'SION, *n.* A previous apprehension.

PRĒAS'ING,† *a.* Crowding. [*Spenser.*]

PRĒAU'DIENCE, *n.* [add.] The right of being heard before another. The preaudience of the bar is as follows:—(1.) The queen's attorney-general. (2.) The queen's solicitor-general. (3.) The queen's premier-serjeant. (4.) The eldest among the queen's serjeants. (5.) The queen's advocate-general. (6.) The queen's serjeants. (7.) The queen's council. (8.) Serjeants-at-law. (9.) The recorder of London. (10.) Advocates of the civil law. (11.) Barristers.

PREBEN'DAL, instead of **PREB'ENDAL**, *a.*

PREB'ENDARY, *n.* [add.] A prebend. [*Swift.*]

PRECA'RIOUS, *a.* [add.] *Precarious jurisprudence*, in *law*, a term applied to a fund or stock, of which a person has not the full property, whereof he cannot dispose absolutely, and which is most of it borrowed.—*Precarious loan*, a bailment at will.

PREC'ATIVE,
PREC'ATORY, } instead of **PRE'CATIVE, PRE'CATORY.**

PRĒCAU'TIONED, *pp.* Warned beforehand.

PRECAU'TIONING, *ppr.* Previously advising, or cautioning.

PRECAU'TIOUSLY, *adv.* With precaution

PRECĒ'DENCE, *n.* [add.] *Patent of precedence*, a grant from the crown to such barristers as it thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction, whereby they are entitled to such rank and preaudience as are assigned in their respective patents.

PRECĒESE'LY, *adv.* Precisely. [*Scotch.*]

PRECEN'TORSHIP, *n.* The employment or office of a precentor.

PRE'CEPT,† *v. t.* To direct; to instruct, or order by rules. [*Bacon.*]

PRECEP'TOR, *n.* [add.] Among the *Knights Templar*, the head of a preceptory.

PRE''CIOUS, *a.* [add.] Over-nice; over-scrupulous. [*Chaucer.*]

PRECIP'ITANTNESS, *n.* Quality of being precipitant.

PRECIP'ITATE, *n.* [add.] *White precipitate*, ammoniated submuriate of mercury.—*Sweet precipitate*, the chloride of mercury or calomel.

PRECIP'ITATE, *v. t.* [add.] To hasten or urge on too quickly.

PRECISE'NESS, *n.* [add.] Stiffness; a scrupulous conformity with a pattern, excluding all fashionable form or ornaments; as, *preciseness* of dress.

PRECIS'IANIST, *n.* One very precise; a precisian.

PRĒCOMPŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Composed beforehand.

PRĒCOMPŌS'ING, *ppr.* Composing beforehand.

PRĒCONCERT'EDNESS, *n.* State of being preconcerted. [*Rar. us.*]

PRĒCONFORM'ITY, *n.* Antecedent conformity.

PRĒCONSIGN'ED, *pp.* Consigned beforehand.

PRĒCONSIGN'ING, *ppr.* Making a previous consignment of.

PRĒCONTRAC'TING, *ppr.* Stipulating or contracting beforehand.

PRĒDECĒASE', *n.* The decease of one before another.

PREDESIGN'ED, *pp.* Purposed or determined previously.
PREDESIGN'ING, *ppr.* Designing previously.
PREDES'TINATE, *a.* Predestinated.
PREDES'TINATIVE, *a.* That predestinates; foreordaining.
PREDES'TINE,† *n.* Predestination. [*Chaucer.*]
PREDETERM'INABLE, *a.* That may be predetermined.
PREDETERM'INE, *v. i.* To determine beforehand.
PRED'ICATE, *v. t.* [add.] *To predicate on* or *upon*, to found a proposition, argument, &c., on some basis or data; as, to *predicate* an argument on certain principles. [*American.*]
PREDICA'TION, *n.* [add.] Preaching; a sermon. [*Chaucer.*]
PREDIC'TIVELY, *adv.* By way of prediction.
PREDOM'INATE, *v. t.* [add.] To master; to conquer; to overpower. [*Shak.*]
PRE-EMPLOY', *v. t.* To employ previously or before others. [*Shak.*]
PREES,† } *n.* A press, or crowd.
PREASE,† } [*Chaucer.*]
PRE-ESTAB'LISHING, *ppr.* Settling or ordaining beforehand
PREEV'ING,† *n.* A proving; proof; trial. [*Spenser.*]
PRE-EXAM'INED, *pp.* Previously examined.
PRE-EXAM'INING, *ppr.* Examining beforehand.
PREFATO'RIAL, *a.* Introductory; prefatory.
PREFE,† } *n.* Proof; trial.—*At prefe*,
PREVE,† } upon trial.—*With evil*
PRIEFE,† } *prefe*, evil may it prove!
PRIEVE,† } [*Chaucer.*]
PRE'FECT, *n.* [add.] This name was given to several Roman officers. The *prefect*, or warden of the city, at first exercised within the city the powers of the king or consuls during their absence; afterward, as a permanent magistrate, he was empowered to maintain peace and order in the city. Under Constantine the prefects became governors of provinces.
PREFER', *v. t.* [add.] In *law*, to apply for; to move for.—To *prefer* costs, to apply for costs.
PREF'ERENCE, *n.* [add.] The state of being preferred.
PREFER'RED, *pp.* [add.] Offered; presented.
PREF'IDENCE,† instead of **PREFI'DENCE**, *n.*
PREF'IDENT,† instead of **PREFI'DENT**, *a.*
PREFIG'UREMENT, *n* The act of prefiguring; thing prefigured.
PREG'NANT, *a.* [add.] A *pregnant construction*, in *rhet.*, is one in which more is implied than is said or seems; as, the beasts *trembled* forth from their dens; that is, came forth trembling.
PREIFE,† *n.* Proof; trial. [*Spenser.*]
PREISE,† *n.* [G. *preisen.*] Praise; commendation. [*Chaucer.*]
PREISE,† *v. t.* To praise; to commend; to value. [*Chaucer.*]
PREJU'DICANT,† *a* Having a previous opinion.
PREJU'DICATELY, *adv.* With prejudice.
PREJUDICA'TION, *n* [add.] An anticipation of a future judgment by a previous decision; the forestalling of a judicial determination.
PREJ'UDICE, *n.* [add.] A sentence or decision already passed; a presumption. [*Atterbury.*]
PREJUDI''CIALLY, *adv.* In a prejudicial manner; injuriously; disadvantageously.
PREL'ACY, instead of **PRE'LACY.**
PREL'ATE, instead of **PRE'LATE.**
PREL'ATESHIP, instead of **PRE'LATESHIP.**
PREL'ATESS, *n* A female prelate. [*Milton.*]
PREL'ATISM, instead of **PRE'LATISM.**
PREL'ATIST, instead of **PRE'LATIST.**
PREL'ATIZE,† *v. i.* To perform the duties of a prelate.
PREL'ATURE, instead of **PRE'LATURE.**
PREL'ATURESHIP, instead of **PRE'LATURESHIP.**
PREL'ATY,† instead of **PRE'LATY** †
PRELIM'INARILY, *adv.* Antecedently; in a preliminary manner.
PREL'UDE, instead of **PRE'LUDE**, *n.*
PREL'UDE, *v. t.* instead of **PRELŪDE**, or **PRE'LUDE.** [add.] To introduce or precede; as, the gray of morn *preludes* the splendour of the day. [*Dryden.*]
PREL'UDED, *pp.* instead of **PRELŪDED.**
PREL'UDER, instead of **PRE'LUDER**
PREL'UDING, or **PRELŪ'DING**, *ppr.* instead of **PRELŪDING.**
PREM'ISES, *n* [add.] In *law*, lands, and houses or tenements
PREM'ISS, *n.* [add.] In *logic*, a proposition employed to establish a certain conclusion. The *major premiss* is that in which the major term is compared with the middle; the *minor premiss*, that in which the minor term is compared with the middle. [*See* PREMISES, SYLLOGISM]
PREMON'ISHING, *ppr.* Admonishing beforehand.
PREMON'ITOR, *n.* One who gives premonition, or previous warning
PREMON'ITORILY, *adv.* By way of premonition.
PREMON'STRATOR, *n* He or that which premonstrates, or shows beforehand
PREMUNITE',† } *v. t.* To guard
PREM'UNITE,† } against objection; to fortify.
PREMU'NITORY, *a.* Defining a penalty that may be incurred.
PREN'DER, *n* [Fr. *prendre.*] In *law*, the power or right of taking a thing before it is offered.
PRENOM'INATING, *ppr.* Forenaming.
PRENT, *v. t.* To print. [*Scotch.*]
PRENT, *n.* Print. [*Scotch.*]
PREN'TIS,† *n.* An apprentice. [*Chaucer.*]
PREN'TISHODE,† *n.* Apprenticeship. [*Chaucer.*]
PREPAID', *pp.* or *a.* Paid in advance, as postage of letters.
PREPA'RAT,† *pp.* [L. *preparatus.*] Prepared. [*Chaucer.*]
PREPARA'TION, instead of **PREPARATION.**
PREPAY', *v. t.* instead of **PREPAY.**
PREPAY'MENT, *n.* Act of paying beforehand; payment in advance, as of postage.
PREPENSE'LY, *adv.* In a prepense manner.
PREPOND'ERATE, *v. t.* [add.] To ponder or consider previously. [*Shaftesbury.*]
PREPU'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the prepuce, or fore skin.
PRERESOLVE', *v. t.* To resolve previously.
PRERESOLV'ED, *pp.* Resolved beforehand; previously determined.
PRERESOLV'ING, *ppr.* Resolving beforehand.
PREROG'ATIVELY, *adv.* By exclusive or peculiar privilege.
PREROG'ATIVE WRITS, *n.* In *law*, processes issued upon extraordinary occasions on proper cause shown. They are the writs of *procedendo, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, habeas corpus, certiorari.*
PRES,† *adv.* [Fr.] Near.—*Of près*, or *de pres*, at hand; close.—*Of près* may also be understood, in a press. [*Chaucer.*]
PRESAGE', *v. t.* [add.] To point out with the hand, as a road or path. [*Spenser.*]
PRES'BYOPY, *n.* *See* PRESBYOPIA.
PRESBYT'ERAL, *a.* Relating to a presbyter or presbytery.
PRESBYT'ERATE, *n.* [add.] The office or station of a presbyter.
PRESBYTE'RIUM, *n.* [Gr. πρεσβυτεριον.] A presbytery; that part of the church where Divine offices are performed, applied to the choir or chancel, because it was the place appropriated to the bishop, priest, and other clergy, while the laity were confined to the body of the church.
PRES'BYTERSHIP, *n.* Same as PRESBYTERATE.
PRESCRIB'ER, *n.* [add.] One who directs medically; one who gives any rules or directions
PRESCRIP'TION, *n.* [add.] By 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c 71, *immemorial usage* in regard to prescriptions is dispensed with, and a period of thirty years, with certain exceptions, substituted for it.—*Corporations by prescription*, those corporations that have subsisted beyond the memory of man, and therefore are looked upon in law to be well created, such as the city of London.
PRESCRIP'TUM, *n.* *plur.* *Prescripta.* [L.] A thing prescribed; a prescription; a prescript.
PRESE,† *v. t.* or *i.* To press or crowd. [*Chaucer.*]
PRESENT', *v. t.* [add.] To represent; to personate; to act. [*Shak.*]—In *military law*, to *present arms* is to hold them out in token of respect, as if ready to deliver them up.—In the *United States*, to indict.
PRES'ENT, *a.* [add.] In the *United States*, a word put upon the back of letters addressed to persons residing in the place where the letter is written.
PRES'ENTARIE,† *a* [L. *præsentarius.*] Present; that happens immediately. [*Chaucer*]
PRESENTA'TION, *n.* [add.] *Presentation-copy*, a copy of a work presented to some one by the author, as a testimony of respect.
PRESENTEE', *n.* [add.] In *Scotland*, a person presented by a patron as minister to a vacant parish.
PRESENTIMEN'TAL, *a.* Relating to, or having presentiment. [*Rar. us.*]
PRESENT'MENT, *n.* [add.] In *criminal law*, *presentment* is defined to be an information made by the jury in a court before a judge who has authority to punish an offence. *Presentments* are also made in courts-leet and courts-baron before the stewards.—*Presentment of a bill of exchange*, the act of presenting it for acceptance or payment.
PRESERVE', *v. t.* [add.] To maintain and keep throughout; as, to *preserve* appearances.

PRESID'ER, *n.* One who presides.

PRESS, *n.* [add.] *Censorship of the press*, a regulation which prevails in many parts of the Continent, by which printed books, pamphlets, and newspapers are examined by persons appointed for the purpose, who are empowered to prevent publication, if they see sufficient reason.

PRESS, *v. t.* [add.] *To press sail*, or *crowd sail*, to carry a press of sail, that is, a great quantity of sail upon a vessel.

PRESSIROS'TERS, *n.* Same as PRESSIROSTRES,—*which see.*

PRESSIROS'TRAL, *a.* Having a compressed or flattened beak, applied to certain birds, as the lapwing.

PRESS'LY,† *adv.* [L. *presse.*] Closely; with compression.

PRESS'NESS,† *n.* Closeness; compression; condensation of thought or language. [*Young.*]

PRESS'-PACK, *v. t.* To compress by a hydraulic or other press; as, to *press-pack* bales of soft goods.

PRESS'-PACKED, *pp.* or *a.* Compressed by a hydraulic or other press, as bales of cotton, &c.

PRESS'-PACKING, *n.* or *ppr.* Packing in a press, with a view to diminishing bulk.

PRESS'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in which presses for any purpose are kept. —2. Among *printers*, the room where the printing-presses are worked, as distinguished from a composing-room, &c.

PRES'SURE, *n.* [add.] *Centre of pressure*, that point at which the whole amount of pressure may be applied, with the same effect as it produces when distributed. [*See* CENTRE.]

PREST,† *adv.* Quickly; immediately. [*Spenser.*]

PRES'TABLE, *a.* Payable; that may be made good. [*Scotch.*]

PRES'TIGE, } *n.* (pres'tidj, or pres-
PRESTIGE', } tizh'.) [Fr.] Fascination; charm; influence of character or of conduct; as, the *prestige* of Napoleon Bonaparte.

PRESTIS'SIMO, instead of **PRES'-TISSIMO.**

PRESUMP'TION, *n.* [add.] Instead of the words "In *Scots law*," read, In *law*.—*Presumption of survivorship.* In *law*, when two or more persons have died within a very short period of each other, and no witnesses have been present to note the exact instant of dissolution, it is necessary to have recourse to *presumptions*, in order to determine which of them survived the others. By the *Roman law*, where two persons above the age of puberty perished by the same accident or fatality, the younger was presumed to have been the survivor; but if one was under the age of puberty, the other was presumed to have been the survivor.

PRESUMP'TIVELY *adv.* [add.] On supposition.

PRESURMISE', instead of **PRESUR-MISE**, *n.*

PRETENCE, *n.* (pretens'.) [add.] Design; purpose. [*Shak.*]

PRETENCE'LESS, *n.* Having no pretension.

PRETEND'ED, *pp.* [add.] Intended; proposed. [*Shak.*]—Held forth to view; stretched forth; stretched over. [*Spenser.*]

PRETEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] Arrogant; assuming.

PRETENS'ED, *a.* [add.] *Pretensed right.* In *law*, where one is in possession of land, and another, who is out of possession, claims and sues for it, the *pretensed right*, or *title*, is said to be in him who so claims and sues for the same.

PRETE'RIENT, *a.* Past through; anterior. [*Rare.*]

PRET'ERIT, instead of **PRE'-TERIT**, *a.*

PRET'ERIT, instead of **PRE'-TERIT**, *n.*

PRET'ERITE, *a.* or *n.* Used often for PRETERIT.

PRETER'ITIVE, *a.* In *gram.*, an epithet applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the *preterit* or past tenses.

PRET'ERITNESS, instead of **PRE'-TERITNESS.**

PRETER-PLU'PERFECT, or **PRE-TER-PLUPER'FECT**, *a.*

PRETO'RIUM, *n.* *See* PRÆTORIUM.

PRET'TY, *a.* [add.] *Pretty considerable*, tolerable; pretty well; tolerably; pretty. [*New England vulgarism.*]

PRET'TYISM, *n.* Affected prettiness. [*Rare.*]

PREVE,† *v. t.* [*See* PROVE.] To try; to prove; to demonstrate by trial. [*Chaucer.*]

PREVE,† *v. i.* To turn out upon trial. [*Chaucer.*]

PREVEN'TATIVE, *n.* That which prevents. Incorrectly used for *preventive*.

PREVENT'ED, *pp.* [add.] Anticipated; gone before. [*Shak.*]

PREVENT'ING,† *ppr.* [add.] Coming before. [*Spenser.*]

PREVEN'TION, *n.* [add.] The right which a superior person or officer has to lay hold of, claim, or transact, an affair prior to an inferior one, to whom otherwise it more immediately belongs; as when the judges *prevent* subaltern ones. [*Canon-law term.*]

PREWARN'ED, *pp.* Warned beforehand.

PREWARN'ING, *ppr.* Warning beforehand.

PRICE, *n.* [add.] *Natural price*, among *political economists*, the same thing which is meant by the expression *real value*, which is said to be dependent solely on the quantity of labour necessary for the production of a thing. —*Market-price*, or *exchangeable value*, that value in exchange which is actually got for anything, which will not always be the same as the real or natural price. [*See* VALUE.]

PRICE,† *v. t.* [add.] To pay the price of. [*Spenser.*]

PRICK, *v. t.* [add.] To *prick* or mark off the ship's place on a chart, after ascertaining her position, the bearings of the land, &c.

PRICK, *n.* [add.] *Prick-my-Dainty*, affected and finical in dress or in carriage. [*Scotch.*]

PRICK'ASOUR,† *n.* A fast or hard rider. [*Chaucer.*]

PRICK'ING, *n.* [add.] Hard riding. [*Chaucer.*]—The act of piercing with a sharp point.—In *farriery*, the driving of a nail into a horse's foot, so as to produce lameness; also, the same as *nicking*.

PRIDE, *v. i.* To feel pride; to glory; to triumph; as, those who *pride* in being scholars. [*Swift.*]

PRIE,† *v. i.* To pry; to look curiously. [*Chaucer.*]

PRIEST, *n.* [add.] *Originally*, and *properly*, one who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice. Thus it is used in pagan writers, and in the Holy Scriptures.

PRIEST'-CRAFTY, *a.* Relating to, or possessed of priest-craft.

PRIEST'ISM, *n.* The character, influence, or government of the priesthood.

PRIEST'LESS, *a.* Having no priest.

PRIEVE,† *v. t.* To prove. [*Spenser.*]

PRIEV'ED,† *pp.* Proved. [*Spenser.*]

PRIG, *v. i.* To haggle; to importune; to plead hard. [*Scotch.*]

PRIG'GED, *pp.* Haggled for a bargain; entreated earnestly; pleaded hard.

PRIG'GERY, *n.* Same as PRIGGISM.

PRIG'GISHLY, *adv.* In a priggish manner; conceitedly; pertly.

PRIKE,† } *v. t.* [*See* PRICK.] To
PRIKKE,† } wound; to spur a horse. [*Chaucer.*]

PRIKE,† } *v. i.* To ride hard. [*Chau-*
PRIKKE,† } *cer.*]

PRI'MA DON'NA, instead of **PRIMA DONNA.**

PRI'MA FA'CIE, instead of **PRIMA FACIE.** [add.] On the first facie or view; at first sight.—*Prima facie evidence*, in *law*, that which not being inconsistent with the falsity of the hypothesis, nevertheless raises such a degree of probability in its favour that it must prevail if it be accredited by the jury, unless it be rebutted, or the contrary proved. *Conclusive evidence*, on the other hand, is that which excludes, or at least tends to exclude, the possibility of the truth of any other hypothesis than the one attempted to be established.

PRI'MARY, *a.* [add.] *Primary conveyances*, in *law*, original conveyances, consisting of feoffments, grants, gifts, leases, exchanges, partitions.

PRI'MARY, *n.* That which stands highest in rank or importance, as opposed to *secondary* —2. A name of the large feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing.

PRIME, *a.* [add.] *At prime temps*, at the first time.—*At prime face*, at first appearance. [*Chaucer.*]

PRIME, *n.* [add.] The first quarter of the artificial day.—*Half-way prime*, prime half spent.—*Prime large*, prime far advanced. [*Chaucer.*]

PRIME, *v. t.* [add.] *To prime a gun*, in *naut. lan.*, to pierce or prick the cartridge with the priming wire.

PRIME, for **PRIMELY**, is vulgar.

PRI'MER-FINE, instead of **PRIMER-FINE.**

PRIME'ROLE,† *n.* for PRIMEROSE or PRIMROSE. [*Chaucer.*]

PRI'MER-SEIZIN, instead of **PRI-MER-SEIZIN.**

PRI'MER-SERJEANT, *n.* The queen's first serjeant-at-law.

PRIME'TEMPS, † *n.* [Fr.] Spring. [*Chaucer.*]

PRIME'VAL or **STONE PERIOD**, *n.* In *archæol.*, one of the grand divisions of time into which the science has been divided, comprehending the period prior to a knowledge of metals. The founder of the system is the Danish councillor of state, J. C. Thomsen, the son of a Copenhagen merchant.

PRIM'ING, *n.* [add.] In *steam-engines*, the hot water carried along by the steam from the boiler into the cylinder, which is always an evil.

PRIMIP'ARA, *n.* [L. *prima*, first, and *pario*, to bring forth.] One who is delivered of her first child.

PRIM'ITIVE, *a.* [add.] *Primitive words*, in *gram.*, words not derived from any other words in the language. [*See* DERIVATIVE.]

PRIMOGEN′ITIVE, *n.* Primogeniture; right of primogeniture. [*Shak.*]

PRIMOGEN′ITIVE, *a.* Relating to primogeniture.

PRIMOR′DIUM, *n.* [L.] Beginning; origin.

PRIM′ROSE, *n.* [add.] The chief; the worthiest. [*Spenser.*]

PRI′MULIN, *n.* A bitter tincture, obtained by digesting the roots of the cowslip (*Primula veris*) in water or spirit.

PRI′MUM MOB′ILE, instead of PRIMUM MOBILE. [add.] In the *Ptolemaic system*, the outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to give motion to all the others.

PRI′MUS IN′TER PA′RES, instead of PRIMUS INTER PARES.

PRIN′CE'S-FEATHER, *n.* An annual plant of the genus Amaranthus, the *A. hypochondriacus.*

PRIN′CIPAL, *n.* [add.] In *law*, an heir-loom, mortuary, or corse-present. —*Principal and agent.* Instead of the words "In *Scots law*," read, In *law*.

PRIN′CIPAL POST, instead of PRINCIPAL POST.

PRINCIP′IAL,† *a.* [add.] Initial. [*Bacon.*]

PRIN′CIPLE, *n* [add] Beginning.—*Proximate principle.* [*See* PROXIMATE] —*Principle unsound*, unsound or bad beginning. [*Spenser.*]

PRINK, *v. t.* To deck; to adorn; to dress or adjust to ostentation; as, to *prink* the hair [*Cowper.*]

PRINT, *n.* [add] In *arch.*, a plaster cast of a flat ornament, or an ornament of this kind formed of plaster from a mould.

PRIN′TER'S INK, *n. See* PRINTING-INK.

PRINT′ERY, *n.* A printing establishment. [*American.*]

PRINT′-SELLER, *n.* One who sells prints or engravings.

PRI′ON, *n.* [Gr. πριων, a saw.] A genus of oceanic birds, belonging to the petrel family. They are found in the Southern seas. From its colour one species is called the *blue petrel.* [*See cut* PACHYPTILA in this *Supp*]

PRION′ODON, *n.* [Gr πριων a saw, and οδους, a tooth.] A genus of quadrupeds, partaking of the structural character both of the Felidæ and Mustelidæ, but in the general economy and habits resembling the former only. *P. gracilis* is a native of Java, where it is called the *delundung.* It is a most active animal.

Delundung, *Prionodon g. acilis.*

PRIS,† *n.* Price; praise. [*Chaucer.*]

PRI′SAGE, *n.* [add.] The prisage of wine was abolished by 51 Geo. III., c. 15.

PRISE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) A lever. [*Local.*]

PRISM, *n.* [add.] *Achromatic prism*, a prism through which objects are viewed without prismatic fringes about their edges, as in the common glass prism. It consists of two prisms fitted together, the one of flint-glass and the other of crown-glass. Prisms of this kind have been applied to telescopes and sextants.

PRISMAT′IC, PRISMAT′ICAL, *a.* [add.] *Prismatic crystals*, crystals having a prismatic form.

PRISMOID′AL, *a.* Having the form of a prismoid.

PRIS′ONER, *n.* [add.] *Prisoner on matter of record*, in *law*, he who being present in court is by the court committed to prison.—*Prisoner on arrest*, one apprehended by a sheriff or other lawful officer.

PRIVATEER′ING, *n.* The act of plundering the ships of an enemy by privateers.

PRIVATEERS′MAN, *n.* An officer or seaman of a privateer.

PRIV′ATIVELY, instead of PRIV′ATELY, *adv.*

PRIV′ATIVE TERMS, *n.* In *logic*, terms which denote that a certain view might be taken of an object, though it is not so taken. Thus, in the expression, "the moon is sometimes invisible," the word *invisible* is used privatively, for the moon is capable of being seen.

PRIVÉ,† *n.* [Fr.] Privy; private.—*Privé and apert*, private and public —*Privé man*, a man intrusted with private business. [*Chaucer.*]

PRIVE′LY,† *adv.* Privately. [*Chaucer.*]

PRIV′ETEE,† *n* Privity; private business. [*Chaucer.*]

PRIV′IE,† *a.* Privy; private; secret —*Privie or pert*, secret or open. [*See* PERT in this *Supp.*] [*Spenser*]

PRIV′IES, *n. plur.* In *law* [*See* PRIVY]

PRIV′ILEGE, *n* [add.] License; permission.

PRIV′ILEGED, *pp.* or *a* [add.] *Privileged debts* are recognized in English as well as Scots law.—*Privileged villenage.* [*See* VILLENAGE.]

PRIV′Y, *n.* [add.] Writers on *law* enumerate five kinds of privies; viz, privies of blood; privies in representation; privies in estate; privies in respect of contract, who are personal privities, and extend only to the persons of the lessor and lessee; privies in respect of estate and contract, as where the lessee assigns his interest, but the contract between the lessor and lessee continues, the lessor not having accepted of the assignee.

PRIV′Y-COUNCIL, *n.* [add.] The duties of privy-councillors, as stated in the oath of office, are, to the best of their discretion, truly and impartially to advise the king, to keep secret his counsel, to avoid corruption, to strengthen the king's council in all that by them is thought good for the king and his land, to withstand those who attempt the contrary, and to do all that a good councillor ought to do unto his sovereign lord.

PRIV′Y-PURSE, *n.* The income set apart for the sovereign's personal use. [*See* CIVIL LIST.]

PRIV′Y-TITHES, *n.* Small tithes.

PRIZE, *v. t.* [add.] To force up or open, as the lid of a chest, a door, &c. [*Local.*]

PRIZE, *n.* [add.] A lever, and also the hold of a lever. [*Local.*]

PRIZE′-COURT, *n.* A court of the admiralty in which the lord high admiral, or his deputy, presides. It is the only tribunal for deciding what is and what is not lawful prize, and for adjudicating upon all matters, civil and criminal, relating to prize.

PRIZE′-FIGHTING, *n.* Fighting; especially boxing in public for a reward.

PRIZ′ING, *n.* In *marine law*, the application of a lever to move any weighty body, as a cask, anchor, cannon, &c.

PROAU′LION, *n.* [Gr. προ, and αυλη, a hall.] In *arch.*, a vestibule.

PROB′ABILISM, instead of PRO′BABILISM.

PROB′ABILISTS, *n.* Those who maintain that a man may do what is probably right, or is inculcated by teachers of authority, although it may not be the *most* probably right, or may not seem right to himself.—Also, a term applied to those who maintain that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and practice.

PROB′AL, *a* Probable. [*Shak.*]

PRO′BATE, *a.* Relating to the proof or establishment of wills and testaments; as, *probate* duties.

PROBA′TUM EST, instead of PRO′BATUM EST.

PRO BO′NO PUB′LICO, instead of PRO BONO PUBLICO.

PROBOS′CIDATE, *a.* Furnished with a proboscis.

PROCEDEN′DO, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ which issues out of the common-law jurisdiction of the court of chancery, when judges of any subordinate court delay the parties, and will not give judgment either on the one side or on the other, when they ought so to do. It commands the judges to proceed to give judgment, but without specifying any particular judgment. A writ of *pro cedendo* also lies where an action has been removed from an inferior to a superior court, and it appears to the superior court that it was removed on insufficient grounds [*See* PROCEDENDO.]

PROCEED′, *v. i.* [add.] To take a degree; as, he *proceeded* bachelor in physic. [*Johnson.*]

PROC′EEDS, or **PROCEEDS′,** *n. plur.*

PROC′ESS, instead of PROCESS, *n.* (pron. pros′ess) [add.] In *law*, the process now for the commencement of all personal actions, except replevin, is the same in all the courts, and is called a *writ of summons.*—In *anat.*, [add.] a lobe or portion of the brain—In *Shak.*, *process* is used for *summons.*

PROC′ESSE,† *n.* Progress. [*Chaucer.*]

PROCES′SION, *v. i.* To go in procession. [*Rare.*]

PROCES′SIONALIST, *n.* One who walks in a procession. [*Rare.*]

PROCES′SIVE, *a.* Going forward; advancing.

PROCES′SUM CONTINUAN′DO, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ for the continuance of process after the death of the chief-justice, or other justices in the commission of *oyer* and *terminer.*

PRO′CHEIN-AVOIDANCE, *n.* In *law*, a power to present a minister to a church when it shall become void.

PROCH′ILUS, *n.* A genus of Asiatic bears, so called from its long muzzle and extensile lips and tongue (χειλος, the lip, and προ, forward). The bear of the jugglers in India is one of the species.

PRO′CLAMATOR, *n.* An officer of the court of common-pleas.

PROCON′SULARY, *a.* Proconsular.

PROCRAS′TINATORY, *a.* Implying procrastination.

PROCRUS'TEAN, *a*. Pertaining to, or resembling Procrustes, or his mode of torture. [*See* PROCRUSTES.]

PROCRUS'TEANIZE, *v. t.* To stretch or contract to a given or required extent or size.

PROCRUSTE'SIAN, *a*. Same as PROCRUSTEAN.

PROC'TOR, *n*. [add.] An officer of the ecclesiastical courts, whose business is that of an agent between his clients and the courts to which he is attached. Proctors in the ecclesiastical courts discharge duties similar to those of solicitors and attornies in other courts.—*Proctors of the clergy*, those who are chosen and appointed to appear for cathedral or other collegiate churches; as also for the common clergy of every diocese, to sit in the convocation-house in the time of Parliament.

PROCURA'TION, *n*. [add.] *Procuration-fee*, or *procuration money*, a sum of money taken by scriveners on effecting loans of money.

PROD'IGENCE,† *n*. [L. *prodigentia*.] Waste; profusion, prodigality.

PRODUC'TA, *n* An extinct genus of fossil bivalve shells, closely allied to the living genus Terebratula. They only occur in the older secondary rocks.

PRODUC'TIBLE, *a*. That may be produced; producible. [*Lit. us.*]

PRODUCTIV'ITY, *n*. Power of producing.

PRODUC'TRESS, *n*. A female who produces.

PROFECTI''TIOUS, *a*. Proceeding from.

PRO'FERT, *n*. [add.] *Profert in curia* [L. he produces in court] In *law*, where either party alleges any deed, he is generally obliged, by a rule of pleading, to make *profert* of such deed; that is, to produce it in court simultaneously with the pleading in which it is alleged. According to present usage, this profert consists of a formal allegation that he shows the deed in court, it being, in fact, retained in his own custody.

PROFESSE,† *v. t.* [*See* PROFESS] To exhibit the appearance of. [*Spenser*.]

PROFES'SIONALIST, *n*. One who practises or belongs to some profession. [*Rare*.]

PROFES'SIOUN,† *n*. The monastic profession [*Chaucer*.]

PROFESSO'RIALISM, *n*. The character or quality of a professor. [*Rare*.]

PROF'FER, *n*. [add.] In *law*, an offer or endeavour to proceed in an action. —Also, the time appointed for the accounts of officers in the exchequer, which was twice a-year.

PROF'LIGATE,† *a*. Defeated; routed.

PROFLU'VIA, *n* [L *profluo*, to flow down.] In *patho.*, fluxes; pyrexia, attended with an increased excretion of a matter not naturally bloody.

PROFU'SIO, *n*. [L. *profundo*, to pour forth.] In *patho.*, a loss of blood.

PROG'ENY, *n*. [add.] Procreation [*Shak.*]

PROG'NATHA, *n*. [Gr. πρὸ, and γνάθος, the jaw-bone] A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the family Brachelytra.

PROGNA'THOUS, *a*. [Gr. πρὸ, before, and γνάθος, the cheek or jaw-bone.] An epithet applied to the negro race, expressive of the prominence of the upper jaw, or cheek-bones.

PROGNOS'TICATE, *v. i.* To judge or pronounce from presage, or presension of futurity.

PRO'GRAMME, instead of **PROGRAM'ME**, (pron. pro'gram.)

PROGRES'SIONIST, *n*. One who maintains the doctrine that society is in a state of progress towards perfection, and that it will ultimately attain to it.

PRO HAC VI'CE, instead of **PRO HAC VICE**.

PROH'EME,† *n*. A proem; a preface; a prelude. [*Chaucer*.]

PROHIBI''TION, *n*. [add.] A writ of prohibition may issue from any of the three superior courts of common-law at Westminster, and also from each of the common-law courts at Chester and Lancaster, and it may be addressed to any other temporal court.

PROHIBI''TIONIST, *n*. One who favours prohibitory duties in commerce; a protectionist.

PROIECT',† *v. t.* To project; to cast; to throw. [*Spenser*.]

PRO INDIVI'SO, *n*. Instead of the words, "In *Scots law*," read, In *law*.

PROINE,† *v. t.* or *i.* [*See* PROIN, PRUEN.] To prune; to preen. [*Chaucer*.]

PROJEC'TION, *n*. [add] *Globular projection*, that projection of the sphere which so represents its circles as to present the appearance of a globe *Mercator's projection*. [*See* MERCATOR'S CHART]

PROJET, *n*. (prō-zhā'.) [Fr.] Scheme; plan; design

PROLA'BIUM, *n* [L. *pro*, before, and *labium*, the lip.] In *anat*, the membrane that invests the front part of the lips

PRO'LEG, *n*. *See* PROLEGS

PRO'LES, *n* [L] In *law*, progeny.

PROLETA'RIAN,† *n*. Same as PROLETARY.

PROLIX', *a*. [add.] Long, as applied to material objects; as, fingers *prolix*. [*Swift*]

PROLIX'IOUS,† *a*. [add.] Tedious; prolix [*Shak.*]

PROLIX'ITY, *n*. [add.] Used of material extension of length; as, *prolixity* of shade. [*Cowper*.]

PROLLE,† *v. i* To prowl; to go about in search of a thing. [*Chaucer*]

PROL'OCUTOR, **PROLOC'UTOR**, **PROLOCU'TOR**, *n*. [add] *Prolocutor of the convocation-house*, an officer chosen by ecclesiastical persons, publicly assembled in convocation, by virtue of the sovereign's writ. At every Parliament there are two prolocutors, one of the higher house of convocation, the other of the lower house; the latter of whom is chosen by the lower house, and presented to the bishops of the higher house as their *prolocutor*; that is, the person by whom the lower house of convocation intend to deliver their resolutions to the upper house, and have their own house especially ordered and governed. His office is to cause the clerk to call the names of such as are in that house when he sees cause, to read all things propounded, gather suffrages, &c.

PROLOC'UTORSHIP, or **PROLOCU'TORSHIP**.

PROL'OGIZE, *v. i* [add.] To be the first speaker in a drama. [*Milton*]

PROL'OGIZER, *n*. One who makes prologues. [*Lit. us.*]

PROLONG'MENT,† *n*. The act of prolonging

PROMENAD'ING, *ppr*. Walking for amusement or exercise.

PROME'ROPS, *n*. A genus of insessorial birds, many of which are remarkable for the beauty of their plumage and its singular arrangement. They have a longish bill, an extensible tongue, and feed upon insects, soft fruits, and

Promerops superba

the saccharine juices of plants. One species (*P. superba*) is a native of New Guinea, another (*P. erythrorhynchus*) is a native of Africa.

PROM'ISE, *n*. [add.] Earnest; pledge; assurance. [*Dryden*.] —In *law*, a promise without deed is said to be by *parol*. *Promise* is usually applied when the engagement is by parol only, for a promise by deed is technically called a *covenant*

PROM'ISINGLY, *adv*. In a promising manner.

PROM'ISOR, **PROMISOR'**, *n*. In *law*, one who promises. It is pronounced *promisor'* when used in opposition to *promisee*

PROMONTO'RIUM, *n* [L. a promontory.] In *anat*, an eminence of the internal ear, formed by the outer side of the vestibule, and by the corresponding cavity of the cochlea.

PROMOT'ERS, *n*. In *law*, persons who in popular and penal actions prosecuted offenders in their name and the king's as informers, having part of the fines or penalties for their reward. They belonged chiefly to the exchequer and king's bench.

PROMPT'-BOOK, *n*. The book used by a prompter of a theatre.

PROMULGA'TION, *n*. [add.] *The promulgation of a law*, is the making of it public, or giving notice of it to all persons in some way or other. A law may be notified by universal tradition and long practice, as in the case of the common-law of England. It may be notified by officers appointed for that purpose, as is done with regard to proclamations, and such acts of Parliament as are appointed to be publicly read in churches and other assemblies. It may, lastly, be notified by writing, printing, or the like, which is the general course taken with all our acts of Parliament. No person is allowed to plead ignorance of law as an excuse.

PROM'ULGATOR, instead of **PROMUL'GATOR**.

PRŌNE, *a*. [add.] Forward; humble; having inclination or propensity; self-willed; headstrong. [*Shak.*]

PRONG, *n*. [add] A pointed projection.

PRONG'-BUCK, *n*. A species of antelope, the *Antilocapra americana*, or *A. furcifer*, which inhabits the western parts of North America, where it is called the *goat*, and, by the Canadian hunters, *cabrit*. It frequents the plains in summer, and the mountains in winter.

PRONG'ED, *a.* Having prongs or projections; forked.
PRONUN'CIATOR, *n.* One who pronounces.
PRONUN'CIATORY, *a.* Relating to pronunciation.
PROOF, *a.* Impenetrable; able to resist; having been proved able to resist something; taken from a copper-plate before it is at all worn; as, a *proof-impression*.
PROOF'-SHEET, *n.* *See* PROOF, No. 7.
PROOF'-SPIRIT, *n.* *See* PROOF, No. 6.
PROOF'-TEXT, *n.* A passage of Scripture, relied upon for proving a doctrine, &c.
PROPA'GO, *n.* [L.] A term applied by the older botanists to the branch laid down in the process of *layering*.
PROPAG'ULUM, *n.* [L.] Among the *algæ*, a term applied to sporaceous matter, contained either in transformed branches, or the sphacelate extremity of a branch.
PROPALE', *v. t.* To publish; to disclose. [*Scotch.*]
PROPEL'LER, *n.* A contrivance for propelling a steam-boat by the action of a screw placed in the stern. [*See Screw-Propeller* under SCREW.]—2. A steam-boat thus propelled.
PROP'ER, *a.* [add.] Mere; pure; as, a *proper* fool. [*Unusual.*] Fine, in an *ironical* sense.

A *proper* title of a peace. *Shak.*

PROP'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *propero.*] To hasten.
PROPERA'TION,† *n.* Act of hastening; haste.
PROP'ER FEUDS, *n.* In *law*, the original and genuine feuds held by pure military service.
PROPHETICAL'ITY, *n.* Propheticalness. [*Rare.*]
PROPHET'ICALNESS, *n.* Quality of being prophetical. [*Not mu. us.*]
PRO'PINE, *n.* A present; a gift; drink-money. [*See* the verb To PROPINE.]
PROPI'TIATE, *v. i.* To make propitiation or atonement.
PROPI'TIATORILY, *adv.* By way of propitiation.
PROPLAS'TIC, *a.* [*See* PROPLASM.] Forming a mould or cast.
PROPOR'TION, *n.* [add.] A part or portion determined by comparative relation; as, there is still a *proportion* due.
PROPOR'TION, *v. t.* [add.] To bear proportion to; to equal; as, the ransom must *proportion* the losses we have borne. [*Shak.*]
PROPOR'TIONAL, *a.* [add.] Relating to proportion.—In *math.*, having the same ratio.
PROPOR'TIONAL, *n.* A quantity in proportion. [*See* PROPORTIONALS.]—In *chem.*, a term employed in the theory of definite proportions to designate the same as the weight of an atom or prime.
PROPOR'TIONMENT, *n.* The act of proportioning.
PROPO'SAL, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a statement in writing of some special matter submitted to the consideration of one of the masters of the court of chancery, pursuant to an order made upon an application *ex parte*, or a decretal order of the court.
PROPOSE', *v. t.* [add.] To set before the mind as an end or object; as, this was the course of proceeding which he *proposed* to himself.
PROPOSE', *v. i.* [add.] To form or declare an intention or design.
PROPOS'ED, *pp.* [add.] Purposed. [*Shak.*]
PROPRI'ETORSHIP, *n.* The state or right of a proprietor; state of being proprietor.
PRO RA'TA, instead of **PRO RATA.**
PROREC'TOR, *n.* An officer in a German university, who presides in the senate or academic court.
PROREC'TORATE, *n.* The office of a prorector.
PRO RE NA'TA, instead of **PRO RE NATA.**
PRO'ROGATE, *v. t.* To prorogue; to put off. [*Lord Brougham.*]
PROROGA'TION, *n.* [add.] A prolonging or putting off to another day.
PROSA'ICAL, *a.* Same as PROSAIC.
PROSA'ICALLY, *adv.* In a dull or prosaic manner.
PROSA'ISM, instead of **PRO'SAISM.**
PROSA'IST, instead of **PRO'SAIST.**
PROSE, *n.* [add.] In the *Roman Catholic church*, a hymn introduced into the mass on certain festival-days. [*See* SEQUENCE.]
PROSE, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) Relating to, or consisting of prose; prosaic; not poetic.
PROSEC'TOR, *n.* [L. *pro*, before, and *seco*, to cut.] One who prepares the subjects for anatomical lectures.
PROSEN'CHYMA, *n.* [Gr. πρός, and ἐγχέω, to pour in.] In *bot.*, a term applied to that form of parenchyma in plants, in which the cells taper to each end, and overlap each other. It is the first approach on the part of cellular tissue to woody fibre.
PROSENCHYM'ATOUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of prosenchyma.
PROSIL'IENCY, *n.* [L. *prosilio.*] Act of leaping forward.
PROSIM'IA, *n.* A genus of quadrupeds allied to the lemurs, from which they have been separated by Brisson and Storr.
PRO'SINESS, *n.* Quality of being prosy or dull.
PROS'ING, *n.* Dull and tedious minuteness in speech or writing.
PROS'ING, *a.* Dull; tiresome; prosaic.
PRO-SLAV'ERY, *a.* In favour of slavery; opposed to *anti-slavery*.
PROSODI'ACAL, *a.* Of or relating to prosody.
PROSODI'ACALLY, *adv.* In a prosodiacal manner.
PROSOPOPŒ'IA, instead of **PROS'OPOPŒIA.**
PROSPEC'TIVE, *n.* The scene before or around us; a view seen at a distance.—Outlook; forecast; providence. [*Bacon.*]
PROSS, *n.* Talk; conversation, rather of the gossiping kind. [*Local.*]
PROS'TATE, *a.* [add.] *Prostate concretions*, calculi of the prostate gland.
PROSTAT'IC, *a.* Relating to the prostate gland; as, the *prostatic* urethra, or that part of the urethra situated in the prostate gland.
PRO TAN'TO, instead of **PRO TANTO.**
PRO'TEANLY, *adv.* In the manner of Proteus.
PROTEC'TION, *n.* [add.] An immunity granted by the crown to a certain person, to be free from suits at law for a certain time, and for some reasonable cause. It is a branch of the royal prerogative, but such protections are now rarely, if ever, resorted to.
PROTEC'TIONIST, *n.* One who favours the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments.
PROTEC'TOR, *n.* [add.] *Protector of the settlement*, the person appointed by the Fines and Recoveries Act, in substitution of the old tenant to the *præcipe*, whose concurrence in barring estates-tail in remainder is required in order to preserve, under certain modifications, the control of the tenant for life over the remainder man.
PROTEC'TORATE, *n.* [add.] This term is applied *particularly* to the government of England by Cromwell. In *recent usage*, the authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or dependent one.
PROTEGE', instead of **PRO'TEGE**, *n.* (pron. pro-te-zhā'.)
PROTEGEE', *n.* (prote-zhā'.) [Fr.] A female who is protected.
PROTE'LES, *n.* The aard-wolf (earth-wolf) of the Cape of Good Hope (*Proteles Lalandi*). It forms the connecting link between the hyenas and civets, resembling the former in its general contour and manners, though of inferior size and strength, and having more of the lengthened head and pointed muzzle of the latter. It is very destructive to young lambs.



Aard wolf, *Proteles Lalandi*

PRO TEM'PORE, instead of **PRO TEMPORE.**
PROTEST', *v. t.* [add.] To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; as, to *protest* one's innocence.—To declare; to publish; as, I will *protest* your cowardice. [*Shak.*]
PROTESTAN'DO, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a protestation. [*See* PROTESTATION, No. 3.]
PROTESTA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *law*, *protestations* are now abolished.
PROT'ESTATOR, instead of **PROTESTA'TOR.**
PROTHALA'MION, *n.* [Gr. πρό, and θάλαμος, marriage-bed.] A piece written to celebrate a marriage; an epithalamium.
PROTH'ESIS, *n.* [Gr.] The place in a church on which the elements for the eucharist are put, previous to their being placed on the altar; called also *credence*.
PROTHON'OTARY, instead of **PROTHONO'TARY**, *n.* [add.] The prothonotaries in the courts of common-pleas and exchequer, were superseded by the masters, by 7 Wm. IV., and 1 Vict., c. 30.
PROTHON'OTARYSHIP, instead of **PROTHON'OTARISHIP.**
PROTOCOC'CUS, *n.* [Gr. πρῶτος, first, and κόκκος, a berry.] Red-snow, a genus of algæ. The *P. nivalis* appears on the surface of snow, tinging extensive tracts with a deep crimson. This plant, which may be regarded as one of the simplest forms of vegetation, consists of a little bag or membrane forming a cell. A large number of these

are commonly found together, but each one is separate from the rest, and is



Red-snow, *Protococcus nivalis*, magnified and natural size

to be regarded as a distinct individual. The red-snow of some districts, however, is found to consist of animalcules.

PRO'TOCOL, *v. i.* To form propositions, or first draughts.

PRO'TOGENE, *n.* A species of granite composed of felspar, quartz, and talc or chlorite. It occurs abundantly on the Alps of Savoy, and is found in Cornwall, where, on decomposition, it yields china-clay or porcelain-earth. It is also called *talcose granite*.

PRO'TOPHYTE, PROTOZO'A, instead of PRO'TOPHYTE, PRO'TOZOA.

PROTOP'TERUS, *n.* The name given by Professor Owen to an extraordinary animal, which he supposed to belong to the malacopterygious fishes, but others regard it as an amphibian. Professor Owen afterwards named it *Lepidosiren annectens*. It was discovered in South America.

PROTOROSAU'RUS, *n.* The name given by M. Hermann Von Mayer to the fossil monitor of Thuringia.

PRO'TOSALT, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and *salt*.] In *chem.*, protosalts are salts containing a metallic protoxide.

PROTOZO'A, *n.* [*See* PROTOPHYTE.] The infusoria, or lowest class of animals. The term is sometimes applied to all animals in which no nerves have been detected.

PROTOZO'IC SYSTEM, *n.* In *geol.*, a term applied to the lowest system of rocks in which the traces of organic structure have been found. It is immediately above the hypozoic system.

PROTRACT'EDLY, *adv.* In a prolonged or protracted manner; tediously.

PROTRACT'ED MEETING, *n.* In *New England*, the name given to a religious meeting protracted or continued for several days. Such meetings take place chiefly among the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Baptists.

PROTRACT'ING, *n.* In *surveying*, the same as PROTRACTION,—*which see* in this *Supp.*

PROTRAC'TION, *n.* [add.] In *surveying*, the act of plotting, or laying down on paper, the dimensions of a field, &c.

PROTRAC'TOR, *n.* [add.] In *sur.*, an instrument for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound.

PROTRU'SILE, *a.* Capable of being protruded and withdrawn.

PROUD'ISH, *a.* Somewhat proud.

PRO'VAND,†, PRO'VEND,†, PRO'VANT,† *n.* Provender.

PROV'ENCE-ROSE, *n.* The cabbage-rose.

PROV'ENDE,† *n.* [*See* PROVENDER.] A prebend; a daily or annual allowance, or stipend. [*Chaucer.*]

PROV'ENDRE,† *n.* A prebendary. [*Chaucer.*]

PROVIN'CIAL CONSTITUTIONS, *n.* The decrees of provincial synods, held under divers archbishops of Canterbury, from Stephen Langton, in the reign of Henry III., to Henry Chichele, in the reign of Henry V., and adopted also by the province of York in the reign of Henry VI.

PROVIN'CIAL COURTS, *n.* The several archiepiscopal courts in the two ecclesiastical provinces of England.

PROVI''SIONAL, *a.* [add.] Resting on a proviso or supposition; founded on contingency. [*Fox.*]—*Provisional assignees*, those who were formerly appointed, under fiats in bankruptcy in the country, to take charge of bankrupts' estates, &c., until the creditors' assignees were appointed. They are now superseded by the official assignees.

PROVI''SIONARY, *a.* [add.] Provident; as, *provisionary* care. [*Shaftesbury.*]

PROVI'SO, *n.* [add.] *Trial by proviso.* In *law*, in all cases in which the plaintiff, after issue joined, does not proceed to trial, when, by the practice of the court, he ought to have done so, the defendant may, if he wishes, give the plaintiff notice of trial, and proceed to trial as in ordinary cases, and this is called a *trial by proviso*.

PROVO'CATIVE, *a.* [add.] Apt to incense or enrage; as, *provocative* threats.

PROVOK'ABLE, *a.* That may be provoked.

PROVOKE', *v. t.* [add.] To call for; to elicit; as, my tale *provokes* that question. [*Shak.*]

PRO'VOST, *n.* [add.] A keeper of prisoners. [*Shak.*]

PRO'VOSTRY,† *n.* The office of provost or prefect. [*Chaucer.*]

PROW,† *n.* [It. *prode.*] Profit; advantage, benefit. [*Chaucer.*]

PROW'ESSE,† *n.* [*See* PROWESS.] Integrity. [*Chaucer.*]

PROW'EST,† *a.* [add.] Most valiant. [*Spenser.*]

PROX, PROX'Y, *n.* In *America*, an election or day of voting for officers of government in some of the states. Also, a ticket or list of candidates at elections, presented to the people for their votes.

PROX'IES, *n plur.* Annual payments made by the parochial clergy to the bishop, &c., on visitation.

PROX'IMUM GE'NUS, *n.* In *logic*, the nearest or least remote genus to which a species can be referred.

PROX'Y, *n.* [add.] A writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place.

PROX'Y, *v. i* To vote or act by the agency of another.

PRUDEN'TIAL, *a.* [add.] In *New England*, superintending the discretionary concerns of a society; as, a *prudential* committee.

PRUDEN'TIALS, *n.* [add.] In *New England*, the subordinate discretionary concerns and economy of a company, society, or corporation.

PRUNEL'LA, *n.* [add.] A preparation of purified nitre.

PRUNE'-TREE, *n.* The tree that bears prunes or plums, *Prunus domestica*.

PRURI'TUS, *n.* [L.] Same as PRURIGO.

PRUS'SINE, *n.* Cyanogen,—*which see.*

PRY, *n.* [add.] A large lever employed to raise or move heavy substances. [*Local.*]

PRY, *v. t.* To move or raise by means of a large lever; to prize. [*Local.*]

PRY'ING, *n.* The act of raising or moving a heavy body by means of a large lever of the first kind. [*Local.*]

PRYK,† *n.* [*Prick.*] A kind of service or tenure, said to consist in an old-fashioned spur with one point only, which the tenants holding land by this tenure were to find for the king.

PRYSE,† *v. t.* [*See* PRICE.] To pay the price of. [*Spenser.*]

PSAL'MISTRY, *n.* The act of singing psalms.

PSAL'MODIZE, *v. i.* To practise psalmody.

PSALTER, *n.* [add.] In the *Roman Catholic church*, a series of devout sentences or aspirations, 150 in number, in honour of certain mysteries, as the sufferings of Christ.

PSALTE'RIUM, *n.* [Gr. ψαλλω, to play upon the harp.] In *anat.*, a part of the brain, called also *lyra* and *corpus psalloides*.

PSEUDISOD'OMUM, instead of PSEUDISID'OMON.

PSEU'DO-EVANGEL'ICISM, *n.* A false view of evangelical doctrine.

PSEU'DOLITE, *n.* A mineral having a close affinity to the pseudomorphous crystals of steatite.

PSEUDOL'OGIST, *n.* A retailer of falsehood.

PSEU'DO-MAL'ACHITE, *n.* Prismatic phosphate of copper.

PSEU'DO-MAR'TYR, *n.* A false martyr.

PSEU'DO-MEM'BRANE, *n.* A false membrane resulting from inflammation.

PSEU'DO-MORPH'IA, PSEU'DO-MORPH'INE, *n.* A base discovered in certain species of opium. It forms shining scales.

PSEU'DONYME, *n.* A false or feigned name.

PSEU'DOSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, and σκοπη, view.] An optical instrument recently discovered by Mr. Wheatstone. It is similar in principle to the stereoscope, but produces effects very different, and of a singular and striking character. By means of it things which are farthest off appear the nearest, a globe appears like a basin, what is convex appears concave, and what is solid hollow; a sculptured face is converted into a hollow mask, and pictures hung on a wall are represented as sunk into a deep recess in the wall. With respect to this instrument, its practical uses have yet to be discovered.

PSEU'DO-STRA'TA, *n.* In *geol.*, a term proposed by Macculloch for those extended plates of rocks not divided into parallel laminæ, and commonly called *table-layers*.

PSEU'DO-TETRAM'ERA, *n.* In *entom.*, the third general section of the order Coleoptera, comprising those beetles which have the tarsi apparently four-jointed, although in reality consisting of five joints, the fourth being so exceedingly minute as to have escaped the notice of the tarsal systematists, who gave to these the sectional name of *Tetramera*.

PSEU'DO-TOX'IN, *n.* A brownish-yellow substance obtained from the watery extract of belladonna.

PSEU'DO-ZOA'RIA, *n.* A term proposed by Blainville to include, as a distinct order, those beings, most of which have been ranked as genuine plants by Linnæus and Lamarck. They have been subdivided into two classes, Calciphyta and Nematophyta.

PSILAN'THROPIST, *n.* [Gr. ψιλος,

mere, and ανθρωπος, man.] One who believes that Christ was a mere man; a Humanitarian.

PSILOM'ELANE, *n.* [Gr. ψιλος, smooth, and μελας, black.] An ore of manganese occurring in smooth botryoidal forms, and massive, and having a colour nearly steel-gray. It occurs in Devonshire, Cornwall, and in most manganese-mines.

PSO'CUS, *n.* A genus of very small neuropterous insects belonging to the family Termitidæ. They are extremely active, and live under the bark of trees, in wood, old books, &c. The *P. pulsatorius*, or *Atropos pulsatorius*, which is found in collections of dried plants, is remarkable for producing a slight ticking noise.

PSO'RIC, *a.* Relating to, or connected with psora, or the itch.

PSOROPHTHAL'MIA, *n.* [Gr. ψωρα, the itch, and οφθαλμια, inflammation of the eye.] Itch of the eyelids; inflammation of the eyelids with ulceration.

PSY'CHE, *n.* (si'ke.) [Gr. ψυχη, the soul. In *myth.*, a nymph, the daughter of Sol and Constancy, and considered as the personification of the soul.] A small planet, or asteroid, revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered 17th March, 1852, by De Gasparis.

PSYCHI'ATRY, *n.* [Gr ψυχη, soul, and ιατρευω, to cure.] Medical treatment of diseases of the mind

PSYCHOLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In a psychological manner.

PSYCHROPHO'BIA, *n.* [Gr. ψυχρος, cold, and φοβος, fear, dread.] A dread of anything cold.

PTÄR'MICA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, suborder Asteraceæ *P. vulgaris* is pungent, and provokes a flow of saliva Its dried leaves produce sneezing. The heads of *P. nana*, *atrata*, and *moschata*, are used in the Swiss Alps as a substitute for tea. *P. moschata* is the basis of the aromatic liquor called *esprit-d'-iva*.

PTÄR'MICS, *n.* [Gr. πταιρω, to sneeze] Sternutatories, or medicines which excite sneezing.

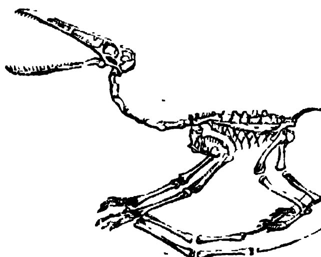
PTÄR'MIGAN, *n.* [add.] The ptarmigans are placed in a genus (Lagopus) by themselves. This genus is distinguished from Tetrao by the toes, as well as the tarsi, being feathered Our common ptarmigan is the *Lagopus mutus*; the red grouse, or moor-fowl, is the *Lagopus scoticus*.

PTERICH'THYS, *n.* [Gr. πτερον, a wing, and ιχθυς, a fish.] A singular genus of fossil ganoid fishes from the old red sandstone of Scotland and Orkney.

PTERIPLEGIS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πτερον, a wing, and πλησσω, to strike.] Relating to fowling or shooting birds. [*Not authorized.*]

PTEROC'ERAS, *n.* [Gr. πτερον, a wing, and κερας, a horn.] The scorpion-shell, a genus of molluscous animals inhabiting the Indian Ocean. The head is furnished with a proboscis and two tentacula, which are short. The shell is oblong, the spire short, and the operculum horny. *P. scorpio* is known by the name of the *devil's-claw*. At least ten recent species of this genus are known.

PTERODAC'TYLUS, *n.* [*See* PTERODACTYLE.] The pterodactylus is found in the Jura limestone formation, in the lias at Lyme-Regis, and in the oolite slate of Stonefield. It had a short tail, an extremely long neck, and a very large head; the jaws armed with equal and pointed teeth; but its chief character consisted in the excessive elongation of the second toe of the forefoot, which was more than double the length of the trunk, and most probably served to sup-



Skeleton of Pterodactylus

port some membrane which enabled the animal to fly. It appears also to have been capable either of standing firmly on the ground, or of suspending itself, by means of its small anterior fingers, from the branches of trees. Several species have been discovered.

PTEROGLOS'SUS, *n.* [Gr. πτερον, a wing, and γλωσσα, a tongue.] A genus of birds allied to the toucans. They inhabit Brazil.

PTER'OPUS, *n.* [Gr. πτερον, a wing, and πους, a foot.] A genus of the frugivorous cheiroptera, or bats. They fly occasionally in considerable flocks. There are several species, found chiefly among the Asiatic islands and some of the groups of islands in the Pacific. The *P. javanicus*, or fox-bat of Java, furnishes an example.

PTERYG'IANS, *n.* [Gr. πτερυξ, a wing.] Latreille's name for a group of the molluscans, corresponding to the Cephalopods and Pteropods of Cuvier.

PTERYG'IUM, *n.* [Gr. πτερυξ, a wing.] A thickened state of the conjunctiva, probably so called from its triangular shape.

PTER'YGOID, *a.* Instead of "spheroid," read sphenoid.

PTERYGOID'EUS, *a. See* PTERYGOID.

PTILOCER'CUS, *n.* [Gr. πτιλον, a feather, and κερκος, a tail.] A quadruped recently found in Borneo, the tail of which is long, and at the end furnished on each side with longish hairs. It lives on trees. The species is named *P. Lowii*, or the *pen-tail*.

PTI'NUS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, the larvæ of which bore into furniture, books, &c. [*See* PTINIDÆ.]

PTYAL'AGOGUES, *n.* [Gr. πτυαλον, saliva, and αγω, to induce.] Medicines which cause salivation, or a flow of saliva.

PUBES'CENT, *a.* [add.] In *zool.*, covered with very fine, recumbent, short hairs.

PU'BIC, *a.* Relating to the *pubis os*.

PU'BIS OS, *n.* [L.] The share-bone, a separate bone of the fetal pelvis. It is a part of the *os innominatum*.

PUB'LIC, *n.* A public-house; an inn. [*Scotch.*]

PUB'LIC ACCOUNTS, *n.* The expenditure of the nation.

PUBLICA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *law*, divulgation; proclamation. It is also used of depositions of witnesses in a cause in chancery, in order to the hearing; it signifies the showing of the depositions openly, and giving out copies of them, &c., pursuant to the rules of the court.

PUB'LIC FUNDS, *n.* The public funded debt due by government.

PUB'LIC OF'FICER, *n.* A person appointed by joint-stock bank companies, &c., to sue and be sued on behalf of the company.

PUB'LIC OR'ATOR, *n.* In the *English universities*, an officer who is the voice of the university on all public occasions, who writes, reads, and records all letters of a public nature, and presents with an appropriate address those on whom honorary degrees are conferred.

PUB'LIC POLICY, *n.* A law expression, synonymous with *public utility*.

PUB'LIC PROS'ECUTOR, *n.* The sovereign in whose name criminals are prosecuted, because all offences are said to be against the queen's peace, her crown, and dignity. In Scotland, the lord-advocate is termed the public prosecutor, because he is, in virtue of his office, the prosecutor for the public interest of all offenders; and when a private party prosecutes, it is the practice that he shall obtain the concurrence of the lord-advocate.

PUB'LIC REVENUE, *n.* The revenue of the nation.

PUB'LIC STORES, *n.* Naval and military stores, equipments, &c.

PUB'LIC WAYS, *n.* Highways.

PUB'LISHABLE, *a.* That may be published.

PUB'LISHMENT, *n.* Act of publishing. —In the *United States*, an official notice made by a town-clerk of an intended marriage; a publishing of the banns of marriage.

PUCK'ERIDGE, } *n.* The state of
PUCK'EREDNESS, } being puckered.

PUD'DING-BAG, *n.* A bag in which a pudding is boiled.

PUD'DING-FISH, *n.* A species of fish, the *Sparus radiatus*.

PUD'DING-HEADED, *a* Dull; stupid. [*Low.*]

PUD'DINGS, *n.* Guts; sausages. [*Scotch.*]

PUD'DLE, *v. t.* [add.] To convert cast-iron into wrought-iron by the process called *puddling*.

PUD'DLE, *v. i.* To make a dirty stir. [*Junius.*]

PUD'DLED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Converted into wrought-iron by puddling.

PUD'DLING, *ppr.* [add.] Converting into wrought-iron by the process called *puddling*,—*which see*.

PUEL'LA, and **RU'BEUS**.† In *geomancy*, the names of two figures representing two constellations in the heavens. *Puella* signifies Mars retrograde, and *Rubeus*, Mars direct. [*Chaucer.*]

PU'ERILELY, *adv.* Boyishly; triflingly.

PUFF'-BIRD, *n.* One of the barbets is so called from its habit of puffing up its feathers. It is the *Tamatia Swainsoni*.

PUF'FER, *n.* [add.] In *law*, one who attends a sale by auction for the purpose of raising the price, and exciting the eagerness of bidders. This is considered a fraud.

PUF'FERY, *n.* Act of puffing; extravagant praise.

PUF'FING, *n.* A vehement breathing; exaggerated praise.

PUG, *a.* Like the monkey; belonging to a particular kind of dog.—Many small moths are so called by collectors.

PUG'-DOG, *n.* A small dog which bears a miniature resemblance to the bull-dog; the common lap-dog of Italy.

PUG'-FACED, *a.* Having a monkey-like face.

PUGNA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* In a pugnacious manner.

PUG'NIS ET CAL'CIBUS, instead of PUGNIS ET CALCIBUS.

PUG'-NOSED, *a.* Having a short and thick nose.

PŪIR, *a.* Poor. [*Scotch.*]

PŪKE'-STOCKING, *n.* Puce-stocking. [*Shak.*]

PU'LICENE, *a.* Relating to fleas; pulicous.

PŪ'LING, *a.* Infantine; childish; trifling. [*Thomson.*]

PULL, *v. t.* [add.] *To pull up*, to stimulate; to rouse or induce one to make greater exertion; to administer a severe reproof or admonition to. [*Colloquial* or *vulgar.*]

PULL, *v. i.* To give a pull; to tug; as, to *pull* at a rope.—*To pull apart*, to separate or break by pulling; as, a rope will *pull apart.*

PULLAILE',† *n.* [Fr. *poulaille.*] Poultry. [*Chaucer.*]

PULL'BACK, *n.* [add.] A drawback.

PUL'LEY, *n.* [add.] This term is not used, as stated in *Dict.*, in the general sense of *tackle*, but it is used indifferently to denote either a single sheave, or the complete block and its sheaves.

PUL'LEYED, *a* Furnished with pulleys.

PŬL'MONARY, *a.* [add.] *Pulmonary transpiration*, the aqueous vapour which escapes in expiration

PUL'MONARY, *n.* Lung-wort. [*See* PULMONARIA.]

PULMONA'TA, **PULMO'NEA**, *n.* An order of gasteropodous molluscs, comprehending the Limacinæ and Helicinæ

PULMON'IC, *a.* [add] *Pulmonic circulation*, the passage of the blood from the right side of the heart through the pulmonary arteries to the lungs, and back to the left side of the heart through the pulmonary veins.

PULMON'ICAL, *a.* Same as PULMONIC.

PULMONIG'RADA, *n.* *See* PULMOGRADES.

PU'LO, *n.* [Malay] An island; as, *Pulo-Penang.*

PUL'PITEER, *n.* A preacher in contempt.

PULSE'-GLASS, *n.* A glass tube with a small bore, and having a bulb at each end, the ends being bent so as to be at right angles to the middle part. The tube is partly filled with water or spirits of wine, the remaining space being a vacuum; if one bulb be grasped in the hand, the heat of the hand will cause the liquid to boil violently in the other bulb, in consequence of the pressure of the atmosphere being removed from the surface of the liquid.

PULSE'LESSNESS, *n.* Failure or cessation of the pulse.

PULVIL'LO, *n.* [L. *pulvillus.*] A small bag or cushion stuffed with perfumes.

PULVI'NAR, *n.* [L.] A pillow or cushion; a medicated cushion.

PUL'WAR, *n.* A light Ganges boat used especially at Dacca, the most easily managed of all the boats used in commerce; it has no keel.

PUMP'-BIT, *n.* A species of large auger with removable shank, such as is commonly used for boring wooden pump-barrels.

PUMP'-BOX, *n.* The piston of the common pump, having a valve opening upwards.

PUMP ER-NICK'EL, *n.* [Supposed from French *Bon pour Nickel*, good for Nickel, or the servant.] A species of coarse rye bread used by the Westphalian peasantry. It has a little acidity, but is agreeable to the taste, and very nourishing.

PUMP'-VALE, *n* Same as PUMP-DALE.

PU'MY,† *a.* [Fr. *pommeau.*] Rounded; as, *pumy* stones.

PUN, *v. t.* To pound.

He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist *Shak.*

PUN, **PUND**, *n.* A pound. [*Scotch*]

PUNCH, **PUNCHY**, *a.* Short; thick; fat. [*Vulgar.*]

PUNC'TA LACHRYMA'LIA, *n. plur.* [L. *See* PUNCTUM in this *Supp.*] In *anat*, two small orifices situated at the edges of the eyelids, just within their ciliary margins, and towards the inner side of the eye. They are the external commencements of the lachrymal ducts.

PUNC'TUATOR, *n.* One who punctuates; a punctuist.

PUNC'TUM, *n. plur Puncta.* [L.] A point.—Applied in *anat.* to several minute objects —*Punctum saliens*, the first appearance or rudiments of the heart in the embryo. – *Punctum cæcum*, in the eye that part of the surface of the retina which is immediately about the spot at which the optic nerve appears to be united to that membrane. It is not capable of receiving impressions from the rays of light coming from external objects, and therefore contributes nothing to the perception of vision

PUNG, *n.* A rude sort of sleigh or oblong box, made of boards, and placed on runners, used in the United States for drawing loads on snow by horses.

PUNGE,† *n.* A purse.

PUN'GENT, *a.* [add.] In *bot.*, terminating gradually in a hard sharp point, as the lobes of the holly-leaf.

PUN'ICE,† *v. t* To punish [*Chaucer.*]

PUNK, *n.* [add.] In the *United States*, rotten wood; touchwood; spunk.

PUN'NET, *n.* A small but broad shallow basket for displaying fruit or flowers.

PUNNOL'OGY, *n.* The art of punning. [*Rare*]

PŪPE'LO, *n* In *New England*, a name for cider brandy.

PŪPILA'RITY, *n.* [add] Pupilage.

PUP'IT, **POOP IT**, *n.* A pulpit. [*Scotch*]

PUP'PET-PLAY, *n.* A play with puppets; a mock-drama.

PUR, or **PURR**, *v t.*

PUR, or **PURR**, *v i.*

PUR'CHAS,† *n.* [*See* PURCHASE.] Robbery; plunder. [*Spenser.*]

PUR'CHASE, *v. t.* [add.] Formerly a *cant* word for *steal.* To gain a mechanical advantage.—In *nautical lan.*, to raise or move heavy bodies by means of mechanical powers.

PUR'CHASE-BLOCKS, *n.* In *nautical lan.*, such blocks as are used in moving very heavy weights.

PUR'CHASER, *n.* [add.] *Purchaser of a note* or *bill*, the person to whom a promissory note or bill of exchange is indorsed, who then becomes the indorser or holder, and consequently the payee.

PURE, *a.* [add.] *Pure villenage*, in *feudal law*, a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord; so that the tenant is bound to do whatever is commanded of him. It is opposed to *privileged villenage.*

PŪRED,† *pp.* Purified; cleansed. [*Chaucer.*]

PURÉE', *n.* [Fr.] Pease soup.

PURÉE', *n.* A yellow pigment brought from the East in round lumps; it has a strong urinous smell, and little or no taste. Its exact composition is not known, but elephant's urine is said to be a chief ingredient.

PUR'FILED,† *pp.* or *a.* *See* PURFLED. [*Chaucer.*]

PURG'ATIVELY, *adv.* Cleansingly; cathartically.

PURGATO'RIAN, *n.* A believer in purgatory.

PURGE, *v. t.* [add.] To void; as, eyes *purging* amber. [*Shak.*]

PŪRIFICA'TOR, *n.* A purifier.

PU'RIST, *n.* [add.] One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek.

PŪRITAN'ICALLY, *adv.* With the exact or rigid notions or manners of the Puritans.

PURL, *n.* [add.] The plait or fold of a ruff or band.

PUR'LIEU, *n.* [add.] *Purlieu men*, in *former times*, those who had ground within the *purlieu*, or border of a forest, and being able to dispend forty shillings a-year freehold, were licensed to hunt within their own purlieus.

PUR PLE, *n* [add.] *Purple of mollusca*, a viscid liquor secreted by certain shell-fish, as the *Buccinum lapillus*, and other species of shells, which dyes wool, &c., of a purple colour.

PUR'PLE-TINGED, *a.* Tinged with purple.

PUR'POS,† *n.* Purpose; design; proposition in discourse. [*Chaucer.*]

PUR'POSE, *n.* [add.] Discourse. [*Spenser.*]—Meaning; thought. [*Shak.*]

PUR'POSES,† *n. plur.* [*See* PURPOSE.] Discourses; cross-purposes. [*Spenser.*]

PURPU'REAL, *a.* Purple; beautiful.

PURR, *n* *See* PUR.

PURSE'-BEARER, *n.* One who carries the purse.

PURSE'FUL, *n.* As much as a purse will hold

PURS'ER'S STEWARD, *n.* In the *navy*, a kind of deputy-purser, who delivers and keeps an account of stores expended or received.

PURSE'-TAKING, *n.* The act of stealing a purse; robbing.

PURS'INESS. Misplaced: *see* after PURSUIVANT.

PURS'LANE-TREE, *n.* A popular name of *Portulacaria afra*, called also *tree-purslane*, a fleshy shrub with many small, opposite, fleshy, rounded leaves. It is a native of Africa.

PURSU'ANT, *adv.* Conformably; in consequence of. [*Swift.*]

PURSU'ANTLY, *adv.* Agreeably; conformably.

PU'RULENTLY, *adv.* In a purulent manner.

PURVEY'ANCE, *n.* [add.] Foresight; providence. [*Chaucer.*]

PURVEYE,† *v. t.* To purvey; to foresee; to provide. [*Chaucer.*]

PU'SANE, *n.* In *ancient armour*, the gorget, or a substitute for it.

PUSH'INGLY, *adv.* In a vigorous, driving manner.

PUS'TULATED, *pp.* [add.] In *bot.* [*See* PUSTULATE.]

PUS'TULE, *n.* [add.] *Malignant pustule*, a form of mortification generally believed to originate in horned cattle, and to be communicated from them to man.

PUT, *v. t.* [add.] *To put on airs*, to as-

sume airs of importance.—*To put on*, to instigate; to incite. [*Shak.*]

PUT, *v. t.* or *i.* To throw a heavy stone above-hand, or with the hand raised over the head; to push; to thrust. [*Scotch.*]

PUT, *n.* The act of throwing a stone above-hand; a thrust; a push; *metaphorically*, an attempt.

PUT'CHOCK, *n.* *See* PUTCHUK.

PU'TERIE,† *n.* [Fr.] Harlotry; whoredom. [*Chaucer.*]

PUT ON, *v. i.* To dress one's self.

PUT ON, *pp.* Clothed.—*Well put on*, well-dressed.—*Ill put on*, ill-dressed. [*Scotch.*]

PU'TOURS,† *n. plur.* Whoremongers. [*Chaucer.*]

PUTREFAC'TIVENESS, *n.* State of being putrefactive.

PU'TRID, *a.* [add.] Crumbling, dusty.

Fat crumbling earth is fitter for the plough,
Putrid and loose above, and black below.
Dryden.

PU'TRID FEVER, *n.* Typhus or spotted fever.

PUTRIFAC'TION, *n* *See* PUTREFACTION.

PU'TRILAGE, *n.* Animal matters which are partly decomposed.

PUT'TED, *pp.* Thrown above-hand, as a heavy stone. [*Scotch.*]

PUT'TING, *n.* In *Scotland*, an ancient sport, or gymnastic exercise, consisting in throwing a heavy stone above-hand. This sport is now retained chiefly among the Highlanders, and is the source of much emulation among young men, he who is able to throw the stone farthest being declared the victor.

PUT'TING ON, *n* Incitement. [*Shak.*]

PUT'TOCK, *n.* [add.] This is also the local name of the common buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*).

PUT'TY, *v t.* To cement with putty· to fill up with putty.

PUT'TY-EYE, *n.* A name given by pigeon-fanciers to the eyes of pigeons which have a thick orbit of a fleshy character.

PU'TURE, *n* [Etymology uncertain] A custom claimed by keepers in forests, and sometimes by bailiffs of hundreds, to take man's-meat, horse-meat, and dog's-meat of the tenants and inhabitants within the perambulation of the forest, hundred, &c. The land subject to this custom is called *terra putura.*

PUZ'ZEL, *n* A dirty drab. [*Shak.*]

PY'AT, PY'OT, *n.* A magpie. [*Scotch.*]

PYCNOG'ONUM, *n.* [Gr. πυκνος, thick, and γονος, offspring, race.] A genus of crustaceans belonging to the group Podosomata, and forming, as it were, a connecting link with the arachnida or spiders. They are said to live chiefly on the animals of bivalve shells, and on minute insects and worms. *P. littorale* is not uncommon on our coasts.

PY'GARG, PYGÄR'GUS, *n.* [add.] A quadruped, probably a species of antelope or gazelle. [*Deut.* xiv. 5.]

PYG'MY, *a.* Dwarfish. [*See* PYGMEAN.]

PY'INE, *n.* [Gr. πυον, pus.] A peculiar matter, besides albumen, found by Gueterbock, in solution in pus. The same matter is contained in mucus.

PYK, PIKE, *v. t.* To make bare; to pick. [*Scotch.*]

PYK'ET, PIK'ET, *pp.* Made bare; picked. [*Scotch.*]

PY'ONINGS,† *n. plur.* [*See* PIONEER.] Works of pioneers; military works raised by pioneers. [*Spenser.*]

PYR, PYRO. [add] Words compounded with this prefix denote the presence of fire, heat, fever, or some change produced by the action of fire.

PYRAC'IDS, *n.* *See* PYRO-ACIDS, but *Pyracids* is the preferable form of the word.

PYRAL'IDÆ, *n.* A family of nocturnal lepidoptera, remarkable for their long legs, and aquatic habits. Many of the species are gay-coloured, and fly in the day-time.

PYRA'LIS, *n.* A genus of nocturnal lepidoptera, the type of the family Pyralidæ.

PYR'AME, *n.* A small water-spaniel.

PYR'AMID, *n.* [add] In *anat*, a conical bony eminence, situated on the posterior wall of the tympanum, immediately behind the oval aperture (*fenestra ovalis*) of the ear.

PYRAM'IDAL, *a.* [add.] Relating to the pyramids.—*Pyramidal muscle*, a muscle in the front of the belly, so named from its shape. It arises from the pubes, and assists the rectus.

PYRAM'IDAL BELL-FLOWER, instead of **PYRAMI'DAL BELL-FLOWER.**

PYRAM'IDALLY, *adv.* In the form of a pyramid.

PYR'ENE, *n* A crystalline solid substance found accompanying chrysene, among the last portions of the rectification of coal-tar.

PYRENE'ITE, instead of **PYR'ENITE**.

PYRE'THRINE, *n.* The active principle of the root of the *Pyrethrum officinale*, or pellitory of Spain, the *Anthemis Pyrethrum* of Linn.

PYRE'THRUM, *n.* [add.] *Pyrethrum officinale* is the pellitory of Spain, placed by Linn. in the genus Anthemis. [*See* PELLITORY]

PYR'IFORM, *a.* [add.] *Pyriform muscle*, a muscle arising from the hollow of the sacrum, and inserted into the cavity at the root of the trochanter major. It moves the thigh.

PYRO. *See* PYR in *Dict* and in this *Supp.*

PYROACET'IC SPIRIT, *n.* [add.] This compound is now generally called *acetone*.

PYROCIT'RIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by distilling citric acid.

PYRODIGITALI'NA, *n.* Empyreumatic oil of foxglove, obtained by destructive distillation of the dried leaves.

PYR'OGEN, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and γενναω, to produce or generate.] A name proposed by Mr. Lake for the electric fluid, from a belief of its materiality and existence as a chemical body.

PYROLA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of dicotyledonous plants, of which the genus Pyrola is the type. The species are herbaceous plants, with leaves either wanting or simple, entire or toothed; flowers monopetalous, stamens hypogynous, ovary superior.

PYROLU'SITE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and λυω, to wash.] A black ore of manganese, occurring crystallized and massive in Devonshire, Warwickshire, Thuringia, Brazil, and other places. It is the binoxide or peroxide of manganese, and is used to discharge the brown and green tints in glass.

PYROMET'RIC, PYROMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the pyrometer, or to its use.

PYROPHOR'IC, *a.* Same as PYROPHOROUS.

PYROPNEUMAT'IC LAMP, *n.* A kind of lamp for producing instantaneous light, by the action of inflammable air upon a metallic substance.

PYRORACEM'ATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of pyroracemic acid with a base.

PYRORACEM'IC ACID, *n.* One of the products of the distillation of tartaric and racemic acids. It is also called *liquid pyrotartaric acid.*

PYROTECH'NIAN, PYROTECHNI'CIAN, *n.* A pyrotechnist.

PYROTH'ONIDE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and οθονη, linen.] A liquid prepared by distilling rags, and then termed *rag-oil*, but commonly procured by burning a cone of paper on a plate, and then termed *paper-oil*. It is a popular remedy for toothache.

PYROX'YLINE, PYROX'YLE, *n* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and ξυλον, wood.] A term embracing gun-cotton, and all other explosive substances, obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid, and then suffering it to dry.

PYRULI'NÆ, *n.* [L. *pyrum*, a pear.] Pear-shells, a subfamily of the Turbinellidæ or turnip-shells, characterized by the shortness of the spire, the smoothness and convexity of the pillar, and the moderate length of the canal. Typical genus Pyrula.

PYTHAGORE'AN, instead of **PYTHAGO'REAN**, *n.*

PYTHAGORE'AN, instead of **PYTHAGO'REAN**, *a.*

PYTHAGORE'ANISM, *n.* Same as PYTHAGORISM.

PYTH'ONISM, *n.* The art of foretelling future events by means of sorcery.

Q.

QUACK, *n.* [add.] The cry of a duck.

QUACK'LE, *v. t.* or *i.* To interrupt in breathing; to almost choke; to suffocate. [*Provincial.*]

QUACK'LED, *pp.* Almost choked. [*Provincial.*]

QUADE,† *a.* *See* QUAD. [*Chaucer.*]

QUADRAN'GULARLY, *adv.* With four sides and four angles; in the form of a quadrangle.

QUADRELLE, *n.* [Fr.] An iron mace with a head of four projections, carried at the saddle-bow, in the 15th century.



The figure represents a quadrelle of the time of Edward IV.

QUADRIEN'NIAL, *a.* *See* QUADRENNIAL.

QUADRIEN'NIALLY, *adv.* *See* QUADRENNIALLY.

QUADRIFA'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *quadra*, and *fero.*] Arranged in four rows or ranks.

QUAD'RIFOIL, *a.* Same as QUADRIFOLIATE.

QUAD'RIFURCATED, *a.* [L. *quadra*, and *furca*, a fork.] Having four forks.

QUADRIJ'UGOUS, QUADRIJ'UGATE, instead of **QUADRIJU'GOUS, QUADRIJU'GATE**, *a.*

QUADRILLE', *v. i.* To play at quadrille.

QUADRIPEN'NATE, *a* [L. *quadra*, and *penna*, a wing.] Having four wings.

QUÆS'TA, *n.* [From L. *quæstus*, profit, gain, advantage.] In the *middle ages*, an indulgence or remission of penance granted by the pope, and exposed to sale.

QUÆS'TUS, *n* In *law*. [*See* QUESTUS]

QUAG, *n* A shaking wet soil; a quagmire.

QUAICH, } *n.* [Gael. *cuach*, a cup or
QUEGH, } bowl.] A small and shallow drinking cup with two ears. [*Scotch.*]

QUAILE,† *v. t.* [*See* QUAIL.] To subdue. [*Spenser.*]

QUAINT, *a.* [add.] Disdainful; shy [*Spenser.*]

QUAINT'LY, *adv* [add.] Oddly; fancifully; singularly.

QUAIRE,† *n.* A quire of paper; a book. [*Chaucer.*]

QUA'KERISH, *a.* Relating to, or resembling Quakers.

QUAKE'-TAIL, *n.* The yellow wagtails are so named from their habit of constantly moving their tails.

QUA'KINGLY, *adv.* Tremblingly.

QUAKKE,† *n.* [*See* QUAKE.] A shaking; the ague. [*Chaucer.*]

QUAL'IFICATOR, *n.* In *Roman Catholic ecclesiastical courts*, an officer whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial.

QUAL'IFIED OATH, *n.* In *law*, a circumstantial oath.

QUAL'IFY, *v. i.* [add.] To swear to discharge the duties of an office; and hence, to make oath to any fact; as, I am ready to *qualify* to what I have asserted. [*American.*]

QUAL'ITY, *n.* [add.] Ability; qualifications. [*Shak.*]—*Quality of estate*, in *law*, the manner in which the enjoyment of an estate is to be exercised during the time which the right of enjoyment continues. Thus, a man may enjoy an estate solely, or in joint tenancy.

QUALME,† *n.* (quâm.) [*See* QUALM.] Sickness; the noise made by a raven.

QUAM'DIU SE BE'NE GES'SERIT, instead of **QUAMDIU SE BENE GESSERIT**. [add.] A clause frequent in letters-patent, or grants of offices, to secure them so long as the person to whom they are granted shall not be guilty of abusing the same.

QUANDA'RY, instead of **QUAN'DARY**, *n.*

QUANDA'RY, instead of **QUAN'DARY**,† *v. t.*

QUAN'TITY, *n.* [add.] *Quantity of estate*, in *law*, the time during which the right of enjoyment of an estate continues.—*Quantity and tantity*, terms employed by Mr. Mill in his *Elements of the Human Mind*, as correlative; or as he terms them, *connotative;* the Latin term, *quantus*, how much, being answered by *tantus*, so much.—*Impossible* or *imaginary quantities.* [*See* IMAGINARY.]

QUAN'TUM, *n* [add.] The action of *quantum valebat* was abolished by 1 Wm. IV.

QUAPPE,† *v. i.* To quaver; to shake; to tremble. [*Chaucer.*]

QUA'RE. [L. wherefore.] *Quare clausum fregit* [wherefore he broke the close.] In *law*, a plea in trespass which operates as a denial of the defendant having committed the alleged trespass in the place mentioned.

QUARELS,† *n. plur.* A kind of arrows. [*See* QUARREL.] [*Chaucer.*]

QUAR'LE,† *n.* A quarrel or dart. [*See* QUARREL.] [*Spenser.*]

QUAR'REL, *n.* [add.] In *law*, an action real or personal.

QUAR'REL, *n.* [add.] The glazier's diamond for cutting glass.

QUARRELL,† *n.* A quarrel or dart. [*Spenser.*]

QUAR'REY,† *n.* Game; prey. [*See* QUARRY, No. 3.] [*Spenser.*]

QUAR'RIER, *n.* A worker at a quarry; one who quarries.

QUAR'TER, *v t.* [add] To punish by tearing into four pieces, by four horses, one attached to each limb of a criminal.

QUART'ER, *v. i.* [add.] To be stationed; to remain in quarters; as, a part of the army *quartered* in the city. [*Swift.*]

QUAR'TER-BOARDS, *n.* A thin bulwark boarding, forming an additional height to the bulwarks at the after-part of a vessel. They are also called *top-gallant bulwarks.*

QUAR'TER-DAYS, *n.* *See* QUARTER.

QUAR'TER-FOIL, *n.* *See* QUATREFOIL.

QUAR'TER-GUNNER, *n* In a *ship-of-war*, an able seaman; the gunner's assistant, to act under his mates.

QUARTERIZA'TION, *n.* Dividing a criminal into four quarters.

QUAR'TERLY, *n.* A publication issued once a quarter, as a review.

QUART'ERN LOAF, *n.* A loaf made of a quarter of a stone (14 lbs.) of flour; but the quartern loaf is generally of the weight of 4 lbs.

QUART'ER-PIECES, *n.* Pieces of timber intended chiefly to cover in the after-butts of the planking in the quarter.

QUART'ERS, *n.* Lodgings. [*Scotch*] [*See* QUARTER, No. 8.]

QUART'ER-SESSIONS, *n.* *See* QUARTER, and SESSION.

QUART'ER-STANCHIONS, *n.* Strong stanchions in the quarters of a square-sterned vessel, one of which forms the extreme boundary of the stern on either side.

QUART'ER-TIMBERS, *n* The framing timbers in a ship's quarters. [*See cut* POINTERS in this *Supp.*]

QUARTET'TO, instead of **QUARTETTO'**.

QUAR'TRAIN, *n.* *See* QUATRAIN.

QUART'RIDGE, *n.* Quarterly allowance; quarterage. [*Swift.*]

QUARTZ'ITE, *n.* Quartz rock; an aggregate of grains of quartz, sometimes passing into compact quartz.

QUASH'EE, *n.* A name given to negroes; derived from Quassy, a negro, who first made known the medicinal virtues of one of the species of the quassia plant, in remembrance of whom the genus was named.

QUA'SI CRIME, *n.* In *law*, the action of one doing damage or evil involuntarily.

QUA'SI ENTAIL, *n.* In *law*, an estate *pur autre vie* may be granted, not only to a man and his heirs, but to a man and the heirs of his body, which is termed a *quasi entail;* the interest so granted not being properly an estate-tail.

QUASIMO'DO, instead of **QUASIMODO.**

QUASS, *n.* A mean sort of fermented liquor, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley meal, and drunk by the peasantry of Russia. It is reckoned an excellent antiscorbutic.

QUAS'SINE, } *n.* A name given by
QUAS'SITE, } Wiggers to the bitter principle of quassia (*Picræna excelsa*). This substance, by the aid of water, crystallizes in very small white prisms. Its taste is intensely bitter, but it is destitute of smell. It is scarcely soluble in common ether, slightly soluble in water, and more soluble in alcohol.

QUATERN'ARY, *a.* [add.] In *chem.*, a term applied to those compounds which contain four elements, as gum, fibrine, &c.

QUATERNOX'ALATE, } *n.* A com-
QUADROX'ALATE, } bination of one equivalent of oxalic acid, with four equivalents of a base; as, the *quadroxalate* of potash

QUATORZE', *n* [Fr] A game of cards. At *piquet*, four cards of the same denomination

QUAY'ED,† *pp.* Quailed; subdued. [*Spenser.*]

QUEEN-APPLE, *n.* A species of apple.

QUEENE,† *n.* [*See* QUEAN.] A worthless woman; a strumpet. [*Spenser.*]

QUEEN'ING, *n.* A species of winter-apple.

QUEEN'S' ADVOCATE, *n.* [*See* KING'S ADVOCATE.]

QUEEN'S' COUNSEL, *n.* The attorney-general and solicitor-general.

QUEEN'S' EVIDENCE, *n.* [*See King's evidence* under KING.]

QUEEN'SHIP, *n.* The state or condition of a queen.

QUEEN'S' METAL, *n.* An alloy composed of nine parts of tin, one of bismuth, one of antimony, and one of lead; used for making teapots, spoons, &c.

QUEEN'S' PRISON, *n.* A jail appropriated to the debtors and criminals confined under process, or by authority of the superior courts at Westminster, the high court of admiralty; and also to persons imprisoned under the bankrupt-law. The Queen's bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea prisons were consolidated by 5 and 6 Vict., c. 22.

QUEEN'S' WARE, *n.* Glazed earthenware of a cream colour.

QUEER, *a.* [add.] *A queer fish*, a sportive or colloquial term for an odd or eccentric person.

QUEER'ISH, *a.* Somewhat queer; odd.

QUEER'Y MADAM, *n.* [Fr. *cuisse-madame.*] A pear so called. [*Sir W. Scott.*]

QUE ESTATE', *n.* In *law*, a plea where one entitling another to land says, that he and they whose estate he has, have enjoyed the same.

QUEINT,† *a.* Strange. [*See* QUAINT.] —*Queint elect*, quaintly or oddly chosen. [*Spenser.*]

QUEINT,† *pp.* for QUENCHT. Extinguished. [*Spenser.*]

QUEINTE,† *a.* [*See* QUAINT.] Strange; cunning; artful; neat; trim; elegant. [*Chaucer.*]

QUEINT'ISE,† *n.* [Fr. *cointise.*] Quaintness; trimness; neatness; excessive trimness; cunning. [*Chaucer.*]

QUEISH, } *n.* *See* QUAICH in this
QUEGH, } *Supp.*
QUELLE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *cwellan.*] To kill; to destroy. [*Chaucer.*]
QUÊNE,† *n.* A queen; a harlot. [*Chaucer.*]
QUEN'TISE, *n.* *See* COINTOISE in this *Supp.*
QUERCITAN'NIC ACID, *n.* Same as tannic acid,—*which see.*
QUER'CITRINE, *n.* The colouring principle of quercitron-bark.
QUER'CITRON, *n.* For "*Quercus nigra,*" read *Quercus tinctoria.*
QUERNE,† *n.* *See* QUERN. [*Chaucer.*]
QUERQUEDU'LA, *n.* A genus of web-footed birds containing the common teal (*Q. crecca*), the garganey (*Q circia*), and other species.
QUER'ROUR,† *n.* A quarrier; one who works in a stone-quarry. [*Chaucer.*]
QUEST, *n.* [add.] An adventure.—In *romance*, the expedition in which a knight was engaged, and which he was obliged to perform. [*Spenser.*]—A bird, the local name of the ring-dove or cushat (*Columba palumbus*).
QUESTE,† *n.* [*See* QUEST.] A prayer or demand. [*Chaucer.*]
QUEST'ER,† *n.* A seeker; a searcher; a dog employed to find game.
QUES'TION, *n.* Pron. kwest'-yŭn, not ques'-chun.—[add.] A point of doubt or difficulty; discourse. [*Shak.*]—*Leading question*, one which is so put as to show the answer which is desired, and thus to *lead* and prepare the way for its being given. It is not allowed in courts of law to put such questions to a witness under examination.
QUES'TION, *v. t.* [add.] To inquire into, or canvass the propriety or legality of an action; as, to *question* an exercise of prerogative. [*Hume.*]
QUES'TION, *v. i.* [add.] To dispute; to doubt; as, I *question* not but the intelligence is correct. [*Addison.*]
QUES'TIONABLY, *adv.* Doubtfully
QUES'TIONARY, *n.* An itinerant ped dler of relics. [*Sir W. Scott.*]
QUES'TIONING, *n.* Interrogation; the putting of questions.
QUES'TIONING, *ppr.* [add.] Conversing; discoursing. [*Shak.*]
QUETHE,† *v. i.* or *t.* [*See* QUOTH Sax. *quethan.*] To say, to declare [*Chaucer.*]
QUEUE, *n.* [add.] A support for a lance; a lance-rest.
QUICH,† } *v. i.* and *n.* *See* QUEACH.
QUECH,† }
QUICK'-AN'SWERED, *a* Quick in reply; ready at repartee. [*Shak.*]
QUICK'-HATCH, *n.* A name of the wolverine (*Gulo luscus*). The strength of this quadruped, compared with its size, is enormous. It digs up provisions, when concealed by the North American hunters, at a considerable depth, and with heavy articles placed also above the packages.
QUICK'SANDS, *n.* Masses of loose or moving sand, which are formed on many sea-coasts, and generally at the mouths of rivers, as those of the Nile and Senegal. They often become movable bars, which are very dangerous to shipping.
QUICK'-WORK, *n.* In *merchant ships*, the same as SPIRKETTING,—*which see.* In a *ship-of-war*, a term for the planking between the quarter-deck ports.
QUID'DLE, *v. i.* To be busy about trifles; to piddle. [*American.*]
QUID'DLE, } *n.* One who busies him-
QUID'DLER, } self about trifles. [*American.*]
QUID PRO QUO. Misplaced: *see* after QUID.
QUIES'CENCE, *n.* [add.] State of neutrality or indifference. [*Obsolete.*]
QUIE'TUS, *a.* [L.] Freed or acquitted.
QUIE'TUS, *n.* [add.] An exchequer term used for discharge or acquittance to accountants.
QUIGHT,† *v. t.* [*See* QUIT.] To release; to disengage. [*Spenser.*]
QUI HI, *interrog.* Who is, or who goes there, or who waits. [*East Indies*]—From the gentlemen in Bengal calling in these words so much to the servants, to do something which they are too indolent to do themselves, they have received the nickname of *qui hi.* In Madras they are called *mulls*, and in Bombay, *ducks*, also from local circumstances.
QUIK,† *a.* Quick; alive. [*Chaucer.*]
QUIK'ED,† *pp* of *Quik.* Made alive. [*Chaucer.*]
QUIK'ED, † *pret.* Used in a neuter sense. Became alive. [*Chaucer.*]
QUIK'EN,† *v. t.* To quicken; to make alive. [*Chaucer.*]
QUIKK'EST, † *a superl* Speediest —*The quikkest strete*, the most expeditious way. [*Chaucer.*]
QUIL'LET,† *n.* A scantling, a small spot. [*Bacon.*]
QUILL'-WORT, *n.* A kind of fern.
QUILT'ER, *n.* One who quilts.
QUINCE'-PIE, *n.* A pie made of quinces.
QUINCE'-TREE, *n.* The *Cydonia vulgaris.* [*See* QUINCE.]
QUIN'CUNX, *n.* [add.] An arrangement or disposition of things by fives in a square, one being placed in the middle of the square.
QUIN'IBLE,† *n.* A sort of musical instrument [*Chaucer.*]
QUIN'OLINE, *n.* A liquid volatile base, formed artificially by distilling quinine, cinchonine, or strychnine, along with caustic potash. It is very bitter, and strongly alkaline; and forms crystallizable salts with acids.
QUINOM'ETER, *n.* [*Quinia*, and Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] A contrivance for ascertaining the strength of quinine.
QUINOM'ETRY, *n* The method of determining the strength of quinine.
QUINQUECAP'SULAR, instead of QUINQUECAPSULAR.
QUINQUEDEN'TATED, *a.* Having five teeth or indentations.
QUINQUEFO'LIATE, *a.* Same as QUINQUEFOLIATED.
QUINQUEN'NIUM, *n.* The space of five years.
QUINQUEP'ARTITE, instead of QUINQUEPAR'TITE.
QUINQUESYL'LABLE, *n.* A word of five syllables.
QUIN'TAN, *n.* A form of intermittent fever which recurs every fifth day.
QUIN'TROON, *n.* In the *West Indies*, the child of a white man by a *mustiphini*, or a woman who has one-sixteenth part of negro blood Hence a *quintroon* is only one thirty-second from being a white.
QUIP, *v. t.* [add.] To sneer at or insult. [*Spenser.*]
QUIP'PA, *n.* The name given to knotted cords of various colours, used for recording events by the ancient Peruvians, Mexicans, &c. This word is also spelled *quippo*, and *quippu.*
QUIRE, *n.* [add.] A company. [*Spenser.*]
QUIRK'ED, *a.* Having a quirk or quirks.
QUIRK'ED MOULDINGS, *n.* *See* QUIRK-MOULDINGS.
QUIS'CALUS, *n.* A genus of birds allied to the starlings, and indigenous to America. The *Q. versicolor*, or purple grackle, is very destructive to the Indian corn.
QUISH'IN,† *n.* [Fr. *coussin.*] A cushion. [*Chaucer.*]
QUIS'QUILLARY, *n* [Lat *quisquiliæ.*] The sweepings of a house; small sticks, leaves, or sprigs; the refuse of society; riff-raff, &c.
QUIS'QUIS, *a.* [L.] Doubtful; suspicious. [*Colloquial.*]
QUIS'TRON,† *n.* [Fr. *quistrer*, to ask, to beg.] A beggar. [*Chaucer.*]
QUIT, *n.* Many small passerine birds are so called by our colonists in Jamaica and elsewhere, probably from their note.
QUITE, *adv.* [add.] To a great extent or degree; very; as, *quite* warm; *quite* cold; *quite* young; *quite* recent; *quite* extraordinary.
QUITE,† *a.* [Fr. *quitte.*] Free; quiet. [*Chaucer.*]
QUITE,† *v. t.* [*See* QUIT.] To requite; to pay for; to acquit. [*Chaucer.*]
QUITE' CLAME,† *v. t.* [*See* QUIT-CLAIM.] To *quite clame* one, to release him and quit him. [*Spenser.*]
QUIT'ED,† *pp.* for REQUITED. [*Spenser.*]
QUITE'LY,† *adv.* Freely; at liberty. [*Chaucer.*]
QUIT'-RENT, *n.* [add.] A rent, the payment of which frees from services, &c.
QUITTE,† *pp* Acquitted. [*Chaucer.*]
QUI VIVE. [Fr.] [add.] Pron. kē-veev'.
QUIZZ'ER, *n.* One who quizzes others, or makes them the object of sport by deceiving them
QUO'AD HOC, instead of QUOAD HOC.
QUO AN'IMO, instead of QUO ANIMO.
QUOD,† *pret* of *Quethe.* [*See* QUOTH.] Said. [*Chaucer.*]
QUOD E'RAT DEMONSTRAN'DUM, instead of QUOD ERAT DEMONSTRANDUM.
QUOD E'RAT FACIEN'DUM. [L.] Which was the thing to be done.
QUO JU'RE, instead of QUO JURE. [add.] This writ is now abolished.
QUŌKE,† *pret.* of *Quake.* Trembled; shook. [*Chaucer.*]
QUOLL, *n.* The *Dasyurus macrourus*, a marsupial animal of New Holland, called also *spotted marten.* It is nearly the size of a cat.
QUON'DAMSHIP,† *n* Some former state or condition. [*Latimer.*]
QUOOKE,† *pp.* of *Quake.* Quaked. [*Spenser.*]
QUOT, *n.* One-twentieth part of the movable estate of a person dying in Scotland, anciently due to the bishop of the diocese where he resided.
QUOTA'TIONIST, *n.* One who makes quotations.
QUŌTE, *v. t.* [add.] To mark; to observe; to note. [*Shak.*]
QUOT'ED, *pp.* [add.] Observed; noted. [*Shak.*]
QUO WARRAN'TO, instead of QUO WAR'RANTO.
Q. V. An abbreviation of *quantum vis*, as much as you will.—Also, an abbreviation of *quod vide*, which see.

R.

RA,† *n.* [Sax. *raa.*] A roebuck. [*Chaucer.*]

RA'ASCH, *n.* A fish. [*See* THUNDER-FISH in this *Supp.*]

RAB'BIT-FISH, *n.* A local name in Shetland for the northern chimæra, or king of the herrings, *Chimæra monstrosa.*

RAB'BITRY, *n.* A place for rabbits; a rabbit-warren.

RAB'BIT-WAR'REN, *n.* A piece of ground appropriated to the preservation and breeding of rabbits.

RAB'BLE-ROUT, *n.* A tumultuous assembly.

RABDOI'DAL, *a.* [Gr. ῥάβδος, a rod, and εἶδος, resemblance.] Rod-like.—In *anat.*, a term formerly applied to the sagittal suture.

RAB'IDLY, *adv.* Madly; furiously.

RA'BIES, *n.* [add.] Madness occurring after the bite of a rabid animal, as a dog or cat.

RAB'LEMENT,† *n. See* RABBLEMENT. [*Spenser.*]

RACE, *n.* [add.] Nature; natural disposition. [*Shak.*]—In *weaving* [*See* LAY-RACE in this *Supp.*]—The races of man are different varieties or forms of one species, which are capable of fruitful union, and are propagated by generation. Blumenbach distinguishes five different races of men, viz: (1.) The *Caucasian race,* including the Europeans, with the exception of the Laplanders and Finns; the inhabitants of Eastern and Western Asia, Western Africa, the Ganges, and borders of the Caspian Sea. (2.) The *Mongolian race,* which comprises all the Asiatics except those of the Caucasian variety, and the Malays; the Laplanders and Finns, the most northern Americans, the Esquimaux, and the Greenlanders. (3.) The *American race,* comprising all the Americans, excepting those included in the preceding variety. (4.) The *Ethiopian race,* which includes all the Africans, excepting those of the Caucasian variety; viz., the African negroes, and the Indians of New Holland and the Indian Archipelago. (5.) The *Malay race,* including the brown islanders of the South Sea, the inhabitants of the Sunda Isles, the Moluccas, the Philippine, and Marianne Isles, and the true Malays of Malacca. [*See* MAN in *Dict.* and in this *Supp.*]

RĀCE'-COURSE, *n.* The ground or path on which races are run.—Also, the canal along which water is conveyed to and from a water-wheel.

RĀCE'-GROUND, *n.* Ground appropriated to races.

RAC'ĒME, instead of **RA'CEME,** *n.*

RAC'ĒMED, instead of **RA'CEMED,** *a.*

RACHIAL'GIA, *n.* [Gr. ῥάχις, the spine, and ἄλγος, pain.] Spine-ache, a designation of painter's colic, from the pains striking through the back.

RA'CINE,† *n.* [Fr.] A root. [*Chaucer.*]

RA'CINESS, *n.* [add.] A kind of tartness; as, *raciness* of style.

RACK, *v. t.* [add.] To heighten; to exaggerate. [*Shak.*]

RACK, *v. i.* To amble, but with a thicker and shorter tread than in ordinary ambling, as a horse.

RACK'ER, *n.* [add.] One that harasses by exactions; as, a *racker* of tenants. [*Swift.*]

RACK'ET, *n.* [add.] *Racket,* signifying a snow-shoe, is an American term.

RACK'ET, *n.* A smart stroke; a disturbance; an uproar. [*Scotch.*]

RACK'ING, *n.* In *marine lan.*, spun yarn, or material of any kind used to *rack* or splice the two ends of a rope together.

RACK'-RENT, *n.* [add.] Rent raised to the uttermost.

RACK'-VINTAĠE, *n.* Wines drawn from the lees.

RAD,† } *pret.* of *Rede.* Advised;
RADDE,† } explained. [*Chaucer.*]

RĀDE, *pp.* Rode. [*Scotch.*]

RAD'EVORE,† *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] Tapestry. [*Chaucer.*]

RA'DIARY, *n.* One of the radiata. [*See* RADIATA.]

RA'DIATE, *v. i.* [add.] To issue and proceed in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat.

RA'DIATE, *v. t.* [add.] To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat.

RADIA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *natural philosophy,* whatever sends forth emissions in all directions in the form of radii is said to *radiate;* and hence we have radiation, not only of heat and of light, but also of sound.

RA'DIATOR, *n.* He or that which radiates; a body or substance from which rays emanate or radiate.

RA'DIX, *n.* [add.] In *bot.*, the root of a plant. [*See* ROOT.]—In *anat.*, a term applied to some parts which are inserted into others, or spring from them, as a root from the earth; as the fangs, the origin of some of the nerves, &c.—In the *Materia Medica,* the term *radix* is employed to designate the roots of medicinal plants, or certain preparations from them.—A *radix,* among the *old astronomers.* [*See* ROOT in this *Supp.*]

RAES, *n. plur.* Roes. [*Scotch.*]

RAFF, *n.* A person of worthless character. [*Scotch.*] [*See* RIFF-RAFF.]

RAF'LES,† *n. plur.* Plays with dice. [*See* RAFFLE.] [*Chaucer.*]

RĂFT, *n.* [add.] In the *United States,* this term is applied to a large collection of timber and fallen trees, which, floating down the great rivers of the West, are arrested in their downward course by flats or shallows, where they accumulate, and sometimes block up the river for miles.

RĂFT'-CHAINS, *n.* Chains for securing rafts.

RĂFT'-DOG, } *n.* A broad, flat
RĂFT'ING-DOG, } piece of iron, with a sharp point. It is driven into the logs of which rafts are composed, and at its other end is an eye, through which the raft-chains are rove.

RĂFTE,† *pp.* of *Reve.* Bereft; deprived. [*Spenser.*]

RĂFTE,† *pret.* of *Reve.* Took away. [*Chaucer.*]

RĂFT'ER, *v. t.* To form into rafters.—In *agric.*, to plough up one-half of the land, by turning the grass-side of the ploughed furrow on the land that is left unploughed.

RAG, *v. t.* [Qu. from the root of *rage.*] To scold; to rail. [*Local.*]

RA'ĠERIE,† *n. See* RAGERY. [*Chaucer.*]

RAG'GED, *a.* [add.] Broken; discordant; contemptible. [*Shak.*]

RAG'GED SCHOOLS, *n.* Schools for the lower class of children, in which they are educated, partially fed, and taught some useful profession. They are supported by public contribution. They are also called *industrial schools,*—*which see* in this *Supp.*

RAG'GLE, *v. t. Technically,* to notch or groove irregularly.

RAGOUN'CES,† *n. plur.* The precious stones called *jacinths,* or *hyacinths.* [*Chaucer.*]

RAG'-TURNSOLE, *n.* Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of *Crozophora tinctoria,* or *Croton tinctoria.*

RĀID, *n.* [From *ride.*] A hostile or predatory incursion; an invasion; an attack by violence; an inroad. [*Scotch.*]

RAIL, *n.* [add.] *Forecastle-rail,* in *ships,* the rail across the after-part of the forecastle-deck.—*Poop-rail,* the rail across the forepart of the quarter-deck.—*Top-rail,* a rail across the after-part of each of a ship's tops.

RĀIL, *v. t.* [add.] *To rail it,* to travel by railway. [*American.*]

RĀIL'-CAR, *n.* A railway-carriage. [*American.*]

RAIL'ING, *n.* [add.] Rails in general, or the materials for rails.

RĀIL'WAY-SLIDE, *n.* A turn-table,—*which see.*

RĀIN'-BIRD, *n.* In the *West Indies,* this name is applied to two or more curious birds of the cuckoo family. One of these is the *Cuculus vetula* of Linnæus, a species which feeds on large caterpillars, locusts, spiders, mice, and lizards. It is the type of the genus Saurothera of modern naturalists, a name which means *lizard-hunter.*

RĀIN'BŌW-WORM, *n.* A species of tetter, the *Herpes iris* of Bateman.

RĀINE,† *n.* Reign. [*Spenser.*]

RĀIP, *n.* A rope; a rood, or six ells in length. [*Scotch.*]

RĀIR, *v. i.* To roar. [*Scotch.*]

RĀIR, *n.* A roar; an outcry. [*Scotch.*]

RĀIRED, *pp.* Roared. [*Scotch.*]

RĀIS'ABLE, *a.* That may be raised or produced.

RĀISE, *pret.* from *Rise.* Rose; arose. [*Scotch.*]

RĀISE, *v. t.* [add.] *To raise one's bristles,* to excite one's anger. [*Low.*]

RAISONNÉ, *a.* (rā-zo-nā'.) [Fr.] Rational; accurate; supported by reason; arranged and digested systematically; as, a catalogue *raisonné.*

RĀKE, *n.* [add.] This instrument is used not only for collecting hay, straw, and other light substances which are spread over a large surface, but also in gardens, for breaking loose earth, and smoothing the surface.

RĀKE'HELL,† *a.* Base; dissolute; heedless; profligate. [*Spenser.*]

RAK'EL,† *a.* [*See* RAKE, and RECKLESS.] Hasty; rash; reckless. [*Chaucer.*]

RAK'ELNESS,† *n.* Rashness; recklessness. [*Chaucer.*]

RĀKE′STALE, *n.* The handle of a rake. [*Local.*]
RĀKE′STELE,† *n.* [*Rake*, and Sax. *stele.*] The handle of a rake. [*Chaucer.*]
RAK′ET, *n.* *See* RACKET. [*Chaucer.*]
RĀK′ING, *n.* [add.] The course of life of a rake or debauchee.
RĀKISH, *a.* [add.] In *vessels*, having a great rake, or backward inclination of the masts.
RAL′LIER, *n.* One who rallies: one who exercises satirical merriment.
RAM, *n.* In *mech.*, (1.) Any heavy implement employed in a manner similar to the ancient battering-ram. (2.) The loose hammer of a pile-driving machine.
RAM′AGE, *n.* [add.] Wild; untamed. [*Chaucer.*]
RĀ′MA-YĀ′NA, *n.* The oldest of the two great epic Sanscrit poems, which describes the life and actions of the hero Rama, and his wife Sita.
RA′MENT, } *n.* [L. *ramentum*, a
RAMEN′TUM, } chip, shaving, filing, &c.] In *bot.* [*See* RAMENTS.]
RA′MENTS, instead of RAM′ENTS.
RA′MIST, } *n.* In *philos.*, a follower
RA′MEAN, } or disciple of Peter Ramus, professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris, in the reign of Henry II.
RAMP, *v. i.* [add.] To act wildly or extravagantly. [*Shak.*]
RAMPĀGE′, } *v. i.* To rage and
RAMPAUGE′, } storm; to prance about with fury. [*Scotch.*]
RAMPAL′LION, *n.* A rude romp. [*Scotch.*]
RAMP′ANT, *a.* [add.] Lustful; salacious. [*Pope.*]
RAMPE,† *v. i.* *See* RAMP. [*Chaucer.*]
RAM′PIER, *n.* A rampart.
RAM′PIRE,† *n.* A rampart.
RAM′ULOUS, *a.* Having many small branches.
RA′MUS, *n.* [L. a branch of a tree.] In *anat.*, a branch of an artery; as, the *ramus anastomoticus magnus*, a branch of the brachial artery.
RAMUS′CULE, *n.* [Dimin. of L. *ramus*, a branch.] In *anat.*, a small branch, as those of the pia-mater.
RAN,† *pret.* of *Renne*, to rend; to plunder. [*Chaucer.*]
RAN,† *n.* Force; violence; open robbery and rapine.
RANCHE′RO, *n.* [Sp.] In *Mexico*, a farmer; a herdsman; a person who lives in a rancho.
RAN′CHO, *n.* [Sp.] In *Mexico*, a farmsteading.
RANCK,† } *adv.* [*See* RANK.] Fiercely
RANKE,† } [*Spenser.*]
RAND′LE-TREE, *n.* *See* RANTLE-TREE in this *Supp.*
RAN′DON,† *n.* Random. [*Spenser.*]
RĀNGE, *n.* [add.] An extended cooking apparatus of cast-iron, set in brick-work, and containing pots, oven, &c.
RĀNGE′MENT,† *n.* The act of ranging; arrangement.
RĀNG′ER, *n.* [add.] The name given to mounted troops armed with short muskets, who range the country around, and often fight on foot.
RA′NIDÆ, instead of RANIDÆ.
RA′NINE, *a.* Relating to a frog, or to frogs.
RA′NINE ARTERY, *n.* That portion of the lingual artery which runs in a serpentine direction along the surface of the tongue to its tip.
RANK, *a.* [add.] Full, as a river. [*Shak.*]
RANK′ING, *n.* The act of placing in ranks or lines; the act of arranging, or of disposing in orders or classes.—*Ranking of creditors*, in *Scotch law*, the arrangement of the property of a debtor according to the claims of the creditors, in consequence of the nature of their respective securities.
RANK′LE, *v. t.* To make sore; to irritate; to inflame. [*Hume.*]
RAN′NEN,† *pret. pl.* of *Renne*, to run. [*Chaucer.*]
RANTI′POLE,† *n.* A rude, romping boy or girl.
RANT′LE-TREE, } *n.* The beam from
RAND′LE-TREE, } which the crook is
RAUN′LE-TREE, } suspended, where there is no grate.—Also, a tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left somewhat in the form of the letter Y, set close to, or built into, the gable of a cottage, to support one end of the roof-tree. [*Scotch.*]
RĀN′TREE, *n.* The mountain-ash; also called *rowan-tree*, and the fruit *reddens* [*Scotch.*]
RANUNCULA′CEOUS, *a.* Relating to the ranunculus, or its allied genera.
RĀNZ-DES-VĀCHES, (ranz-dā-vāsh′.) [Fr.] *Literally*, the round of the cows. The name of certain simple melodies of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet, called the *Alpine horn.*
RAPE, *n.* [add.] The defloration of a female of tender age.—*Rape of the forest*, in *law*, trespass committed in the forest by violence.
RAPE,† *adv.* [Suio-Goth. *rapp*, quick.] Quickly; speedily. [*Chaucer.*]
RAPE,† *n.* Haste. [*Chaucer.*]
RAPE,† *v. t.* [*See* RAP.] To take captive.—*To rape and renne*, to seize and plunder. [*Chaucer.*]
RĀPE′-SEED OIL, *n.* *See* RAPE.
RAPHA′NIA, *n.* A disease attended with spasm of the joints, trembling, &c., said to arise from eating the seeds of *Raphanus raphanistrum*, or field-radish.
RAPH′IDES, *n.* [add.] This term is also applied to conglomerate crystals found in the cells of plants.
RAP′ID, *n.* A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending; commonly used in the plural. [*See* RAPIDS.]
RAPPAREES′, *n.* Worthless runagates. [*Sir W. Scott.*]
RAPS, *n. plur.* Raptures; transports. [*Shak.*]
RAPSCAL′LIONS, *n.* Rascals. [*Scotch.*]
RAPTO′RIAL, *a.* Rapacious; living by rapine or prey; as, *raptorial* birds. [*See* RAPTORES, RAPTORIOUS.]
RAP′TURE, *n.* [add.] A fit. [*Shak.*]
RAP′TUROUSLY, *adv.* With rapture; ecstatically.
RAS-AL′GRATHA, *n.* [Ar.] A star of the third magnitude in the northern constellation Hercules.
RAS-ALIA′GUS, *n.* [Ar.] The principal star in the northern constellation Serpentarius.
RAS′CAL, *n.* [add.] A young deer, lean and out of season. [*Shak.*]
RAS′CAL-LIKE, *a.* Like a lean deer. [*Shak.*]
RASH,† *n.* A species of inferior silk, or silk and stuff manufacture.
RASH′LY, *adv.* [add.] Inconsiderately; at a venture. [*Spenser.*]
RA′SING-IRON, *n.* A kind of caulking-iron for clearing the pitch and oakum out of a vessel's seams, in order that they may be caulked afresh.
RAS′KAILE,† *n.* [Fr. *racaille.*] A pack of rascals. [*Chaucer.*]
RAS′KALL-MANY,† *n.* [*See* RASCAL.] The rascal multitude; the low, mean part of the populace. [*Spenser.*]
RAS′KALL-ROUT,† *n.* A mob of the lowest kind. [*Spenser.*]
RASKOL′INKS, *n.* [Russ. *raskolo*, a division.] The name of the largest and most important body of dissenters from the Greek church in the Russian dominions.
RASO′RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the rasores. [*See* RASORES.]
RASP′BERRY-BUSH, *n.* The bramble producing raspberries.
RĀS′TABER, *n.* [Ar.] A star of the third magnitude in the northern constellation Draco.
RAT, *n.* [add.] Among *workmen*, a man who works under price.
RĀTABIL′ITY, *n.* Quality of being ratable.
RATAN′, *n.* [add.] A small cane or walking-stick made of *ratan.*—*To ratan* is to cane or thrash one with a ratan.
RATE, *v. t.* [add.] To set a certain value on; to value at a certain price or degree of excellence; to take the rate of; as, to *rate* a chronometer, that is, to ascertain the exact *rate* of its gain or loss, as compared with true time, for the sake of making a due allowance or computation dependent thereon.
RATE, *n.* [add.] Manner in which anything is done. [*Spenser.*]
RA′TEL, *n.* A carnivorous quadruped. [*See* RATELLUS in this *Supp.*]
RATEL′LUS, *n.* The ratel, a genus of carnivorous quadrupeds of the weasel family, natives of India and the Cape of Good Hope. The *R. mellivorus* of



Honey-ratel, *Ratellus mellivorus.*

the Cape is celebrated for the destruction it makes among the nests of the wild bee to the honey of which it is very partial.
RĀTE′-TITHE, *n.* Tithe paid for sheep or other cattle, which are kept in a parish for less time than a year; in which case the owner must pay tithe for them *pro rata*, according to the custom of the place.
RATHE,† *adv.* [*See* RATH.] Soon; early; speedily. [*Chaucer.*]
RATH′ER,† *a. compar.* of adj. *Rathe* or *Rath.* Former; earlier; sooner. [*Chaucer.*]
RATH′ER-LAMBS,† *n.* The earlier lambs; lambs brought forth early in the year. [*Spenser.*]
RATH′EST,† *adv. superl.* Soonest. [*Chaucer.*]
RATIHABI″TION, } *n.* In *law*, con-
RATIHABI″TIO, } firmation; approbation; consent.
RA′TIO, *n.* [add.] In *law*, an account; a cause, or the giving of judgment therein.—*Extreme and mean ratio.* [*See Extreme and mean proportion* under EXTREME.]—*Composition of ratios*, the uniting of two or more simple ratios into one, by taking the product of the antecedents and the product of the consequents. [*See Compound ratio* under COMPOUND.]
RA″TIONAL, instead of RA′TIONAL, *a.* Pron. răsh′-un-al.

RĂ″TIONAL, instead of **RA′TIONAL**, *n.*

RĂTIONA′LE, instead of **RATIONA′LE**.

RĂ″TIONALISM, instead of **RA′TIONALISM**.

RĂ″TIONALIST, instead of **RA′TIONALIST**.

RĂ″TIONALIST, *a.* Relating to rationalism.

RĂTIONALIS′TIC, **RĂTIONALIS′TICAL**, *a.* Relating to, or accordant with rationalism.

RĂ″TIONALIS′TICALLY, *adv.* In a rationalistic manner.

RĂTIONAL′ITY, instead of **RATIONAL′ITY**.

RĂ″TIONALIZE, instead of **RA′TIONALIZE**.

RĂ″TIONALLY, instead of **RA′TIONALLY**.

RĂ″TIONALNESS, instead of **RA′TIONALNESS**.

RAT′OUNS,† *n. plur.* [Fr. *raton;* Scotch, *rattan.*] Rats. [*Chaucer.*]

RAT′S′-TAIL, *n.* A disease in horses, in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost.

RAT′-TAILED LARVA, *n.* The grub of a common dipterous insect, the *Eristalis tenax.* So tenacious of life is it, that it is said the pressure of a paper-maker's press will scarcely destroy it. The grub is common in privies; the fly is somewhat like a bee.

RAT′TAN, **RAT′TEN**, **RAT′TON**, **ROT′TON**, *n.* A rat. [*Scotch.*]

RAT′TING, *ppr.* [From *rat.*] Deserting one's former party and going over to the opposite.

RAT′TING, *n.* The act of deserting one's former party and going over to the opposite.

RAT′TLE-BRAINED, *a.* Giddy; wild.

RAT′TLE-SNAKE, *n.* [add.] Besides the *Crotalus horridus*, there is the *C. durissus*, or striped rattle-snake; the *C. dryinus*, or wood rattle-snake; and the *C. miliarius*, or ground rattle-snake. All these species inhabit America.

RAT′TLING,† *n.* [From *rath*, a hill.] A ratline.

RAUGHT,† *pp.* of *Reach.* Reached; taken away. [*Shak.*]

RAUGHT,† *pret.* or *pp.* of Sax. *raecan.* (rawt.) [*See* Reach.] Reached.—*On his way he raught*, he sprang forth on his way. [*Chaucer.*]

RAUGHT,† *pret.* of *Rehke* or *Reck.* (rawt.) Cared; recked. [*Chaucer.*]

RAUN′SON,† *n.* [Fr. *rançon.*] Ransom. [*Chaucer.*]

RĀVE, *pret.* of the verb *To Rive.* Did rive or tear; tore. [*Scotch.*]

RĂV′ELLED, *pp.* or *a.* Entangled; confused.—*A ravelled hesp*, a troublesome or intricate business. [*Scotch.*]

RA′VEN, *a.* Like a raven; black; as, *raven* locks.

RAV′ENERS, *n.* Birds of prey, as the owl, kite, hawk, and vulture. [*See* Raptores.]

RAV′ENERS,† **RAVINOURS**,† *n. plur.* [*See* Raven.] Plunderers. [*Chaucer.*]

RAVEN′SARA, *n.* A kind of spicy nut, with a hot-tasted kernel, grown in India.—2. A name given to the bark of the clove-cinnamon tree, found in the Brazils and Madagascar.

RAV′IN, *v. t.* To devour greedily; to glut with prey. [*Shak.*]

RAV′INE,† *n.* [Fr.] Rapine; prey. [*Chaucer.*]

RAV′ISABLE,† *a.* [Fr.] Ravenous. [*Chaucer.*]

RĂV′ISHING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] Rapid. [*Chaucer.*]

RAW′-BŌNED, *a.* [add.] Having strong or coarse bones; as, young, lusty, *raw-boned* fellows. [*Addison.*]

RAW′-PORT, *n.* A port-hole in small vessels for working an oar in a calm.

RAX′ING, *ppr.* Reaching; stretching. [*Scotch.*]

RAY, *n.* [add.] In *ancient costume*, the stripe on a garment.

RAY,† *n.* [Sax. *wregan*, to cover, to cloak.] A rogue.

RĂ′YAH, **RĂ′IA**, *n. Literally*, a flock or herd. A name given by the Ottoman Porte to those of his subjects who are not Mussulmen. Arabic writers employ it to designate the population of a state, without distinction of religion.

RAY′ED, *a.* [add.] Covered with mire; sullied.—Streaked or striped. [*Chaucer.*]

RĀYLE,† *v. i.* To rail; to utter reproaches. [*Spenser.*]

RĀYLE,† *v. i.* To gush; to flow [*See* Raile.] [*Spenser.*]

RĀYL′ING,† *ppr.* Running down — *Rayling teares*, tears trickling down. [*Spenser.*]

RAYNE,† *n.* Empire; realm; region; reign. [*Spenser.*]

RAY′ONS,† *n. plur.* [Fr *rayon.*] Beams or rays. [*Spenser.*]

RĀZED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Slashed; as, *razed* shoes. [*Shak.*]

RAZĒE′, *v. t.* To cut down or reduce to a lower class, as a ship.

RAZĒED′, *pp.* Cut down to an inferior class.

RAZĒE′ING, *ppr.* Cutting down to an inferior class, as a ship-of-war.

RA′ZOR-BACK, **RA′ZOR-BACKED WHALE**, *n.* One of the largest species of the whale tribe, the *Balænoptera physalis*, inhabiting the Northern seas. It is sometimes found above ninety feet long, and thirty-five feet in circumference. It is a species seldom struck by the whaler, as it furnishes but little blubber compared with the *right whale*, and is besides dangerous, from its extreme activity and quickness.

RA′ZOR-HANDLE, *n.* A species of solen is so called on the coast of the United States, from the long bivalve shell resembling the handle of a razor.

RA′ZOR-STROP, *n.* A strop for sharpening razors; written also *razor-strap.*

RĒACH, *n.* [add.] In *naut. lan.*, a vessel is said to be *on a reach*, when she is sailing by the wind upon any tack.

RĒACH′ABLE, *a.* That may be reached.

RĒACH′ING, *ppr.* [add.] Among *seamen*, standing off and on.

RĒACH′ING-POST, *n.* A post used in rope-making, fixed in the ground at the lower end of a rope-walk.

RĒACH′LESS, *a.* That cannot be reached.

RE-ACT′, *v. i.* [add.] To act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents.

RE-ACT′ING, *ppr.* [add.] Acting mutually or reciprocally.

RE-AC′TION, *n.* [add.] In *chem.*, the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other. — In *patho.*, the action of an organ which reflects upon another the irritation previously transmitted to itself; a vital phenomenon, arising from the application of an external influence; the influence producing it is called *irritation*, and the cause of the irritation is termed the *stimulus* or *irritant.*—Also, the increased impetus which succeeds asphyxia or torpor, &c.

RE-AC′TIONARY, *a.* Implying re-action.

READ, *n.* [add.] Inscription. [*Spenser.*]

READ, *v. t.* [add.] To discover. [*Shak.*]

READ, *v. i.* [add.] To appear in reading; as, the passage *reads* thus in the early manuscripts.

RE-ADDRESS′, *v. t.* To address or direct again.

RĒAD′ER, *n.* [add.] At the *university of Oxford*, one who reads lectures on scientific subjects.

RĒAD′ERS, *n.* In the *inns of court*, formerly two individuals chosen annually by the *benchers*, from their own body, whose duty it was to read openly to the society in their public hall, at least twice in the year. On these occasions the reader selected some statute which he made the subject of formal examination and discussion. He first recited the doubts and questions which had arisen, or which might by possibility arise, upon the several clauses of the statute; and then briefly declared his own judgment upon them. The various questions thus stated were then debated by the *utter barristers* present, after which the judges and serjeants pronounced their opinions separately upon the points that had been raised. Such exercises were termed *readings*, and were often published.

RĒAD′ERSHIP, *n.* [add.] At the *university of Oxford*, the office of a reader or lecturer on scientific subjects.

RĒAD′ING, *a.* Addicted to reading; as, a *reading* community.—A *reading man*, in the *English universities*, is a hard student, or one who is entirely devoted to his collegiate studies.

RĒAD′ING-DESK, *n.* A desk at which reading is performed.

RĒAD′INGS, *n. See* Readers in this *Supp.*

RĒ′AL, *a. Real action.* [add.] An action brought for the specific recovery of lands, tenements, and hereditaments. There are only three extant, viz., *dower*, *dower unde nihil habet*, and *quare impedit.*—*Real estate*, landed property, including all estates and interest in lands which are held for life or for some greater estate, and whether such lands be of freehold or copyhold tenure.—*Real laws*, laws which directly and indirectly regulate property, and the rights of property, without intermeddling with or changing the state of the person.—*Real right*, instead of the words "in *Scots law*," read in *law.*—*Real things*, things substantial and immovable, and the rights and profits annexed to or issuing out of them.—*Real warrandice.* [*See* Warrandice.]

RE′AL,† *a.* [It. *reale.*] Royal. [*Chaucer.*]

RE′AL DEFINITION, *n.* In *logic.* [*See* Definition.]

REALIST′IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of the realists; relating to realism.

RE′ALIZE, *v. t.* [add.] To make certain or substantial; to gain; as, to *realize* profit.

RE′ALIZER, *n.* One who realizes.

RE′ALLER, † *a. comp.* More royal. [*Chaucer.*]

RE′ALLICH,† *adv.* Royally. [*Chaucer.*]

RE-ALLIE',† *v. t.* for RALLY. To get in order. [*Spenser.*]
RE'ALNESS, *n.* The quality of being real.
RE'ALTEE,† *n.* Royalty. [*Chaucer.*]
RE'ALTY, *n.* [add.] Royalty. [*Milton.*]
REAME,† *n.* for REALM. [*Spenser.*]
RE-AN'SWER, *v. t.* To answer again; to correspond to; to be equivalent to. [*Shak.*]
REAPING-MACHINE, *n.* [add.] Since the Great Exhibition in 1851, at which reaping-machines were shown from the United States, all of them modelled after that of the Rev. Mr. Bell, machines of various construction, suitable for reaping, have been extensively introduced, and used with great success.
REAR, *a.* [add.] Hindermost; last; as, the *rear* rank; *rear* guard.
REAR, *v. i.* [add.] To assume an erect posture; as, in the pathway *rears* the speckled snake. [*Gay.*]
REAR, *v. t.* [add.] To render more acute in sound; as, to *rear* the voice. [*Pope.*]
REAR'ER, *n.* One who rears.
REAR'-FRONT, *n.* In *military affairs*, a company or body of men when faced about, and standing in that position.
REAR'LY, *adv* Early.
REA'SON, *n.* [add.] All the intellectual powers collectively; the premiss or premises of an argument, especially the minor premiss; and it is from *reason* in this latter sense that the word *reasoning* is derived.
REA'SON, *n.* for PROPORTION, RATIO. [*Spenser.*]
REA'SON, *v. t.* [add.] To support with arguments; to plead for; as, to *reason* a petition. [*Shak.*]
REA'SONABLE, *a.* [add.] *Reasonable aid*, a duty claimed by the lord of the fee of his tenants, holding by knight-service, to marry his daughter, &c.—*Reasonable cause*, in *law*, a proper consideration.
REA'SONED, *pp.* [add.] Discoursed. [*Shak.*]
REA'SONING, *ppr.* [add.] *Reasoning in a circle*, in *logic*, a fallacious mode of reasoning, in which the truth of a proposition is asserted by adducing the conclusion. [*See* CIRCLE, No. 7.]
REA'SONIST,† *n.* A follower of reason; a rationalist.
RE-ASSUR'ANCE, *n.* [add.] Assurance or confirmation repeated.
RE-ATTACH'MENT, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a second attachment of him who was formerly attached and dismissed the court without day, by the not coming of the justices, or some such casualty.
REAUMU'RIA, *n.* A genus of shrubby plants, nat. order Reaumuriaceæ. *R. vermiculata* is a native of Sicily and Egypt, and is used at Alexandria as a cure for the itch.
REAUMURIA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of exogenous plants, too closely allied to the Hypericaceæ, the species of which are small shrubs, with fleshy scale-like leaves, overspread by resinous sunk glands. They are natives of the Mediterranean, and the milder parts of northern Asia.
REAV'ING,† *n.* Open violent thieving.
REBEC'CA, *n.* A gate-breaker or riotous person; a title given to the leader of an anti-turnpike conspiracy which was commenced in Wales, in 1839, by breaking down the turnpike-gates, the leader assuming the guise of a woman. The name was derived from a strange application of a passage in Genesis xxiv. 60.
RE'BEKKE,† *n.* A musical instrument. [*See* REBEC.] [*Chaucer.*]
REBEL'LION, *n.* *Commission of rebellion.* [add.] This process is now abolished.—In *law*, disobedience to the process of the courts.
RE'BELLIOUS ASSEMBLY, *n.* In *law*, a gathering of twelve persons or more, intending, going about, or practising unlawfully, and of their own authority, to change any laws of the realm, or to destroy any property, or do any other unlawful act.
RE-BLOOM', *v. i.* To bloom or blossom again.
RE-BUF'FET, *v. t.* To buffet again; to beat back.
RE-BUOY', *v. t.* To buoy, raise, or sustain again
RECAL'CITRANT, *a.* [L. *re*, and *calcitro*, to kick.] Kicking back; kicking again.
RECAL'CITRATE, *v. t.* To kick back; to kick again.
RECALCITRA'TION, *n* Act of kicking; act of kicking back or again.
RECAR'NIFY, *v. t.* [L. *re*, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] To convert again into flesh.
RECCHE,† } *v. i.* (reck.) [*See* RECK.]
RECHE,† } To care. [*Chaucer.*]
RECCHE'LES,† *a.* Careless; reckless. [*Chaucer.*]
RECCHE LESNESSE,† *n.* Carelessness; recklessness. [*Chaucer.*]
RECEIPT'-BOOK, *n.* A book containing receipts.
RECEIPT'OR, *n.* (resee'tur.) One who gives a receipt; one who becomes surety for goods attached.
RECEIVABIL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being receivable. [*American.*]
RECEIV'ER, *n.* [add.] A person appointed in suits concerning the estates of infants, against executors, and between partners for the purpose of winding up the concern.—*Receiver of the fines*, an officer who receives the money of all such as compound with the crown on original writs sued out of chancery. —*Receiver-general of the duchy of Lancaster*, an officer of the duchy-court, who collects all the revenues, fines, forfeitures, and assessments within the duchy.—*Receiver-general of the public revenue*, an officer appointed in every county to receive the taxes granted by Parliament, and remit the money.
RECEIV'ING, *n.* [add.] Comprehension. [*Shak.*]
RECEIV'ING-SHIP, *n.* A vessel for receiving supernumeraries or entered men for the royal navy.
RECEP'TACLE, *n.* Among the coarser *algæ*, is applied to those pod-like bodies which contain the spores.
RECEP'TACLES OF OIL, *n.* In *bot.*, cysts formed among the cellular tissue of plants, and containing an oily secretion, as in the so-called dotted leaves of the orange.
RECEP'TACLES OF SECRETION, *n.* In *bot.*, any cavities of the interior into which natural secretions are drained.
RECEPTAC'ULUM, *n.* [L.] A receptacle.—*Receptaculum chyli*, in *anat.*, the receptacle of the chyle. [*See* RECEPTACLE, No. 3.]
RECEP'TION, *n.* [add.] Power or capability of receiving. [*Milton.*]
RECES'SION, *n.* [add.] The abandonment or giving up of a tenet, argument, or position, as untenable. [*Molyneux.*]
RECHAR'TER, *v. t.* To charter again; to grant a second or another charter to. [*American.*]
RECHAR'TER, *n.* A second charter; a renewal of a charter. [*American.*]
RECHASE',† *v. t.* [Fr. *rechasser.*] To chase or drive back; *a term in hunting.* [*Chaucer.*]
RECHAS'ED,† *pret.* or *pp.* Chased, or driven, or drove back. [*Chaucer.*]
REC'IPE, *n.* [add.] In *popular usage*, a receipt for making almost any mixture or preparation.
RECIP'IENCY, *n.* A receiving; act or capacity of receiving; reception.
RECIP'ROCAL, *n.* In *mathematics.* [add.] Or the *reciprocal* of a quantity is a fraction having 1 for its numerator, and the given quantity for its denominator. Thus, the reciprocal of 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$, and that of $a + x$ is $\frac{1}{a + x}$.
RECIPROCAL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being reciprocal. [*Lit. us.*]
RECIPROC'ITY, *n.* [add.] Mutual action and re-action.
RECIPROCOR'NOUS, *a.* [L. *reciprocus*, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having horns turned backwards and forwards, as those of a ram.
RECITA'TION, *n.* [add.] The delivery before an audience of the compositions of others committed to memory; repetition of something learned.
RECITATIVE', *n.* [add.] 2. A piece of music to be sung recitatively.
RECITE', *v. i.* [add.] To rehearse before an audience the compositions of others committed to memory.
RECK'LESSLY, *adv.* In a reckless manner; heedlessly; carelessly.
RECK'ON, *v. i.* [add.] To think; to imagine; to suppose; to believe; to conjecture; to conclude; as, I *reckon* he'll come. This application of the word is provincial in England, and is used colloquially to an excess in the middle and southern parts of the United States, corresponding to *guess* in the northern states.
RECLAIME',† *v. t.* [*See* RECLAIM.] In *falconry*, to bring a hawk to the wrist by a certain call. [*Chaucer.*]
RECLAIM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] *Reclaimed animals*, in *law*, those that are made tame by art, industry, or education, whereby a qualified property may be acquired in them.
RECLAIM'ING, *n.* In *feudal law*, the action of a lord pursuing, prosecuting, and recalling his vassal, who had gone to live in another place without his permission.—Also, an action for the demanding of a thing or person to be delivered up or surrendered to the prince or state it properly belongs to, when by an irregular means it has come into the possession of another.
RECLAIM'ING,† *n.* In *falconry*, the act of calling a hawk back to the wrist. [*Chaucer.*]
RECLAIM'LESS, *a.* That cannot be reclaimed.
RECLAYME',† *v. t.* To call back; to recover. [*See* RECLAIME in this *Supp.*] [*Spenser.*]
RECOGNI'TION, *n.* [add.] Act of formally admitting and acknowledging; admission or allowance of a legitimate claim or title.
RECOG'NITORS, *n.* A jury impanelled on an assize, so called because they acknowledge a disseizin by their verdict.
RECOG'NITORY, *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with recognition.
RECOGNIZA'TION, *n.* Act of recognizing.
RECOIN'ER, *n.* One who recoins.

REC'OLLECT, *n.* *See* RECOLLET.
REC'OLLET, or REC'OLLECT, instead of RECOLLET, or RECOLLECT, *n.*
RECOM'FORTURE, *n.* Renewal or restoration of comfort. [*Shak.*]
RECOMMENCE'MENT, *n.* A commencement anew.
RECOMMEND', *v. t.* [add.] To mention or represent as worthy of something; as, to *recommend* one to our pity; to advise one to something, as being advantageous or beneficial; as, I would strongly *recommend* you to travel for your health.
RECOMMIT'TAL, *n* Same as RECOMMITMENT.
REC'OMPENSER, *n.* One who recompenses.
RECOMPŌS'ER, *n.* One who recomposes.
RECONCĪL'ABLY, *adv.* In a reconcilable manner.
REC'ONCĪLE, instead of RECONCILE, *v. t.* [add.] In *ship-building*, to join one piece of work fair with another. The term refers particularly to the reversion of curves.
REC'ONCĪLE, instead of RECONCILE, *v. i.*
REC'ONCĪLED, instead of RECONCILED.
REC'ONCĪLEMENT, instead of RECONCILEMENT.
REC'ONCĪLER, instead of RECONCILER.
REC'ONCĪLING, instead of RECONCILING, *n.*
REC'ONCĪLING, instead of RECONCILING, *ppr.*
RECON'DITE, instead of REC'ONDITE.
RECON'NOISSANCE, instead of RECONNOIS'SANCE.
RECONSIDERA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *deliberative assemblies*, the taking up for renewed consideration that which has been previously passed or acted upon; as a motion, vote, &c.
RECONTIN'UANCE,† *n.* Renewed continuance. [*Bacon.*]
REC'ORD, *n.* [add.] *Conveyances by record*, in *law*, extraordinary assurances, as private acts of Parliament, and royal grants.—Old authors accent this noun as the verb, and this accentuation is sometimes still retained; as in the phrase, *a court of record.*
REC'ORD, *n.* [add.] Witness; testimony. [*Chaucer.*]
RECORDE',† *v t.* [*See* RECORD.] To remember; to enter upon record in judicial proceedings. [*Chaucer.*]
RECORD'ERSHIP, *n.* The office of a recorder.
RĒCOUNT', *v. t.* To count again.
RECŎUP', or RECŎUPE', *v. t.* (recoop'.) [Fr. *recouper.*] To cut again.—In *law*, to make a set-off, defalcation, or discount, as by a defendant to the claim of a plaintiff.—Also, to restore; to re-instate; to recover; to redistribute or redivide.
RECŎUPE', *n.* The keeping back or stopping something which is due; discount.
RECŎUP'ER, *n.* In *law*, one who recoups or keeps back. [*Story.*]
RECŎUP'MENT, *n.* In *law*, the same as RECOUPE,—*which see* in this *Supp.*
RĒCŎV'ER, *v. t.* To cover again; to remedy; to cure of diseases.
RECŎV'ERABLENESS, *n.* State of being recoverable.
RECŎV'ERER, *n.* One who recovers.
RECOYLE',† *v. i.* [*See* RECOIL.] To retire.
REC'REANDISE,† *n.* [*See* RECREANT.] Fear; cowardice; desertion of principle. [*Chaucer.*]
REC'REAUNT,† *a.* *See* RECREANT. [*Spenser.*]
RECRŬIT'ER, *n.* One who recruits.
RECTAN'GULAR, *a.* [add.] *Rectangular co-ordinates*, in *analytical geometry*, co-ordinates at right angles to each other. In *plane geometry*, one of them is the *absciss*, and the other the *ordinate*.
RECTAN'GULARNESS, } *n.* The
RECTANGULAR'ITY, } quality of being rectangular. [*Rar. us.*]
RECTIFICA'TION, *n.* [add.] *Rectification of a globe*, the adjustment of it preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.
REC'TIFY, *v t.* [add.] Applied to persons; as, to *rectify* the prejudiced. [*Addison.*]
RECTILINEAR'ITY, *n.* State of being rectilinear, or in right lines.
REC'TO. In *law*, a writ of right, now abolished.
REC'TORATE, *n.* The office of rector.
RECTO'RIAL TITHES, *n.* Great or predial tithes.
REC'TUS IN CU'RIA. [L.] In *law*, right in court; one who stands at the bar of a court, and no accusation is made against him. Also said of an outlaw, when he has reversed his outlawry.
RECUILE',† } *v. i.* [*See* RECOIL.] To
RECŪLE',† } start back; to retire, to retreat. [*Spenser.*]
RECUR', *v i* [add.] To occur at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule; as, the fever will *recur* to-night.
RECŪR'ED,† *pp.* [*See* RECURE.] Recovered; regained. [*Spenser.*]
RECUS'SION, *n.* [L. *recutio*, to strike back or backwards.] Act of beating back.
RED,† } *n.* Counsel; advice. [*See*
REDD,† } REDE.]
RED, } *v. t* To interfere and separate,
REDD, } as in the case of two people fighting; to disentangle; to clear; to put in order.—*To red one's feet*, to free one's self from entanglement. —*To redd up*, to put in order; as, to *redd up* a house. [*Scotch.*]
RED, } *v. t.* To counsel; to advise.
REDE, } [*Scotch.*]
RED, } *v. i.* To conjecture; to divine
REDE, } [*Scotch.*]
RED,† *pp.* of *Rede.* Esteemed; accounted. [*Spenser.*]
REDĂC'TION, *n.* For "MS.," read MSS. [add.] The act of digesting or reducing to order, applied to literary or scientific materials, law, &c. Also, the digest thus made.
RED'-ANT, *n.* A small species of ant, the *Formica rufa.*
RED'-BOOK, *n.* *See* under RED.
RED'-CAP, *n.* Many small species of insessorial birds, with red crowns, such as some of the tanagers, are so called.
REDDE,† } *pret.* of *Rede.* Advised;
RED,† } counselled; explained; read. [*Chaucer.*]
RED'DENS, *n.* The fruit of the mountain-ash. More usually *rodens*, or *roddins.* [*Scotch.*]
RED'DER'S-LICK, *n.* *See* REDDING-STRAIK in this *Supp.*
RED'DING, *ppr.* Unravelling; putting to rights.
RED'DING-KĀME, *n.* A large-toothed comb for disentangling the hair. [*Scotch.*]
RED'DING-STRĀIK, *n.* A stroke received in attempting to separate combatants in a fray; a blow in return for officious interference.—*Redding up*, putting in order. [*Scotch.*]
REDDI''TION, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a judicial acknowledgment that the thing in demand belongs to the demandant, and not to the person so surrendering.
REDD'OUR,† *n.* [Fr. *roidure.*] Strength; vigour; power; violence. [*Chaucer.*]
RĒDE,† *n.* A reed.
REDE,† *v. t.* To read. [*Chaucer.*]
REDE,† *a.* Red. [*Chaucer.*]
REDEEM'ABLE, *a.* *Redeemable rights.* Instead of the words "In *Scots law*," read In *law*.
REDEMP'TIONARY, *n.* One who is redeemed or set at liberty by paying a compensation.
RED'-EYE, *n.* A fish of the carp family, *Cyprinus erythrophthalmus*, so named from the colour of the iris. [*See* RUDD.]
RED'-FIRE, *n.* A pyrotechnical compound of nitrate of strontia, sulphur, antimony, and chlorate of potash, which burns with a red flame.
RED'-GUM, *n.* [add.] A disease of grain; a kind of blight.
RED'-HEADED, *a.* Having a red head, or red hair.
REDHIBI''TION, *n.* [L. *redhibitio.*] In *civil-law*, an action allowed to a buyer, by which to annul the sale of some movable, and oblige the seller to take it back again, upon the buyer's finding it damaged, or that there was some deceit, &c.
REDISBOURSE',† *v t.* [*See* REDISBURSE.] To repay. [*Spenser.*]
REDISCŎV'ER, *v. t.* To discover a second time.
REDIVIDE', *v. t.* To divide again
RED'-LEGGED, *a* Having red legs.
RED'-LETTER, *a.* A *red-letter day* is a fortunate or auspicious day; so called because the holidays or saints' days were marked in the old calendars with red letters. [*Provincial.*]
RED'-LET'TERED, *a.* Printed with red letters.
RED'MANS, } *n.* In *Domesday-book*,
RAD'MANS, } men who, by the tenure or custom of their lands, were to ride with, or for the lord of the manor, about his business.
RED'-MINT, *n.* A species of mint, *Mentha rubra.*
REDOUND', *v i.* [add.] To undulate; to move like billows; as, *redounding* smoke. [*Milton.*]—To be redundant.

Your often redounds in the English as well as in the Hebrew, as when we say, *your* purest gold, *your* strongest rhubarb. *Holy David and His Old English Translators Cleared*, London, 1706

REDOUTE',† *v. t.* [Fr. *redouter.*] To fear; to dread; to revere; to stand in awe of. [*Chaucer.*]
REDOUT'ING,† *n.* Reverence; awe; dread. [*Chaucer.*]
RED'-POLE, } *n.* A name given to sev-
RED'-POLL, } eral species of linnets. The greater red-pole is the *Linota cannabina*; the mealy red-pole is the *L. borealis*; and the little red-pole is the *L. linaria*. The same name is given to the *Sylvicola petechia* or *æstiva* of Pennsylvania; also called the *red-headed warbler.*
REDRESSE,† *v. t.* [*See* REDRESS.] To recover; to make amends for. [*Chau-*

cer.]—To set right; to put together again. [*Spenser.*]

RED′-ROOT, *n.* A worthless weed; stone-weed.—2. New Jersey tea, *Ceanothus americanus.*—3. A plant; puccoon-root; turmeric, or Indian paint.

RED′-SHANK, *n.* [add.] A Highlander with buskins of red-deer skin with the hair outwards.

RED′-SILVER, *n.* A name given to the sulphuret of silver and antimony, and also to the sulphuret of silver and arsenic; the former of a dark red, and the latter of a light red colour.

RED′-SNOW, *n.* *See* PROTOCOCCUS in this *Supp.*

RED′-TĀP′IST, *n.* One employed in a public office who binds parcels with red tape.

RED′-THROAT, *n.* A fish of the West Indies, of the genus Hæmalon. It is so called from its mouth opening very wide, and being of a bright red colour. It belongs to the family Sciænidæ.

RED′-TOP, *n.* A well-known species of bent-grass, the *Agrostis vulgaris*, highly valued in the United States for pasturage and hay for cattle.

REDŪCE′, *v. t.* [add.] *To reduce to the ranks*, in *military language*, to degrade a sergeant or corporal for misconduct to the station of a private soldier.

REDŪC′ED, *pp.* [add.] Free from superfluous bulk. [*Bacon.*]

RED′-WARE, *n.* Sea-ware, *Laminaria digitata.*

RED′-WUD, *a.* Stark mad. [*Scotch.*]

RĒE′BOK, } *n.* A species of antelope,
RHĒE′BOK, } the *Antilope capreolus*, so called by the Dutch in South Africa. It is the *A. villosa* of Burchell's *Travels in South Africa.*

RĒEDE,† *n.* [*See* REDE.] Precept or advice [*Spenser.*]

RĒED′ING, *n.* In *arch.*, a number of beaded mouldings united together, as in chimney-jambs, wooden pilasters, common picture-frames, &c.

RĒED′-LING, *n.* The bearded titmouse (*Parus*, *Calamophilus biarmicus*), is so called from reeds being its favourite resort. This bird feeds on the seeds.

RĒED′-PIPE, *n.* A musical pipe made of reed.

RĒED′Y, *a.* [add.] Having the quality of a reed in tone, that is, harsh and thick, as a voice.

REEF, *n.* [add.] *Balance-reef*, in *ships*, the fourth or closest reef, which, moving from the outer head-gearing (diagonally), makes the sail triangular.

RĒEF′-PENDANT, *n.* In *ships*, a rope through a sheave-hole in the boom, with a tackle attached, to haul the after-leach down to the boom while reefing.

RĒEF′-POINTS, *n.* In *ships*, small pieces of line fastened by the middle in the eyelet-holes, for tying up a sail to the yard when reefing it.

REEK, } *n.* A course; exploit; adven-
REIK, } ture; frolic. [*Sir W. Scott.*]
RINK, }

RĒEK′IE, *a.* Smoky. [*Scotch.*]

REEL, *v. i.* [add.] To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle.

RĒEL′ING, *n.* A vacillating walk; a staggering.

RĒEM′ING-IRON, *n.* In *ship-building*, an iron instrument used for opening the seams of planks, so that the oakum may be more readily admitted.

RE-ENDOW′, *v. t.* To endow again.

RE-ENFŌRCE′, *v. t.* To enforce anew; to strengthen with new assistance or support.

RE-ENFŌRCE′MENT, *n.* Act of re-enforcing; supply of new force; fresh assistance; new help. [*See* RE-INFORCEMENT.]

RE-ENGĀGE′MENT, *n.* Renewed engagement.

RE-EN′TRANT, *a.* Same as RE-ENTERING,—*which see.*

RE-EN′TRY, *n.* [add.] *Proviso for re-entry*, a clause usually inserted in leases, that upon non-payment of rent, &c., the term shall cease.

RĒEVE,† *n.* [add.] A bailiff.

RĒEV′ING, } *ppr.* Robbing; plunder-
RĒIV′ING, } ing. [*Scotch.*]
RĒAV′ING, }

RE′-EXTENT′, *n.* In *law*, a second extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was partially made, &c. [*See* EXTENT.]

RE. FA. LO. In *law*, the abbreviation of *Recordari facias loquelam*,—*which see.*

REFECT′, *v. t.* [add.] To recover; to repair. [*Chaucer.*]

REFECT′,† *pp.* Recovered; restored. [*Chaucer.*]

REFER′, *v. t.* [add.] To bring back again. [*A Latinism.*] To ascribe; to impute; as, he *refers* all his successes to providence. [*Addison.*] To attribute by references.

> I would have all the parodies *referred* to the authors they imitate. *Swift*

To postpone; to defer.

> My account of this voyage must be *referred* to the second part of my travels *Swift*

REFER′, *v. i.* [add.] To direct the attention; as, an asterisk *refers* to something in the margin, or at the bottom of the page.

REF′ERENCE, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the sending of any matter of inquiry by the court of chancery to a master in ordinary, in order to examine it, and make a report to the court. References to compute, &c., are frequently made to the masters of the courts of common-law.

REFEREND′ARY,† *n.* [add.] In *early history*, an officer charged with the duty of procuring and despatching diplomas and decrees.

REFEREN′TIAL, *a.* Relating to, or having reference.

REFEREN′TIALLY, *adv.* By way of reference.

REFIG′URING,† *ppr.* Figuring again. [*Chaucer.*]

REFĪN′ERY, *n.* [add.] A place where the process of refining is carried on; as, a *refinery* of sugar. [*Smith.*]

REFĪN′ING, *n.* [add.] The use of too much refinement or subtilty; great nicety of speculation.

REFIT′, *v. i.* To repair damages; as, the admiral returned to Portsmouth to *refit.*

REFIX′, *v. t.* To fix again; to abrogate; to repeal; to annul; as, to *refix* laws. [*Wollaston.*]

REFLECT′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] Throwing back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other surface.—In *optics*, glass mirrors, polished metallic surfaces, &c., form *reflecting* surfaces.—*Reflecting* or *reflective faculties*, in *phrenol.*, those intellectual faculties which constitute *reason* or *reflection*; as *comparison* and *causality.* [*See these terms.*]

REFLECT′IVENESS, *n.* The quality of being reflective.

REFLEX′, *a.* [add.] *Reflex actions*, in *physiology*, those actions which are executed only in respondence or answer to the impressions made, by certain agents operating upon the nerves proceeding to a ganglionic centre. They are performed without any choice or direction on the part of the animal, and may take place even without its consciousness. Of this kind are deglutition and respiration. They are termed *reflex actions*, from the peculiar action of the ganglion in throwing back, or reflecting, along the motor nerves that pass from it, the impressions which it receives from the fibres that pass towards it.

REFLOW′ER, *v. i.* To flower again.

REFORMA′DO,† *a.* Penitent; reformed; devoted to reformation.

REFORMA′TION, *n.* [add.] *Houses of reformation*, institutions auxiliary to those for punishment, and designed for the reformation of offenders.

REFORM′ATORY, *a.* [add.] *Reformatory house* or *institution*, an institution established for the purpose of reclaiming criminals and offenders, especially juvenile delinquents.

REFORM′ATORY, *n.* A philanthropic institution for reclaiming criminals and offenders, especially young offenders.

REFORM′ER, *n.* [add.] One who promotes or urges political reform.

REFRAC′TORILY, *adv.* Perversely; obstinately.

REFRAC′TORINESS, *n.* [add.] *Applied to metals*, difficulty of fusion.

REF′RAGABLENESS, *n.* State of being refragable. [*Rar. us.*]

REFRĀIN′ING,† *n.* The singing of the burden of a song. [*Chaucer.*]

REFRĀIN′MENT,† *n.* Act of refraining; abstinence; forbearance.

REFRAN′GIBLENESS, *n.* State of being refrangible; refrangibility. [*Rar. us.*]

REFREIDE′,† *v. t.* [Fr. *refroidir.*] To cool. [*Chaucer.*]

REFRESH′, *v. t.* [add.] To renovate; to restore; as, to *refresh* the memory.

REFRESH′FUL, *a.* Full of refreshment; refreshing.

REFRETE′,† *n.* Same as REFRAIN. [*Chaucer.*]

REFRIG′ERANT, *n.* [add.] *Figuratively*, that which cools or extinguishes; as, a *refrigerant* to passion. [*Blair.*]

REFRIG′ERATOR, instead of REFRIGERA′TOR.

REFTE,† } *n.* [*See* RIFT.] A chink or
RIFTE,† } crevice. [*Chaucer.*]

REF′UGE, *n.* [add.] *Harbours of refuge*, harbours or ports which afford shelter to vessels in cases of distress from weather; also, places of refuge for merchant vessels, from enemies' cruisers in time of war.

REFUR′NISH, *v. t.* To furnish anew.

REFŪSE′, *v. t.* instead of REFUSE.

REFU′SION, *n.* A renewed fusion; a restoring.

REFU′TATORY, *a.* Tending to refute; relating to, or containing refutation.

REFŪTE′,† *n.* [Fr. *refuir.*] Refuge. [*Chaucer.*]

RE′GAL FISHES, *n.* Whales, sturgeons, and porpoises; so called because when thrown ashore, or caught near the coast, they are the property of the sovereign.

REGÄRD′, *v. t.* [add.] To consider; to esteem; to reckon; as, I *regard* him as one of my best friends.

REGÄRD′, *v. i.* To reflect; to bear in mind; to care; as, she does not *regard* that she is my child. [*Shak.*]

REGÄRD′, *n.* [add.] Concern; interest; affection; as, to bear a tender *regard* to children.—*At regard of*, with respect to; in comparison of. [*Chaucer.*]

REGÄRD'ANT VILLEIN, or **RE-GÄRD'ANT TO THE MANOR**. An ancient servant or retainer who did the base services within the manor.

REGÄRDS', *n. plur.* Respects; good wishes; compliments; as, give my best *regards* to the family. [*Familiar.*]—In *Shak.*, considerations

REGÄTH'ER, *v. t.* To gather, or collect anew.

RE'GEL, } instead of { **REG'EL,**
RI'GEL, } { **REG'IL.**

RE'GENCY, *n.* [add.] The government of a regent; the office or jurisdiction of a regent.

REGEN'ERATIVE, *a.* Producing regeneration.

RE'GENT, *n.* [add.] In the *English universities*, the *regents*, or *regentes*, are members of the universities who have certain peculiar duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge, all resident masters of arts of less than four years' standing, and all doctors of less than two, are regents At Oxford, the period of regency is shorter. At both universities, those of a more advanced standing, who keep their names on the college-books, are called *non-regents*. At Cambridge, the regents compose the upper house, and the non-regents the lower house of the senate, or governing body. At Oxford, the regents compose the *congregation*, which confers degrees, and does the ordinary business of the university. The regents and non-regents, collectively, compose the *convocation*, which is the governing body in the last resort

RE'GENT-BIRD, *n.* The *Sericulus chrysocephalus*, a very beautiful bird of Australia, belonging to the Meliphagidæ, or honey-eaters. The colour of



Regent-bird, *Sericulus chrysocephalus*

the plumage is golden yellow, and deep velvety black. It was discovered during the regency of George IV., and was named in compliment to him.

RE'GIA A'QUA, *n.* [L] *See Aqua regia* under Aqua.

REGICI'DAL, *a* Belonging to a regicide.

REG'ICIDE, *a.* Relating to the murder of a king.

REGIME', *n.* (rā-zheem'.) [Fr.] Mode of living; government; administration; rule.

REG'IMENT, *n* [add] A regiment forms the second subdivision of an army. The union of two or more regiments or battalions constitutes a brigade, and two or more brigades form a grand division or corps-d'-armée A regiment is commanded by a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and a major.

REG'IMENTS,† *n. plur.* [*See* Regiment.] Independent governments. [*Spenser.*]

REG'ISTER, *n.* [add.] A contrivance for noting down or calculating the performance of an engine, or the rapidity of a process.

REG'ISTRAR-GENERAL, *n.* An officer appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to whom, subject to such regulations as shall be made by a principal secretary of state, the general superintendence of the whole system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages is intrusted.

REG'ISTRARSHIP, *n* The office of a registrar

REGISTRA'TION, *n.* [add.] *Clause of registration*, in *Scots law*, a form of clause, applicable to obligatory deeds, authorizing them to be recorded in the books of a court, having jurisdiction to put the deed in force.

REG'ISTRY-ACTS. *See* Register-Acts.

REG'MA,† *n.* [Gr. ῥήσσω, to break.] A fruit consisting of three or more cells, each of which bursts from the axis with elasticity into two valves, as in Euphorbia.

REG'NE,† *n.* [Fr.] Kingdom. [*Chaucer.*]

REGRÄTE', *v. t.* [add.] In *masonry*, to remove the outer surface of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance.

REGRÄT'ING, *n.* [add.] In *masonry*, the process of removing the outer surface of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance.

REG'ULARIZE, *v. t* To make regular. [*Rare*]

REG'ULARS, *n.* In *chronology*, fixed numbers attached to each month. There are two kinds of regulars, solar and lunar, both consisting of fixed numbers assigned to each month of the year. The solar regular for January and October is 2; for February, March, and November, 5; for April and July, 1; for May, 3; for June, 6; for August, 4; for September and December, 7. The *regulars* are used with the *concurrents* in ascertaining on what day of the week the first day of each month fell. The regular of the month being added to the concurrent of the year, the sum, if it does not exceed 7, shows the day of the week required; but if it exceed 7, that number is to be subtracted, and the remainder shows on what day of the week the first day of each month in that year fell. The lunar regular for January and March is 9; for February and April, 10; for May, 11; for June, 12; for July 13; for August, 14; for September and October, 16; for November and December, 18. By adding the epact to the lunar regulars, the age of the moon on the first day of each month is ascertained. [*See* Concurrents in this *Supp.*]

REG'ULUS, *n.* The kinglet, a genus of warblers, closely allied to the wren. They are the smallest birds of the family Sylviadæ; they inhabit the woods and thickets of the colder and temperate regions of both continents. Their bill is slender, and forms a perfect and very sharp cone. *R. auricapillus*, or gold-crowned kinglet, is common in Britain. Another species (*R. ignicapillus*), with a redder crest, is also found, but it is scarce.

REHETE',† } *v. t.* To revive; to cheer
REHEAT',† } up. [*Chaucer.*]

REHET'ING,† *n.* A reviving.

REI'GLEMENT,† *n.* [Fr. *reglement.*] A rule; a canon; a mark; regulation; a reigle. [*Bishop Taylor.*]

REILE,† *v. i.* To roll. [*Chaucer.*]

RE-IMBURS'IBLE, *a.* That may be re-imbursed.

RE-IMPÔSE', *v t.* To impose or place anew.

RE-IMPOSI''TION, *n.* Act of re-imposing.

REIN, *v. i.* To obey the reins; as, the steed *reins* well. [*Shak.*]

RE-INCOR'PORATE, *v. t.* To incorporate anew.

REIN'DEER-MOSS, *n.* A lichenous plant, the *Cenomyce rangiferina*, which



Reindeer-moss, *Cenomyce rangiferina*

constitutes important food for reindeer, &c., in high northern latitudes.

REI'NECKE, *n.* (rī'-nek-kē) [G. the fox.] A celebrated German epic poem, in high repute in the latter part of the middle ages.

RE-INFORM', *v. t.* To inform again

RE-INFUND', *v. i.* To flow in again, as a stream.

RE-INSTRUCT', *v. t.* To instruct anew.

RE-INVOLVE', *v. t.* To involve anew.

REIRD, *v. i.* To make a loud noise; to make a crashing noise; to break wind [*Scotch.*]

REIRD, *n.* Noise; shouting; the act of breaking wind. [*Scotch.*]

REISE, } *n.* A small twig. [*Scotch*]
RYSE, }

REI'SES, *n. plur.* Cut brushwood; shrubs. [*Scotch*]

RE-IS'SUABLE, *a.* That may be re-issued.

REIST, *v i.* To stop obstinately, to stick fast in the middle; to become restive, as a horse. [*Scotch.*]

REIST, *v. t.* To arrest; to dry by the heat of the sun, or in a chimney. [*Scotch*]

REIST'ED, *pp.* Stopped; stuck fast; smoke-dried; roosted. [*Scotch.*]

REIST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Restive; having the habit of stopping, as a horse. [*Scotch*]

REIT'-BOK, *n.* A species of antelope, the *Antilope Eleotragus*, or *Eleotragus arundinaceus*. [*See* Riet-Bok in this *Supp.*]

RE-IT'ERATEDLY, *adv.* By reiteration; repeatedly.

REJOIC'ER, *n.* [add.] One that causes to rejoice; as, a *rejoicer* of the comfortless and widow. [*Pope.*]

REJOIE',† *v. i.* To rejoice. [*Chaucer.*]

REJOIN'DER,† *v. i.* To make a reply.

REJOIN'DURE,† *n.* A joining again; reunion. [*Shak.*]

REJÔLT',† *v. t.* To reverberate; to rebound.

REJU'VENATE, *v. t.* To restore to youth; to make young again.

REJU'VENATED, *pp.* Rendered young again.

REKE,† *v. i.* To exhale; to emit vapour or smoke. [*See* Reek.] [*Chaucer.*]

REK'EN,† *v. t.* or *i.* To reckon; to come to a reckoning. [*Chaucer.*]

REKKE,† *v. i.* [*See* Reck.] To care. [*Chaucer.*]

RELAIES′,† *n.* [*See* RELAY.] Fresh sets of hounds. [*Chaucer.*]

RELA′TIONIST, *n.* A relative; a relation. [*Rare.*]

REL′ATIVE, *n.* [add.] In *logic*, a relative term. [*See* the *Adjective.*]

RELATIV′ITY, *n.* Relativeness. [*Rar. us.*]

RELA′TOR, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a rehearser, teller, or informer; also, a plaintiff to an information in chancery, where the rights of the crown are not immediately concerned, who is responsible for costs.

RELAX′, *v. i.* [add.] To grow slack and feeble; as, his knees *relax* with toil. [*Pope.*]

RELEES′,† *n.* Release. [*Chaucer.*]

RELEFE′,† *n.* [*Re*, and Sax. *læfan*, to leave.] That which is left. [*Chaucer.*]

RELENT′, *v. t.* [add.] To remit; to stay; to abate. [*Spenser.*]

REL′EVANCY, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the evidence applicable to the issue joined.

REL′EVANT, *a.* [add.] In *law*, applying to the matter in question; affording something to the purpose.

RELE′VIUM, *n.* [Law Lat.] In *feudal law*, relief. [*See* RELIEF, No. 6.]

RELIDE′,† *pret* of *Rely*. Relied; inclined to. [*Spenser.*]

RELIEF′LESS, *a.* Destitute of relief.

RELIEV′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* *Relieving tackles.* [add.] Tackles carried under a vessel's bottom, when heaving down, to keep her from being too much canted over.

RELIG′IONER, *n.* A religionist. [*Rar. us.*]

RELIGIOS′ITY, *n.* Sense of religion; state of being religious. [*Rar. us.*]

RELIG′IOUS IMPOSTORS, *n.* In *law*, those who falsely pretend an extraordinary commission from heaven, or terrify and abuse the people with false denunciations of judgment; punishable with fine, imprisonment, and infamous corporal punishment.

RELIG′IOUSITE,† *n.* Persons of a religious profession; the clergy. [*Chaucer.*]

RELIG′IOUS MEN, *n.* In a *legal* sense, those who entered into some monastery or convent, there to live devoutly. They were held to be civilly dead.

REL′IKE,† *n. plur. Relikes.* A relic. [*Chaucer.*]

REL′IQUA, *n.* [L., plur. of *reliquum.*] In *law*, the remainder or debt which a person finds himself debtor in, upon the balancing or liquidating an account.

REL′IQUARY, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the debtor of a *reliqua*, or of a balance due; also, a person who only pays piecemeal.

REL′ISH, *n.* [add.] Something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating.

REL′ISHING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving a relish; palatable; savoury.

RELIV′D′,† } *pp.* of *Relive*. Re-animated; revived. [*Spenser.*]
RELYV′ED,† }

RELOAD′, *v. t.* To load again.

REMAIN′DER, *n.* [add.] *Cross remainders*, in *law*. [See under CROSS in this *Supp.*]

REM′ANENCE, REM′ANENCY, instead of **REMA′NENCE, REMA′NENCY,** *n.*

REMARK′, *v. i.* To make observations; to observe.

REMEAS′URE, *v. t.* To measure anew.

REME′DIALLY, *adv.* In a remedial manner.

REME′DIAL STATUTES, *n.* Those statutes which are made to supply such defects and abridge such superfluities in the common-law, as arise either from the general imperfection of all human laws, from change of time and circumstances, from the mistakes and unadvised determinations of unlearned judges, or from any other cause. This is done by enlarging the common-law where it was too narrow and circumscribed, or by restraining it where it was too lax and luxuriant; hence, remedial acts of Parliament are divided into *enlarging* and *restraining* statutes.

REM′EDILESSLY, instead of **REMED′ILESSLY.**

REM′EDILESSNESS, instead of **REMED′ILESSNESS.**

REM′EDY, *v. t.* [add.] To counteract.

REM′EDY, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the legal means to recover a right; also, a certain allowance to the master of the mint, for deviation from the standard weight, and fineness of coins.

REMEM′BERABLE, *a.* That may be remembered.

REMEM′BERABLY, *adv.* So as to be remembered.

REMEM′BRANCER, *n.* [add.] Something that reminds or calls to remembrance, as a gift; memorial; memento.

REM′ENANT,† *n.* A remnant; a remaining part. [*Chaucer.*]

REMER′CIED,† *pp.* [*See* REMERCIE.] Thanked. [*Spenser.*]

REMES,† *n. plur.* [It. *reâme.*] Realms. [*Chaucer.*]

REM′IGRATE, instead of **REMI′GRATE,** *v. i.*

REMIS SAILES,† *n plur.* [Fr.] Orts; leavings. [*Chaucer.*]

REMIS′SION, *n.* [add.] The sending of money to a distant place. [*Swift.*]—In *Scots law*, a pardon from the crown, passed under the great seal.

REMIS′SIVE, *a.* [add.] Slackening; relaxing, causing abatement; as, scorching heats *remissive* of strength.

REMIT′TAL, *n.* [add.] Act of sending away to a distant place, as money. [*Swift.*]

REMIX′, *v. t.* To mix again.

REMORDE′,† *v. t.* [*See* REMORD.] To cause remorse; to afflict.

REMOUNT′, *v. i.* [add.] To go back; as, to *remount* to remote antiquities. [*Smith.*]

REM′PHAN, *n.* An idol worshipped by the Israelites while they were in the wilderness. [*Acts* vii.]

REMU′ABLE,† *a.* [Fr. *remuer.*] Movable; inconstant. [*Chaucer.*]

REN, *n. plur. Re′nes.* [L.] A kidney.

REN′ABLY,† *adv.* Reasonably. [*Chaucer.*]

RENAS′CENCE, *n.* Same as RENASCENCY.

REN′CULUS, *n.* [Dimin. of L. *ren*, the kidney.] The name of each distinct lobe of the kidney, in the embryo of the mammalia, and of the human subject.

REN′DEZVOUS, *n.* [add.] The plural, *rendezvouses*, is sometimes used.

RENEAGUE′, *v. t.* To renounce. [*Shak.*] [*See* RENEGE.]

REN′EGATE,† *n.* [Fr.] A renegade; an apostate from Christianity. [*Chaucer.*]

RENEIE′,† } *v. t.* [Fr. *renier.*] To renounce; to abjure. [*Chaucer.*]
RENEY′,† }
RENAY′,† }

RE′NES, *n.* [*See* REN in this *Supp.*] The reins or kidneys; the secreting organs of the urine.

RENEW′, *v. i.* To grow afresh; to begin again.

RENEW′, *v. t.* [add.] To repeat or tell from the beginning; as, to *renew* a story. [*Spenser.*]

RE′NFIERST′,† *pp.* [From *re*, and *enfierce.*] Re-enfierced; again made fierce. [*Spenser.*]

RE′NFORST′,† *pret.* of *Re-inforce.* Re-inforced; made fresh attempts. [*Spenser.*]

REN′GES,† *n. plur.* Ranges; ranks; the steps of a ladder. [*Chaucer.*]

REN′IANT,† *n.* One who renounces or abjures; a renegade. [*Chaucer.*]

RENI′TENCE, RENI′TENCY, instead of **REN′ITENCE, REN′ITENCY.**

RENI′TENT, instead of **REN′ITENT,** *a.*

RENNE,† *v. i.* [G. *rennen.*] To run. [*Chaucer.*]

RENNE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *rendan.*] To rend. [*Chaucer.*]

REN′NET-WHEY, *n.* The serous part of milk, separated from the caseous, by means of rennet. It is used in pharmacy.

RENOMEE′,† *n.* [Fr. *renommer.*] Renown. [*Chaucer.*]

REN′OVANT, *a.* Renewing.

REN′OVATER, *n.* One who renovates.

RENOVELAUNCE,† *n.* [Fr.] A renewing. [*Chaucer.*]

RENOVELLE′,† *v. t.* [Fr. *renouveler.*] To renew. [*Chaucer.*]

RENT, *n.* [add.] Rent may be considered as of a twofold nature:—first, as something issuing out of the land, as a compensation for the possession during the term; and, secondly, as an acknowledgment made by the tenant to the lord of his fealty or tenure. It must always be a profit, and the profit must be certain, or that which may be reduced to a certainty by either party. It must issue yearly, though it may be reserved every second, third, or fourth year; it must issue out of the thing granted, and not be part of the land or thing itself, which must be either lands or tenements corporeal. All rents are recoverable by distress.—*Fore-hand rent*, a fine or premium given by the lessee at the time of taking his lease. It is otherwise called a fore-gift, or income.

RENT′-ARREAR′, *n.* Unpaid rent.

RENT′-DAY, *n.* The day for paying rent.

RENTS, *n. plur.* Openings or cracks which take place in timber or planks, when much exposed to the heat of the sun.

RENVERST′, *pp.* [*See* RENVERSE.] Reversed. [*Spenser.*]

REOC′CUPY, *v. t.* To occupy anew.

REPAINT′, *v. t.* To paint anew.

REPAIRE′,† *n.* [Fr.] Resort. [*Chaucer.*]

REPAIRE′,† *v. i.* To return. [*Chaucer.*]

REPARTI′′TION, *n.* A division into smaller parts.

REPAST′, *v. i.* To take food; to feast. [*Pope.*]

REPA′TRIATE, or **REPAT′RIATE,†** *v. t.*

REPA′TRIATED, or **REPAT′RIATED,†** *pp.*

REPA′TRIATING, or **REPAT′RIATING,†** *ppr.*

REPATRIA′TION,† *n.* Return to one's own country.

REPAY′, *v. i.* To pay again, or a second time.

REPEAL′, *n.* [add.] Act of repealing.

REPEL′LENT, *n.* [add.] A medicine or application which causes a disease to recede from the surface of the body.

REPINE′, *n.* A repining. [*Shak.*]

REPLEGIA′RE, *v. t.* [*See* REPLEVY.]

In *law*, to redeem a thing detained or taken by another by giving sureties.—In *Scots law*. [*See* REPLEDGING.]

REPLETE′NESS, *n.* Fulness; repletion.

REPLEV′IE,† *v. t.* [*See* REPLEVY.] To reclaim. [*Spenser.*]

REPLEV′ISH, *v. t.* In *law*, to let one out of custody, upon security being given that he shall be forthcoming at a time and place appointed.

REPLEV′Y, *n* Replevin,—*which see.*

REP′LICANT, *n.* One who makes a reply.

REP′LICATED, *a.* Folded back. [*See* REPLICATE.]

REP′LUM, *n.* [L. the panel of a door] In *bot*, the framework formed by the separation of the two sutures of a legume or silicule from its valves.

REPOS′IT, *n.* A repository.

REPOSI″TION, *n* [add] In *Scots law*, retrocession, or the returning back of a right from the assignee, to the person granting the right.

REPREFE′,† } *n.* [*See* REPROVE] Re-
REPREVE′,† } proof. [*Chaucer.*]

REPREHEN′SIVELY, *adv.* With reprehension.

REPRESENT′, *v. t.* [add.] To bring into mental view; to offer to the mind as an object for consideration; as, reason and reflection *represent* to us the meanness of all sensual gratifications.

REPRESENT′ANT, *a.* Representing; having vicarious power.

REPRESENTA′TION, *n.* [add] The act of exhibiting anything, or offering it for consideration in a particular character; as, a *representation* of God to ourselves, under those affecting characters of Creator and Redeemer. [*Atterbury.*]—In *law*, the personating of another, as heirs, executors, administrators.—Also, a collateral statement, in *insurance*, either by parol or in writing, of such facts or circumstances relating to the proposed adventure, and not inserted in the policy, as are necessary for the information of the insurer, to enable him to form a just estimate of the risk.—In *Scots law*, the written pleading presented to a lord-ordinary of the court of session, when his judgment is brought under review.

REPRESENTA′TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing representation

REPRESENT′ATIVE, *n.* [add.] *Real representative*, an heir-at-law or devisee.—*Personal representative*, an executor or administrator

REPRIEFE′,† *n.* Reproof. [*Spenser.*]

REPRIEV′ED,† *pp.* Reproved. [*Spenser.*]

REPRI′SAL, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the taking of one thing in satisfaction for another. It is either *ordinary*, as arresting and taking the goods of merchant-strangers within the realm; or *extraordinary*, as satisfaction out of the realm. It is under the great seal.

REPRI′SES, *n.* *See* REPRIZES.

REPRIVE′,† *v. t.* To reprieve; to restore. [*Spenser.*]

REPRIZE′, *v. t.* To prize anew.

REPROACH′FULNESS, *n.* Quality of being reproachful.

REP′ROBATE, *a.* [add.] Disapproved; rejected; as, a *reprobate* letter. [*Addison.*]

REP′ROBATIVE, } *a.* Condemning in
REP′ROBATORY, } strong terms; criminatory.

REPROOF′, *n.* [add.] Disproof. [*Shak.*]

REPROV′AL, *n.* Act of reproving; reproof.

REP′-SILVER, *n.* Money anciently paid by servile tenants to their lord, to be quit of the duty of reaping his corn.

REPUBLICA′TION, *n.* [add.] The republication of a will is now no longer necessary.

REPUG′NANT, *a.* [add.] In a *legal* sense, contrary to what is stated before. A repugnant condition is void.

REPU′RIFY *v. t.* To purify again.

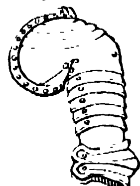
REPUT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] *Reputed owner*, in *law*, one who has to all appearances, the right and actual possession of property.

REQUERE′,† *v. t.* [Fr. *requerir.*] To require. [*Chaucer.*]

REQUEST′, *n.* [add.] *Courts of request* [*See* the *Verb*]

REQUISI″TIONIST, *n.* One who makes requisition.

REQUIS′ITIVE, *n.* He or that which makes requisition.


Left Pouldron and Rere brace

RERE,† *v t* To rear; to raise. [*Chaucer.*]

RERE′-BRACE, *n.* Armour for the upper part of the arm above the elbow, forming the connection between the pouldron and the vam-brace.

RERE′-FIEFS, *n.* In *Scotland*, inferior feudatories.

RESCEIT′, } *n.* [L *receptio.*] In *law*, an
RECEIT′, } admission or receiving of a third person to plead his right in a cause formerly commenced between two other persons —*Resceit of homage*, the lord's receiving homage of his tenant at his admission to the land.

RESCIND′ABLE, *a.* That may be rescinded.

RES′COWE,† *v. t.* To rescue.

RE′SCRIPT, *n.* [add.] An edict or decree.

RESEIZ′ED, *pp.* [add] Put into possession again; re-instated. [*Spenser.*]

RESEM′BLER, *n.* One who resembles.

RESENT′, *v. i.* To be indignant; to feel resentment. [*Swift.*]

RES GES′TÆ, *n. plur.* [L.] In *law*, all the surrounding facts of a transaction.

RES′IANT, *a.* [add.] *Resiant rolls*, in *law*, rolls containing the *resiants* or residents in a tithing, &c., which are to be called over by the steward on holding courts-leet.

RES′IANT, *n.* A resident; an officer residing in a distant place.

RES′IDENT, *n.* [add.] In *feudal law*, a tenant who was obliged to reside on his lord's land, and not to depart from the same.

RESIDEN′TIAL, instead of **RESI′DENTIAL,** *a.* [add.] Relating to residence.

RESIDEN′TIARYSHIP, *n.* The station of a residentiary.

RESID′UAL, *n.* In *math.*, an expression which gives the remainder of a subtraction, as *a—b*. [*See* the *Adjective.*]

RESID′UARY, *a.* [add.] *Residuary devisee*, the person named in a will, who is to take all the real property remaining over and above the other devises.

RESIGNA′TION, *n.* [add.] The giving up a claim, office, place, or possession.—In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the yielding up a benefice into the hands of the ordinary, called by the canonists *renunciation*. A *surrender* is the giving up of temporal land into the hands of the lord.

RES′IN, *n.* [add.] *Resin of copper*, a name given to the proto-chloride of copper, from its resemblance to common resin. — *Alpha-resin, beta-resin*, the two constituent resins of colophony, respectively called *pinic acid* and *sylvic acid*.

RESI′NA, *n.* [L.] Resin, or rosin.

RESINE′INE, *n.* An oil yielded by colophony.

RES IN′TEGRA. [L.] In *law*, a new thing or agreement.

RESIST′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* *Resisting medium.* [add.] In *astron.*, an exceedingly rare medium supposed to be diffused through the planetary system.

RES′OLUBLENESS, *n.* Quality of being resoluble.

RESOLVABIL′ITY, *n.* The property of being resolvable; the quality of resolvableness. [*Cosmos.*]

RESOLVE, *n.* (rezolv′.) [add.] The determination of any corporation or association; resolution.

RESOLVE, *v. i.* (rezolv′.) To be ultimately reduced; as, the question *resolves* into this. [*Pope*]

RESOLV′ED, *pp.* [add.] Dissolved; relaxed; laid at ease. [*Spenser.*]

RESOLV′EDLY, *adv.* [add.] So as to resolve, and clear up all doubts and difficulties. [*Shak.*]

RESOLV′END, *n.* [From L. *resolvo*, to resolve.] In *arith.*, a number which arises from increasing the remainder after subtraction, in extracting the square or cube root.

RE′SON,† *n.* [Fr. *raison*] Reason; ratio; proportion. [*Chaucer.*]

RE′SONS,† *n. pl* Discourses. [*Chaucer.*]

RESORT′, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the authority or jurisdiction of a court —*Dernier resort*, the last resource or refuge. The House of Lords is the *dernier resort* in cases of appeal.

RESPECT′, *n.* [add.] Circumspection; prudence. [*Shak.*]

RESPECT′IVE, *a.* [add.] Having relation to; regardful. [*Shak*]

RESPIRA′TIONAL, *a.* Relating to respiration

RESPI′RATORY, *a.* [add.] *Respiratory surface*, the surface of the lungs that comes in contact with the air. This surface is extended by minute subdivision of the lungs into small cavities or air-cells. —*Respiratory nerves*, a series of nerves proceeding from a narrow white fasciculus, situated between the *corpus olivare*, and the *corpus restiforme*, in the *medulla oblongata*, and appropriated to the function of respiration.

RESPITE′, *n.* for RESPECT. [*Chaucer.*]

RESPIT′EN,† *v. t. infin.* [*See* RESPITE.] To grant a respite; to excuse. [*Chaucer.*]

RESPOND′ENCE, *n.* [add.] Unison; mutual agreement; sympathy; as, the sweet *respondence* of united hearts. [*Parnell.*]

RESPOND′ENT, *a.* [add.] Answerable; conformable; corresponding. [*Pope.*]

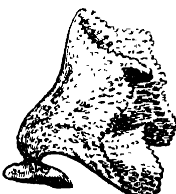
RESPORT′,† *n.* for RESPECT. [*Chaucer.*]

REST, *n.* [add.] A syllable. [*Jonson.*]

RESTAUR′, } *n.* [Fr. *restaur.*] In *law*,
RESTOR′, } the remedy or recourse which assurers have against each other, according to the date of their assurances; or against the masters, if the loss arise through their default; also, the remedy or recourse a person has against his guarantee or other person, who is to indemnify him from any damage sustained.

RESTE,† *v. i.* and *n.* *See* REST. [*Chaucer.*]

REST'FULNESS, *n.* State of being restful. [*Rare.*]
RESTIPULA'TION,† *n.* A new stipulation.
RESTITU'TIO IN IN'TEGRUM.[L.] In *law*, the rescinding of a contract or transaction, so as to place the parties to it in the same position, with respect to one another, which they occupied before the contract was made, or the transaction took place.
RESTITU'TION, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the putting of a person in possession of lands or tenements who had been unlawfully disseized of them.—*Restitution of conjugal rights*, a species of matrimonial cause, which is brought whenever the husband or wife is guilty of the injury of subtraction, or lives separate from the other, without any sufficient reason. —*Restitution of minors*, in *Scots law*, a restoring of minors to rights lost by deeds executed during their minority.
RESTITUTIO'NE TEMPORA'LIUM, *n.* In *law*, a writ addressed to the sheriff, to restore the temporalities of a bishopric to the bishop elected and confirmed.
REST'LESS, *a.* [add.] Not affording rest; uneasy; as, a *restless* chair. [*Cowper.*]
REST'LESSE,† *a.* [*See* RESTLESS] Unceasing; resistless. [*Spenser.*]
RESTORA'TIONER, } *n.* A Univer-
RESTORA'TIONIST, } salist, who believes in a temporary future punishment, but in a final restoration of all to the favour and presence of God.
RESTORA'TIONISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Restorationists.
RESTO'RATIVELY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that tends to renew strength or vigour.
RESTORE',† *n.* Restoration; restitution. [*Spenser.*]
REST'Y, *a.* Rusty; spoiled for want of use. [*Shak.*]
RESULT', *v. i.* [add.] To decide or decree, as an ecclesiastical council. [*American.*]
RESULT', *n.* [add.] In *New England*, the decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; as, the *result* of an ecclesiastical council.
RESULT'ANT, *a.* That results from the combination of two or more agents; as, a *resultant* motion produced by two forces.
RESULT'FUL, *a.* Having results; effectual.
RESULT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] In *dynamics*, proceeding from the combination of two or more agents; as, a *resulting* force or motion.—*Resulting trust*, in *law*, a trust that arises from the operation or construction of equity, and in pursuance of the rule, that trusts result to the party from whom the consideration moves.
RESUM'MONS, *n.* In *law*, a second summons, or calling a person to answer an action where the first summons is defeated by any occasion.
RESUMP'TION, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the taking again by the crown such lands or tenements, &c., as on false suggestion had been granted by letters-patent.
RESUP'INATED, *a.* Lying with the face upwards.
RESUR'GENCE, *n.* [L. *resurgo.*] The act of rising again.
RESUR'GENT, *a.* Rising again or from the dead.
RESURREC'TIONIST, *n.* [add.] One who disinters human bodies for dissection.
RESURREC'TION-MAN, *n.* Same as RESURRECTIONIST.
RESUS'CITABLE, *a.* That may be resuscitated.
RET, *v. t.* [Corruption of *rot.*] To soak; to macerate in water or in moisture; to rot or partially putrefy, as flax.
RETAILED', *pp.* Retold. [*Shak.*]
RETAIN'ING-FEE, *n.* In *law*, a preliminary fee given to a counsel, in order to insure his advocacy.
RETALIA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the *lex talionis*. [*See* LEX.]
RETARD'ATIVE, *a.* That retards; having power to retard.
RE'TE, *n.* [L. a net.] In *anat*, a vascular net-work or plexus of vessels.—*Rete malphigii*, the fine net-work of the extremities of the pulmonary arteries.—*Rete mirabilis*, a net-work of blood-vessels in the basis of the brain of quadrupeds.
RET'ENUE,† *n.* Retinue.—*At his retenue*, retained by him. [*Chaucer.*]


Retepora cellulosa

RETEP'ORA, *n.* [L. *rete*, a net, and *porus*, a pore.] A genus of polypiferous corallines, consisting of flattened foliaceous expansions pierced like net-work. *R. cellulosa* is known by the name of *Neptune's ruffles*.
RE'THOR,† *n.* [Gr ῥήτωρ.] An orator or rhetorician. [*Chaucer.*]
RETIC'ULUM, *n.* [L. a little net.] *See* RETICULE.
RETIC'ULUS RHOMBOIDA'LIS, *n.* A modern southern constellation consisting of ten stars.
RETINAC'ULUM, *n.* [L. *retineo*, to hold back.] In *surgery*, an instrument used in amputation.
RETINAPH'THA, *n.* [Gr ῥητίνη, resin.] A compound of carbon and hydrogen, formed by dropping resin into a cylinder heated to a cherry-red.
RET'INOLE, *n.* A compound obtained by heating colophony.
RETINY'LENE, *n.* A compound obtained by heating colophony. It yields with sulphuric acid, an acid isomeric with sulphocumenic acid.
RE'TIPED, *n.* [L. *rete*, and *pes*, a foot.] A name given to birds, the skin of whose tarsi is divided into small polygonal scales.
RETIR'ACY, *n.* Sufficiency or competency to retire with. Thus, a person who has retired from business with a fortune is said to have a *retiracy*. [*American.*]
RETIRE', *v. t.* [add.] To make to retire. —*To retire a bill*, to take up and pay a bill of exchange, &c., when due. [*Mercantile phrase.*]
RETIR'ER, *n.* One who retires or withdraws.
RETIR'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Making to retire; coming back again. [*Shak.*]—*Retiring a bill*, taking up and paying a bill when due. [*Mercantile phrase.*]
RETIS'TERENE, *n.* A compound solid substance obtained from colophony. It has the same composition as naphthaline.
RETORT', *v. i.* [add.] To curl or curve back, as a line.
RETRAC'TION, *n.* [add.] *Literally*, the act of drawing back; as, the *retraction* of a muscle.
RETRAC'TOR, *n.* [add.] In *surgery*, a piece of linen employed in amputation for drawing the divided muscles upward, and thus keeping every part of the wound out of the way of the saw.
RETRAITT',† *n.* *See* RETRAIT. [*Spenser.*]
RETRENCH', *v. t.* [add.] To mutilate; to lop; to shorten; to cut off; as, a face *retrenched* of nose, and eyes, and beard. [*Hudibras.*]
RETRENCH', *v. i.* [add.] To encroach; to make inroad; as, to *retrench* on revenues. [*Swift.*]
RETRENCH'MENT, *n.* [add.] Intrenchment. [*Pope.*]
RE'TROCEDE, *v. t.* To cede back again; to restore to the former state; as, to *retrocede* a territory to a former proprietor.
RE'TROCEDED, *pp.* [add.] Granted back.
RE'TROCEDING, *ppr.* [add.] Ceding back.
RETROGRAD'INGLY, *adv.* By retrograde motion.
RETRUSE',† *a.* [L. *retrusus.*] Hidden; abstruse.
RET'TING, *n.* [add.] The act or process of preparing flax for the separation of the woody part from the filamentous part, by soaking it in water, or by exposure to dew; also called *rotting*.
RETURN', *n.* [add.] Answer; reply; as, to the question put to him he made the following *return*.—A report or numerical statement; as, the *returns* of an election; the *returns* of a marshal.
RETURN, *v. t.* [add.] To bring back simply; as, to *return* a person. [*Shak.*]
RETURN'-DAYS, *n.* In *law*, certain days in term for the return of writs.
RETURN'ING, *ppr.* [add.] *Returning from transportation*, coming back to this country before the term of punishment is determined. This offence is punishable by transportation for life or imprisonment.
RETYRE',† *n* Retirement. [*Spenser.*]
REUNIT'EDLY, *adv.* In a reunited manner.
RE'US, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a defendant.
REVE,† *n.* [*See* REEVE.] A steward or bailiff. [*Chaucer.*]
REVE,† *v. t.* [*See* REAVE.] To take away; to plunder; to despoil. [*Chaucer.*]
REVEAL', *n.* [add.] In *architecture*. [*See* REVEL.]
REVEG'ETATE, *v. i.* To vegetate a second time.
REV'EL, *n.* [add.] An entertainment, properly during the night; sport; festivity. [*Chaucer.*]
REVE'-LAND, *n.* In *law*, such land as having reverted to the king, after the death of his thane, who had it for life, was not afterward granted out to any by the king, but remained in charge upon the account of the *reve* or *reeve*, or bailiff of the manor.
REVEL'LED, *pp.* Misplaced: *see* after REVELLING.
REV'ELOUR,† *n.* A reveller. [*Chaucer.*]
REV'ELRIE,† *n.* Revelry; pleasure. [*Chaucer.*]
REV'ELS, *n.* Sports of dancing; masking, &c., formerly used in princes' courts, the inns of court, and noblemen's houses; commonly performed by night. [*See* REVEL.]
REVENGE, *v. i.* (revenj'.) To take vengeance. [*Shak.*]
REV'ERENT, *a.* Reverend. [*Shak.*]
RE'VERS,† *a.* [Fr.] Reverse; contrary. [*Chaucer.*]

REVERSE′, *v. t.* [add.] To cause to return. [*Spenser.*]

REVER′SER, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a reversioner.

REVERSE′ SHELLS, *n.* In *conchol.*, shells which have the aperture opening on the left side when placed in front of the spectator; or which have their volutions the reverse way of the common cork-screw. The genera Clausilia, Physa, and Triphoris have all the species with the shell reversed; a species of Pyrula (*P. perversa*) is constantly reversed.

REVERT′ER, *n.* He or that which reverts.

REVERT′IVELY, *adv.* By way of reversion.

REVEST′RY, *n.* Vestry.

REVIEW′, *n* [add.] In *law, a bill of review* is a bill filed to reverse or alter a decree in chancery, made upon a former bill, the decree having been signed and enrolled, and some error in law appears in the body of the decree, or new matter discovered in time after the decree made.—*Commission of review.* [add.] The court of delegates is now abolished, and hence, a commission of review is no longer necessary.—*Court of review*, the appeal-court from the commissioners in bankruptcy, established by 1 and 2 Wm. IV, c 56. It adjudicates upon such matters in bankruptcy as before were within the jurisdiction of the lord-chancellor. One of the vice-chancellors is now chief judge of the court of review.

REVIEW′ABLE, *a.* That may be reviewed.

REVIEW′AL, *n.* A review of a book; a critique.

REVIEW′ING, *ppr.* [add.] *Reviewing taxation*, retaxing or re-examining an attorney's bill of costs by the master.

REVIL′ING, *ppr.* [add.] *Reviling church ordinances*, in *law*, a positive offence against religion, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

REVIRES′CENCE,† *n.* Renewal of strength or of youth.

REVIS′ING BARRISTERS' COURTS, *n.* Courts held in the autumn, throughout the country, to revise the list of voters for county and borough members of Parliament.

REVI′VALISM, *n.* A revival of religion; excited feeling or interest, with respect to religion.

REVIVE′, *v. t.* [add.] To restore; to re-establish; as, to *revive* the worship of the heathen. [*Addison.*]

REVI′VOR, *n* [add.] *Bill of revivor*, a bill filed to revive and continue the proceedings in a court of equity, whenever there is an abatement of the suit before its final consummation, either by death or by the marriage of a female plaintiff.

REVOCA′TION, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the calling back of a thing granted; or a destroying or making void some deed that had existence until the act of revocation made it void. It is either *general*, extending to all acts and things done before; or *special*, to revoke a particular thing.—*Revocation of a will*, the destroying a will, or rendering it void. There are four modes in which a will can be revoked:—(1.) By another inconsistent will, or writing executed in the same manner as the original will. (2.) By burning, or any other act of the same nature. (3.) By the disposition of the property by the testator in his life time. (4.) By marriage.

REV′OCATORY, instead of REVO′CATORY.

REVOIC′ED, *pp.* Refurnished with a voice; restored to its proper tone, as an organ pipe.

REVŌK′INGLY, *adv.* By way of revocation.

REVOLT′, *n.* [add.] Rebellion; insurrection of a subjugated people.

REVOLT′,† *v. t.* [It. *rivoltare.*] To change or alter; to abate. [*Spenser.*]

REVOLT′INGLY, *adv.* Offensively; abhorrently.

REVOLU′TION, *n.* [add.] Change of circumstances. [*Shak.*] —In *pure mathematics*, an angle moved over by a line which revolves round a point from any one position again. It is a synonyme of four right angles.

REVOM′ITED. *pp.* Vomited again.

REVOM′ITING, *ppr.* Vomiting again.

REVUL′SION, *n.* [add.] Violent separation; abstraction.

REWĀKE′, *v. i* and *t.* To wake again.

REWĀK′EN,† *v. t.* To waken again. [*Chaucer.*]

REWARD′, *n.* [add.] Regard; respect. —*Take reward of thin owen value*, have regard to thine own value.—*In reward of*, in comparison with. [*Chaucer.*]

REWE,† *v. t.* or *i.* *See* RUE. [*Chaucer.*]

REW′EL-BONES,† } *n. plur.* [Fr.
RU′ELL-BONES,† } *rouelle*, from *roue*, a wheel.] Small bone rings, studs, or buttons, affixed to the girdle or head-dress.—Chaucer speaks of a saddle of *revel bone*, by which he no doubt means a saddle ornamented with such rings, studs, or buttons.

REWORD′ED, *pp.* Echoed. [*Shak.*]

REYES,† *n. plur.* Dances in use among the Dutch. [*Chaucer.*]

REYS′EN,† *pp.* Ridden. [*Chaucer.*]

RHAM′NINE, *n.* A crystalline matter extracted from the berries of the buckthorn.

RHAPSOD′ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of rhapsody.

RHAP′SODIZE, *v. i.* To recite rhapsodies; to act as a rhapsodist.

RHEOM′ETER, *n.* [Gr. ῥεω, to flow, and μετρον, measure.] 1. An instrument by which the force of an electric, galvanic, or magnetic current may be measured; a galvanometer.—2. An instrument proposed lately by Poletti, for determining the velocity of water flowing in canals, &c. It does not differ very materially from the hydrometric balance of Michelotti.

RHEOM′ETRY, *n.* [Gr. ῥεω, to flow, and μετρον, measure.] The differential and integral calculus; fluxions.—Also, the method of measuring the force of electric, &c., currents.

RHEOMO′TOR, *n.* [Gr. ῥεω, and L. *motor*, a mover.] Any apparatus, as an electrical or galvanic battery, by which an electric or galvanic current is originated.

RHE′OSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ῥεω, and σκοπεω, to view.] An instrument by which the existence of an electric, galvanic, or magnetic current may be ascertained.

RHE′OSTAT, *n.* [Gr. ῥεω, and στατος, that stands still.] An apparatus for enabling an operator to keep the needle of a galvanometer, or rheometer, at the same point during the continuance of an experiment, by maintaining a constant degree of energy in the current.

RHE′OTOME, *n.* [Gr. ῥεω, and τεμνω, I cut.] An instrument for periodically interrupting an electric current.

RHE′OTROPE, *n.* [Gr. ῥεω, and τρεπω, I turn.] An instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current.

RHEU′MA, *n.* [Gr. ῥευμα.] Rheum,—*which see.*

RHEŪ′MATISM, *n.* [add.] There are several varieties of rheumatism; as, *articular rheumatism*, which occurs in the joints and muscles of the extremities, *lumbago*, which occurs in the loins; *sciatica*, occurring in the hip-joint; *spurious pleurisy*, which occurs in the muscles of the diaphragm.

RHEU′MIC ACID, *n.* A vegetable acid found in the stalks of *Rheum palmatum.* It is the same as oxalic acid.

RHINACAN′THUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Acanthaceæ. *R. communis* is a native of the continent of India. The roots, boiled in milk, are reckoned by the natives in India an aphrodisiac.

RHINOLOPHI′NÆ, *n.* [Gr. ῥιν, the nose, and λοφος, a crest.] A family of the insectivorous cheiroptera, including the greater and lesser horseshoe-bats of this country. The species of this family have the nose furnished with a crested membrane, which is sometimes very complicated, and has more or less the appearance of a horseshoe. These appendages are highly sensitive, and most likely prove of great service in directing the members of the group in their flight.


Head of Rhinolophus minor

RHI′NOPLASTY, *n.* In *surgery*, the operation for forming a new nose.

RHIPIP′TERA, } *n* [Gr. ῥιπις, a fan,
RHIPIP′TERANS, } and πτερον, a wing.] Fan-winged insects, an order of insects which have only one pair of wings fully developed, and these are on the metathorax. The name *Strepsiptera* was previously given to this group of insects, the chief genera of which are Stylops and Xenos, and now generally regarded by entomologists as aberrant coleoptera.

RHIZOCARP′OUS, *a.* [Gr. ῥιζα, a root, and καρπος, fruits.] In *bot*, a term applied by De Candolle to those plants whose root endures many years, but whose stems perish annually; the same as commonly called *herbaceous* plants.

RHI′ZOME, *n.* Same as RHIZOMA,—*which see.*

RHODEOR′ETINE, *n.* [Gr. ῥοδεος, rose-coloured.] An acid resin obtained from jalap. It is so named from its striking a fine red colour with sulphuric acid. It is insoluble in ether.

RHODEOR′ETINOLE, *n.* [Gr. ῥοδεος, rose-coloured, and L. *oleum*, oil.] An oily liquid obtained when rhodeoretine is acted on by hydrochloric acid.

RHODI′TES, *n.* A mineral of a rose-colour.

RHODIZON′IC ACID, *n.* [Gr. ῥοδον, a rose.] An acid derived from carbonic oxide, so named from the red colour of its salts.

RHODOME′NIA, *n.* [Gr. ῥοδον, a rose, and ὑμην, a membrane.] A genus of algaceous plants. *R. palmata* is the well-known dulse of our sea-coasts.

RHUMBS, *n. plur.* The thirty-two points of the horizon, as marked on the mariner's compass.

RHȲM′ERY, *n.* The art of making rhymes. [*Unusual.*]

RHYN′CHOPS, *n.* [Gr. ῥυγχος, a beak, and ωψ, the eye.] The skimmers or

scissor-bills, a genus of aquatic birds belonging to the gull family, and allied to the terns. The *R. nigra*, black skimmer or sheerwater, is found on the coasts of America, and on various coasts of Asia. It skims, while on wing, the surface of the sea for its food. Another species has been found in Africa, *R orientalis*. [*See cut* in *Dict.* SKIMMER]

RHYNCHOSAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. ῥυγχος, a beak or snout, and σαυρος, a lizard.] A fossil genus of reptiles, discovered in the new red sandstone of Grinsil, in Warwickshire.

RHYTHM'LESS, *a.* Destitute of rhythm.

RHYTHMOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. ῥυθμος, and μετρον, measure] An instrument for marking time to movements in music. [*See* METRONOME.]

RI'AL, *n.* [add.] In the reign of Henry VI the gold rial was current for 10*s*; in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, golden rials were coined at 15*s*. each; and in the reign of James I, there were rose rials of gold at 30*s*, and spur-rials at 15*s*.

RIB'ANDED, *a* Adorned with ribands or ribbons

RIB'ANINGES,† *n. plur.* Borders. [*Chaucer.*]

RIB'AUD,† *n.* [*See* RIBALD] A rogue, vagrant, or whoremonger; a person given to all manner of wickedness.

RIB'AUDE,† *n* [Fr. *ribaud*] [*See* RIBALD.] A poor labourer; a low profligate fellow. [*Chaucer.*]

RIB'AUDRIE,† *n* Ribaldry; indecent words or actions. [*Chaucer.*]

RIB'BAND, *n* Same as RIBAND. [*See* RIBBON.]

RIB'BAND-LINES, *n.* In *ship-building*, diagonal lines on the body-plan, by means of which the points, called *sur-marks*, where the respective bevellings are to be applied to the timbers, are marked off upon the mould.

RIB'BANDS, } *n.* In *ship-building*,
RIB'ANDS, } long, narrow, flexible pieces of wood nailed temporarily on the outside of the frames length-wise, so as to encompass the vessel, and keep the framework in its proper shape till the planking is brought on.

RIB'BING, *ppr.* Furnishing with ribs.

RIB'BLE-RAB'BLE, *n.* A rabble; a mob. [*Low.*]

RIB'BON, *v t.* To adorn with ribbons; to furnish with ribbons.

RIB'BONED, *pp.* Furnished or adorned with ribbons.

RIB'BON-FISH, *n.* Cepola, a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, belonging to the Tænidæ family. The peculiar characters of the genus are indicated by the name; the species being distinguished by their lengthened bodies, much flattened at the sides, and their small scales. [*See* CEPOLA.]

RIB'IBE,† *n.* A musical instrument. [*See* REBECK.] [*Chaucer.*]

RIB'IBLE,† *n.* A small ribibe, or rebeck. [*Chaucer.*]

RICE'-BIRD, } *n.* [add.] These
RICE'-BUNTING, } names are given to the *Emberiza oryzivora*, or *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* of the United States; but the *Loria oryzivora* of Java is termed *rice-bird*, not *rice-bunting*.

RICE'-SHELL, *n.* The species of the genus Oliva.

RICH, *a.* [add.] Entertaining; amusing in the highest degree; as, a *rich* scene; a *rich* story. [*Colloquial.*]

RICH'ARD ROE, JOHN DOE, *n.* In *law*, in an action of ejectment, fictitious persons representing the plaintiff and defendant; John Doe standing for the plaintiff, and Richard Roe for the defendant.

RICHARDSO'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cinchonaceæ. The species are natives of America. *R. scabra*, white ipecacuanha, inhabits tropical America, and possesses properties similar to those of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*.

RICHESSE',† *n.* [Fr.] Wealth; *plur. Richess'es*, riches. [*Chaucer.*]

RICH'LY, *adv.* [add.] *Richly dight*, richly adorned. [*See* DIGHT.] [*Spenser.*]

RICK, *v. t.* To pile up hay or grain in ricks.

RICK'LE, *n.* A heap of stones, or of peats, &c. [*Scotch*]

RICOCHET', } *n.* (rik'oshet, or riko-
RICOCHET', } shā'.) [add.] This mode of firing is used also in naval engagements, when the balls are made to rebound along the surface of the water, and do great damage to the enemy's ships.

RICOCHET'TED, *pp.* Operated upon by ricochet firing.

RICOCHET'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Operating upon by ricochet firing; as, *ricochetting* batteries.

RID,† *pp.* of *Rede.* [*See* READ.] Spoken of; declared. [*Spenser.*]

RID'DELED,† *pp.* of *Raddle.* Plaited; wreathed. [*Chaucer.*]

RID'DLED, *pp.* Separated as with a riddle, perforated.

RIDE, *v i.* [add.] *To ride at anchor*, in *marine law*, to lie at anchor; to be anchored.—*To ride athwart*, to ride with the ship's side to the sea or current.—*To ride down anything* is to bend or bear it down by strength and weight

RIDE, *v t.* [add.] In *New York*, to carry on a cart; as, to *ride* a box or bale of goods —*To ride the wild mare*, to play at see-saw [*Shak.*]

RIDE, *n.* [add.] According to present usage, the term *ride* is confined to motion on horseback, and the term *drive* is applied to an excursion in a carriage or other vehicle.

RIDE'ABLE, *a* Passable on horseback, as a river. [*Local.*]

RID'ER, *n* [add.] In *bot.*, a small leaf inserted in or attached to other leaves. —In *Scotch law*, a supplementary paper.

RID'ER-ROLL, *n.* A schedule or small piece of parchment, often added to some part of a roll, record, or act of Parliament; called also a *rider*.

RIDGE'LET, *n.* A little ridge.

RIDGE'-ROPES, *n.* In *ships*, two ropes running out, one on each side of the bowsprit, for the men to hold on by.

RID'ICULE, *n.* [add.] Ridiculousness. [*Addison*]

RID'ING, *n.* [add.] A royal procession into the city of London. [*Chaucer.*]

RID'ING-DAYS, *n* Days of hostile incursions on horseback. [*Sir W. Scott.*]

RIET'-BOK, that is, RIED-BUCK, the Dutch name for an antelope of South Africa, which lives in reedy marshes (*Eleotragus arundinaceus*).

RIEV'ERS, } *n.* Robbers. [*Scotch.*]
REIV'ERS, }

RIEV'ING, } *ppr.* Robbing. [*Scotch.*]
REIV'ING, }

RIFE,† } *v. t.* [*See* RIVE, RIFT.] To
RIVE,† } thrust through. [*Chaucer.*]

RIFF'-RAFF, *n.* The rabble. [*Scotch.*]

RI'FLE, *n.* [add.] A sort of whetstone or instrument for sharpening scythes. [*Local*]

RI'FLE-BIRD, *n.* Instead of "Phloris," read Ptiloris.

RIG, *n.* A ridge of land; the back of an animal; course; path. [*Scotch.*]

RIG, } *n.* A tumult; a wild adven-
RIGG, } ture; a dissipated frolic; a trick. [*Scotch.*]

RIG'GING, *n.* [add.] In *ships*, the general term for the ropes of a vessel. The shrouds with their ratlines are known as the *main-rigging*, *fore-rigging*, *mizzen-rigging*, *maintop-mast-rigging*, &c., according to the masts with which they are connected.

RIG'GING, *n.* The back; the ridge of a house; the top of anything; a roof. [*Scotch.*]

RIG'GING-TREE, *n.* A roof-tree. [*Scotch.*]

RIGHT, *a.* [add] Direct or upright; opposed to *oblique*; as, a *right* sphere, *right* ascension. Denoting the side which was designed to go outward; as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth.

RIGHT, *n.* [add.] The side which was designed to go outward, as of a piece of cloth.—*At alle rightes*, at all points. [*Chaucer*]—*Writ of right.* [add.] This writ was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 27.—*Right in court.* [*See* RECTUS IN CURIA in this *Supp.*]

RIGHT, *adv.* [add.] Rightly; truly; exactly; completely. [*Chaucer.*]

RIGHT'EOUSLY, *adv.* [add.] Rightfully; as, these revenues belong *righteously* to the treasury. [*Swift*]

RIGHT'-HAND, *a.* Situated on the right hand; leading to the right; as, a *right-hand* road.

RIGHT'-HANDED, *a.* Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left.

RIGHT'-HANDEDNESS, *n.* Dexterity.

RIGHT' WHALE, *n.* The whale-bone whale (*Balæna mysticetus*) is so called.

RIG'OURISM, *n.* Rigid principle or practice.

RIME,† *n.* [Fr] Rhyme; a composition in rhyme. [*Chaucer*]

RIME'YED,† *pp.* Composed in rhyme or verse. [*Chaucer.*]

RIM'MED, *a* Having a rim or border.

RIM'PLED,† *pp.* [*See* RIMPLE.] Wrinkled. [*Chaucer.*]

RIM'ULA, *n.* A genus of testaceous molluscs belonging to the limpet family, and so called from a fissure (*rima*) near the anterior margin

RIN, *v i* To run. [*Scotch*]

RING, *v. t.* [add.] To utter or inculcate sonorously; as, to *ring* advice or praises in one's ear.

RING, *v. t.* [add.] In *horticulture*, to cut out a ring of bark; as, to *ring* branches or roots.

RING'-CHUCK, *n.* A chuck or appendage to a lathe, with a brass ring fitted over the end.

RING'-COUPLING, *n.* In *mill-work*. [*See* THIMBLE COUPLING in this *Supp*]

RING'-DIAL, *n.* A pocket sun-dial in the form of a ring.

RINGED, *pp.* In *bot*, surrounded by elevated or depressed circular lines or bands, as the roots or stems of some plants.

RING'ING, *n.* [add.] In *horticulture*, the cutting out of a ring of bark down to the new wood, for the purpose of making a branch fruitful, &c.

RING'LETS, *n.* Fairy rings. [*See* under FAIRY.] [*Shak.*]

RING'-SAIL, *n.* *See* RING-TAIL

RING'-TAIL, *n.* [add.] This kind of sail is also called a *ring-sail*.

RING'-TAILED, *a.* Having a tail striped as if surrounded by a series of rings.

RIN-THERE-OUT, *n.* A needy houseless vagrant; a vagabond. [*Scotch.*]
RIN-THERE-OUT, *a.* Vagrant; vagabond; wandering without a home. [*Scotch.*]
RI'OT ACT, *n.* [add.] This act has been amended, as to punishment, by 7 Wm. IV., and 1 Vict., c. 91.
RI'OTOUS ASSEMBLING, *n.* In *law*, the unlawful assembling of twelve or more persons, to the disturbance of the peace. If such persons do not disperse after proclamation, they are accounted felons. Riotous demolishing of buildings or machinery is punishable by transportation for life, or any term not less than seven years, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three years.
RIP, *v. i* To swear profanely; to be violent. [*Vulgar.*]
RIPE, *v t.* To search; as, to *ripe* one's pockets. [*Scotch.*]
RIP'ENING, *n.* The act or state of becoming ripe.
RIP'PLE-MARKED, *a.* Having ripple-marks. [*See* RIPPLE]
RIP'PLET, *n.* A small ripple.
RIP'PLINGLY, *adv.* In a rippling manner.
RISE,† } *n* [D *rüs.*] A shoot; a sprout;
RISSE,† } a twig or bough. [*Chaucer.*]
RISHE,† *n* A rush. [*Chaucer*]
RIS'IBLE, instead of RI'SIBLE.
RIS'IBLENESS, instead of RI'SIBLENESS.
RIS'IBLY, instead of RI'SIBLY
RIS'ING, *prep.* Surpassing; exceeding; upwards of; as, it cost *rising* 3000 dollars. Sometimes followed by *of;* as, *rising of* 1000 men were killed in the action. [*Used colloquially in the United States*]
RISK'Y, *a.* Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk. [*Americanism.*]
RISO'RIAL, *a.* [L. *risus,* laughter] Laughing; causing laughter; as, the *risorial* muscle, which arises before the parotid gland, and proceeds toward the angle of the mouth.
RIST, for RISETH. [*Chaucer.*]
RIT, for RIDETH. [*Chaucer.*]
RITES,† *n. plur.* Manners [*B Jonson*]
RITT, } *v. t.* To make an incision in the
RIT, } ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future delving or digging; to rip; to scratch; to cut. [*See* RUT] [*Scotch.*]
RITT, } *n.* A slight incision made in the
RIT, } ground with a spade, &c ; a scratch made on a board, &c. [*Scotch*]
RIV'AGE,† *n.* [add.] A toll anciently paid to the crown on some rivers for the passage of boats or vessels therein.
RIV'AGE,† *n.* Arrival. [*Chaucer.*]
RI'VAL, *n.* [add] *Rivals,* partners; companions. [*Shak.*]
RIVE,† *v. i.* To arrive.
RIVE,† *pp.* for RIVEN. [*Spenser.*]
RIV'ELING,† *ppr* [*See* RIVEL] Wrinkling. [*Chaucer.*]
RIV'ER-DRIVER, *n.* In the *state of Maine, America,* a name given by lumbermen to one whose business it is to conduct logs down running streams, to prevent them from lodging upon shoals or remaining in eddies.
RIV'ERING,† *ppr.* Hawking by the river-side; flying the hawks at water-fowl.
RIV'ER-SNAIL, *n.* The species of the genus Paludina, which are found in rivers and lakes, are so called.
RIV'ET, *n.* [add.] In *anc. armour,* a piece of steel having a hole in it, which passed through a slit or loop at the bottom of the tilting-helmet, or other extra guards worn over the armour, and through which a pin was hammered to secure it.
RIZ'ZERED FISH, *n.* Half-salted, half-dried fish. [*Sir W. Scott.*]
ROAD'-BED, *n.* The bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railway rests.
RŌAM, *n* Act of wandering; a ramble.
RŌAN, *n.* A leather to imitate morocco, prepared from sheep-skin.
RŌAR'ER, *n.* [add.] A wave; a billow. [*Shak.*]
RŌAST, *v i.* To become roasted or fit for eating at the fire.
RŌAST'ING, *n.* [add.] That culinary process by which meat is brought from a raw to a cooked state, more directly by the action of fire than by any other means, except that of *broiling.* Roasted meats are more nutritive than those which are boiled.
ROBE, *n* [add.] In the *United States,* a dressed buffalo-skin.—*A pack of robes* is ten skins tied in a pack, which is the manner in which such skins are brought from the west to the American markets. —*Master of the robes* [add.] This officer has several officers under him, as a clerk of the robes, a yeoman, three grooms, a page. a brusher, furrier, sempstress, laundress, starcher, and standing wardrobe-keeper, at St. James's, Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, &c Under a queen, the designation of the officer is changed to that of *mistress of the robes.*
RO'BUR CAROLI'NUM, *n.* [L] The Royal Oak, a modern southern constellation consisting of twelve stars.
ROBUST'IOUSLY,† *adv.* With vigour; sturdily.
ROBUST'IOUSNESS,† } *n* Vigour;
ROBUST'UOUSNESS,† } muscular size and strength.
ROCHE,† *n.* [Fr] A rock. [*Chaucer.*]
RŌCHE'-LIME, *n.* Quicklime; the designation of lime after it has been burned, and its properties changed.
ROCHETTE, *n* (roshet'.) [Fr.] In *anc. costume,* a loose upper garment. [*See* ROCHET.]
ROCK, *n* [add] In *geol*, one or several rocks united by certain common characters constitute a *formation* or connected series; and several formations constitute a *system* of rocks.—In the *southern* and *western states of America,* stones of any size are called *rocks.*
ROCK, *v. t* In the *southern* and *western states of America,* to throw stones at; to stone.
ROCK'-BOUND, *a.* Hemmed in by rocks.
ROCK'ELAY, } *n.* A short cloak; a
ROCK'LAY, } roquelaure,—*which see.* [*Scotch.*]
ROCK'ERY, *n.* A hillock formed of stones, earth, &c, for plants.
ROCK'ET, *n. See* ROCHET in *Dict.*, and ROKETTE in this *Supp.*
ROCK'-HEARTED, *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling.
ROCK'-LING, *n.* A species of fish of the cod family, the sea-loach; it belongs to the genus Motella of naturalists.
ROCK'-SAM'PHIRE, *n.* A plant, the sea-fennel, *Crithmum maritimum.* [*See* SAMPHIRE.]
ROCOCO, *n* A debased variety of the Louis-Quatorze style of ornament, proceeding from it through the degeneracy of the Louis-Quinze. It is generally a meaningless assemblage of scrolls and crimped conventional shell-work, wrought into all sorts of irregular and indescribable forms, without individuality and without expression. This term


Rococo Ornament.

is sometimes applied in contempt to anything bad or tasteless in ornamental decoration.
ROD'-KNIGHTS, *n.* In *feudal law,* certain servitors, who held their land by serving their lord on horseback.
RODE, *n.* for RAID, a foray. [*Spenser*]
RODE,† *n* [Sax. *See* ROOD.] The cross; also called *rode-beem,* and *rode-tree.* [*Chaucer.*]
RODE,† *n.* [*See* RUD] Redness; complexion. [*Chaucer.*]
ROD'Y,† *a.* Ruddy. [*Chaucer.*]
ROE, *n.* In *cabinet making,* one of the kinds of figure in mahogany, being the alternate streak of light and shade running with the grain, or from end to end of the log.
ROFE,† } *pret* of *Rife* or *Rive.* Thrust
ROFTE,† } through. [*Chaucer.*]
ROGGE,† *v* [Sw *rugga.*] To rock; to shake [*Chaucer.*]
ROIGNE,† *n.* (roin.) [Fr] A scab; mange; scurf. [*Chaucer*]
ROIGN'OUS,† *a.* (roin'ous.) Scabby; rough. [*Chaucer*]
RŌI'LY, *a.* Turbid; having the sediment stirred up; excited to resentment. [*American colloquialism*]
ROKE,† } *v i* or *t.* To rock, to shake;
ROKKE,† } to tremble [*Chaucer*]
RŌKE'AGE, } *n.* In *America,* Indian
YŌKE'AGE, } corn parched, pulverized, and mixed with sugar.
ROK'ETTE,† *n.* [*See* ROCHET] A loose upper garment. [*Chaucer*]— 2. A spear, with its point or head covered, to prevent injury. [*Froissart*]
ROK'ING,† *ppr.* of *Roke* or *Rogge.* Shaking; trembling. [*Chaucer.*]
RŌLL, *n* [add.] A schedule of parchment that may be rolled up with the hand in the form of a pipe. All pleadings, memorials, and acts of court are entered on rolls, and filed with the proper officers, and then they become the records of the court —*Roll of court,* the court-roll in a manor, wherein the business of the court, the administrations, surrenders, names, rents, and services of the tenants, are copied and enrolled —*Office of the chancery-rolls,* an office in Chancery Lane, London, which contains rolls and records of the high courts of chancery, the master whereof is the second person in the chancery, &c. The rolls-court is here held when the master of the rolls sits during vacation.—*Rolls of the exchequer,* rolls relating to the revenue of the country.—*Rolls of Parliament,* the manuscript registers of the proceedings of our old Parliament.—*Rolls of the Temple.* In each of the two Temples, there is a roll, called the *calves'-head roll,* wherein every bencher, barrister, and student is taxed yearly, at so much to the cook and other officers of the houses, in consideration of a dinner of calves'-head provided in Easter term.

RŌLL, *v. t.* [add.] To revolve in the mind; to meditate. [*Swift.*]
RŌL'LER, *n.* [add.] An implement by which printers ink their types •
ROL'LICK, *v. i.* To move in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air. [*Colloquial.*]
ROL'LICKING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] Moving in a careless or swaggering manner; frolicsome. [*Colloquial.*]
RŌL'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] *Rolling* in the sense of undulating; having a regular succession of regular elevations and depressions, is peculiar to the western states of America.
ROL'LING-FREIGHT, instead of ROLLING-FREIGHT.
RŌL'LING-LANDS, instead of ROLLING-LANDS.
RŌL'LING-STOCK, *n.* In *railways*, the carriages, vans, locomotive-engines, &c.
ROMA'IC, *a.* Relating to the modern Greek language.
ROMANCE', *n.* [add.] A chimera; a mere romantic idea.

Virtue the sons of interest deem *romance*
Thomson.

ROMANCE', *a.* Pertaining to the language which was formed by the mixture of Latin with the languages of the barbarous nations that overran the western Roman empire.
ROMAN'CIST, *n* A writer of romance; a romancer.
ROMANESQUE', instead of ROMANESQUE, *n.* Pron romanesk'.
ROMANESQUE', *a.* In *literature*, belonging to the dialect of Languedoc, and some other districts of the south of France, a remnant of the old *Romance* language —In *arch*, relating to the debased styles subsequent to, and imitative of the Roman. [*See* the *Noun.*]
ROMANESQUE' ARCHITECTURE, *n.* Round-arch architecture; never thoroughly developed until Christian times. It falls into two great branches, Eastern and Western, or Byzantine and Lombardic; changing respectively in process of time, with certain helps from each other, into Arabian-Gothic and Teutonic-Gothic. Its most perfect Lombardic type is the Duomo of Pisa; its most perfect Byzantine (I believe), St. Mark's at Venice. Its highest glory is, that it has no corruption. It perishes in giving birth to another architecture as noble as itself. [*Ruskin*]
ROMAN'IC, *a* Relating to Rome, the Romans, or the Romanesque language.
RO'MANISH, *a.* Relating to Romanism.
ROMANSCH', *n.* A corruption of the Latin, spoken in the Grisons of Switzerland, a dialect of the *Romance*, or *Romanesque*, and called also *Rumonsch.*
ROMAN'TICAL, *a.* Same as ROMANTIC. [*Lit. us.*]
ROMAN'TICIST, *n.* One imbued with romanticism.
ROMAUNC'ES-RE'ALES,† *n. plur.* Royal romances; romances relating to kings. [*Chaucer.*]
ROM'BEL,† *n.* [*See* RUMBLE.] A rumbling noise; a rumour. [*Chaucer.*]
ROMBOW'LINE, *n.* Among *seamen*, condemned canvas, rope, &c.
RŌME,† *v. i.* To roam; to walk about. [*Chaucer.*]
RON'DEL, *n.* *See* RONDLE.
RON'DEL,† *n.* A roundel, or roundelay. [*Chaucer.*]
RONDELLE, *n.* (rondell'.) [Fr.] A roundel; a circular shield, about three feet in diameter, which, in ancient times, was carried by a foot-soldier. It had an aperture for sight, and another at the side, through which to thrust the point of the sword.
RŌNE,† *pret.* of *Rain.* Rained. [*Chaucer.*]
RON'ION, } *n.* (run'yon.) [Fr. *rogne*,
RON'YON, } *royne.*] A mangy, scabby animal; a scurvy fellow; a drab. [*Shak*]
RONTS,† *n.* [*See* RUNT.] Young bullocks. [*Spenser.*]
ROODE,† *n.* [*See* ROOD.] The cross or crucifix. [*Spenser.*]
ROOF ER, *n.* One who roofs, or makes roofs.
ROOF'ING, *n.* [add.] The act of covering with a roof.
ROOF'LET, *n.* A small roof or covering.
ROOK'-WORM, *n.* A species of worm or insect.
ROOM'ILY, *adv.* Spaciously.
ROOP'IT, *a.* Hoarse. [*Scotch.*]
ROOST, *n.* [add.] A collection of fowls roosting together.
ROOT, *n.* [add.] Among the *old astronomers*, a *root* or *radix* was any certain time taken at pleasure, from which, as an era, the celestial motions were to be computed.
ROOT'LESS, *a.* Having no root.
RŌPE, *n.* [add.] The cordage used on board a vessel, for running rigging, &c. —*Cable-laid* or *water laid rope*, is formed by three smaller ropes laid up into one, and used for rope-cables, hawsers, towlines, warps, &c.—*Shroud-rope* is a finer quality of rope, used for standing rigging.—*Upon the high ropes*, elated; in high spirits. [*Provincial.*] —Haughty; arrogant. [*Swift.*]
ROP'EN,† *pp.* of *Repe* or *Reap.* Reaped. [*Chaucer.*]
RŌPE'-PUMP, *n.* A machine for raising water, consisting of a hair-rope, having its ends joined together, and passing over a pulley fixed at the place to which the water is to be raised, and under another pulley fixed below the surface of the water. The upper pulley being turned rapidly by a winch, motion is given to the rope, and the water rises up along with the ascending part of the rope, partly by adhesion, and partly by being retained by the projecting fibres of the rope. The more rapidly the winch is turned, the greater the quantity of water raised, or the greater the height to which it will rise.
RŌP'ER, *n.* [add.] A rope-maker.
RŌPE'-ROLL, *n.* A hollow cylinder fixed on an axle, around which either single or endless ropes or bands are passed, for the purpose of communicating motion to other parts of a machine.
RŌP'ING-IN, *ppr.* Cheating. [*American colloquialism.*]
RŌP'ISH, *a.* Tending to ropiness; ropy.
ROSAC'IC, instead of ROSAS'IC, *a.*
ROSAL'GAR,† *n.* [Port.] Realgar,—*which see.* [*Chaucer.*]
ROS'AMBOLE, *n.* *See* ROCAMBOLE.
RŌSE, *n.* [add.] *Cabbage-rose*, the *Rosa centifolia*, called also *Provence rose; French rose*, the *Rosa gallica; dog-rose*, the *Rosa canina; Christmas-rose*, the *Helleborus niger.*—In *ancient costume*, the term *rose* was applied to the tie or ribanded ornament of the hat-band, garter, and shoe.—*Rose* is the name given to a kind of strainer, consisting of a metallic plate, of a hemispherical form, perforated with small holes, and sometimes placed upon the heel of a pump, &c.—*Rose* is also the name given to the hemispherical top of the spout of a watering-pot. It is perforated with small holes, for the purpose of distributing the water.
RŌSE'-BEETLE, } *n.* A well-known
RŌSE'-FLY, } coleopterous insect, the *Cetonia aurata*, which frequents roses.
RŌSE'-CAMPHOR, *n.* One of the two volatile oils composing attar of roses. It is a stearoptene, and is solid.
RŌSE'-CAMPION, *n.* A plant, the *Lychnis rosea.*
RŌSE'-CHAFFER, *n.* The name commonly given in this country to the rose-beetle or rose-fly. [*See* ROSE-BEETLE in this *Supp.*] The *rose-chaffer* of the United States is the *Macrodactylus subspinosus*, a smaller coleopterous insect, of the family Melolonthidæ.
RŌSE'-CUT, *a.* In *jewelry*, an epithet applied to such precious stones as are cut with a smooth round surface, in distinction from such as have numerous facets.
RŌSE'-FISH, *n.* The Norway haddock.
RŌSE'-FLY, *n.* *See* ROSE-BEETLE in this *Supp.*
RŌSE'-KNOT, *n.* An ornamental bunch of ribbons plaited so as to represent a rose.
RŌSE'-LATHE, *n.* *See* ROSE-ENGINE.
RO SEN,† *a.* Rosy. [*Chaucer.*]
RŌSE'-PINK, *n.* A pigment prepared by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil-wood and alum.
RO'SER,† *n.* A rose-bush. [*Chaucer.*]
RŌSE'-RED, *a.* Red as a rose.
ROSETTE', *n.* [add.] An imitation of a rose by ribbon, used as an ornament or badge —In *arch.* [*See* ROSE, ROSETTE.]
RŌSE'-WORT, *n.* Same as ROSE-ROOT, —*which see.*
RO'SIED, *a.* Adorned with roses or their colour.
ROSS, *n.* In *New England*, the rough scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees It is an accumulation of epidermis.—In *England*, a local term for the refuse of plants.
RO'SY, *v. t.* To redden; to make of a rose colour. [*Shak.*]
RO'SY-DROP, *n.* Carbuncled face; a disorder in which the face is covered with red protuberances, called in Ireland *grog-blossoms.*
RO'TAL, *a.* Rotary; pertaining to circular or rotatory motion.—*Rotal action of affinity*, a term applied to the inductive action of affinity, as exhibited in the voltaic circle, in which it assumes a circular direction or return upon itself.
RO'TARY ENGINE, *n.* *See* under ROTATORY.
ROTE,† *n.* A root.—A *rote*, in *astrol.* [*See* ROOT in this *Supp.*] [*Chaucer.*]
ROTE,† *v. i.* To rot. [*Chaucer.*]
ROTELLI'NÆ, *n.* Wheel-shells, a subfamily of the Trochidæ, named from the genus Rotella (dimin. of *rota*, a wheel). They are perlaceous, and nearly discoid in shape, with a thickened mass over the inner lip.
ROT'EN,† *pp.* Rotted. [*Chaucer.*]
ROTH'ER,† *n.* [Sax.] The rudder of a ship. [*Chaucer.*]
ROTH'ER-SOIL,† *n.* The dung of rother-beasts.
RO'TIFORM, *a.* Shaped like a wheel.
ROT'TEN, *n.* A rat. [*Scotch.*]
ROT'ULA, *n.* [L., dimin. of *rota*, a wheel.] In *anat.*, the knee-pan.—Also, a preparation of sugar and a volatile oil, called a *lozenge* or a *drop.*

ROTUND'NESS, *n.* Same as ROTUNDITY.

ROTUND'O, *n.* Same as ROTUNDA.

ROUGE'-DRAGON, *n.* (rozh-.) [Fr.] A herald.

ROUGH'-CASTER, *n.* (rŭf'-kaster.) One who rough-casts.

ROUGH'-HEWER, *n.* (rŭf'-hūer.) One who rough-hews.

ROUGH'IES, *n.* Withered boughs; torches used in fishing; dried heath. [*Scotch.*]

ROUGH'-TREE, *n.* A tree or spar unhewn or unfinished.

ROUKE,† *v. i.* [*See* RUCK.] To lie close [*Chaucer.*]

ROULE,† *v. i.* To roll; to run easily. [*Chaucer.*]

ROULETTE, *n.* [add.] (rō-lĕt'.) A tool used by engravers for producing dotted work. It consists of a small wheel having finely-pointed teeth, which, being rolled along the surface, produce a series of indented impressions on the metal-plate.

ROUM,† *n* Room; space [*Chaucer.*]

ROUM,† *a.* Wide; spacious. [*Chaucer.*]

ROUM'ER, *a. compar.* Wider, more roomy. [*Chaucer.*]

ROUN, ROUNE, *n.* Letters; characters; a tale; a story; speech in general. [*Scotch.*]

ROUN'CIE,† *n.* [Barb. L. *runcinus*.] A common hackney-horse. [*Chaucer.*]

ROUND, *a* [add.] *To take a round turn of a rope,* in *marine law*, to pass it completely round anything, in order that it may hold on

ROUND, *adv* [add.] From first to last; without exception; as, she named the ancient heroes *round.* [*Swift.*]

ROUND, *v. t* [add.] To travel or pass circuitously; as, to *round* a park [*Swift.*]

ROUND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made circular, spherical, or cylindrical; having grown or become round —In *Shak.*, surrounded.

ROUND-HOUSE, *n* [add.] An erection abaft the mainmast, for the accommodation of the officers or crew of a vessel —In *ships-of war*, the poop is so named; hence the beams on which it rests are called *round house beams.*

ROUND'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Telling secretly. [*Shak.*]

ROUND'-ROBINS, *n.* In *anc. costume*, narrow ruffs about the doublet-collar.

ROUP'ING, *ppr.* Auctioning; exposing to sale by auction —*Rouping-wife*, a saleswoman; a woman who attends roups, and purchases goods for the purpose of selling them again. [*Scotch.*]

ROUP'IT, ROUP'ED, *pp.* Sold by auction. [*Scotch.*]

ROUSE, *n.* [add.] Excess of drinking; a carousal. [*Shak.*]

ROUST'ED, ROOST'ED, *pp.* Rusted. [*Scotch.*]

ROUST'Y, *a.* Rusty. [*Scotch.*]

ROUTE,† *n.* A company. [*See* ROUT.] [*Chaucer.*]

ROUTE,† *v. i.* To assemble in a company.

ROUTE,† *v. i.* [Sax. *hrutan*; Scotch, *rowte.*] To snore; to roar; to low like an ox or cow. [*Chaucer.*]

ROUTH,† *n.* [*See* RUTH.] Compassion; the object of compassion. [*Chaucer.*]

ROUTHE'LES,† *a.* Ruthless; without compassion. [*Chaucer.*]

ROUT'ING, ROWT'ING, *ppr.* Roaring; bellowing; snoring. [*Scotch.*]

ROVDE,† *pret.* of *Rove.* Roved, frolicked; toyed. [*Spenser.*]

ROVE, *n* [add.] A ramble; a wandering.

ROVE,† *v. i.* To shoot with a kind of arrows called *rovers.*

RŌVE'-BEETLES, *n.* The larger species of Staphylinidæ are so called, such as the *Goerius olens;* also called the *devil's coach-horse.*

RŌV'ED,† *pret.* of *Rove.* Shot at with a rover. [*Spenser.*]

RŌV'ERS,† *n. plur.* Arrows shot with a certain degree of elevation, generally at 45°. There were marks on the target also so called.

RŌV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Raving; delirious; in high spirits; full of fun and frolic. [*Scotch.*]

RŌW, *n.* An excursion taken in a boat with oars.

RŌW, *n.* A roll; a list; a roll of bread. [*Scotch.*]

RŌW, *n.* [add.] A line of writing. [*Chaucer.*]

ROW,† **ROWE,**† *a.* [D. *rouw.*] Rough. [*Chaucer.*]

RŌW,† *v. t.* [Fr. *rouer.*] To smooth, perhaps by rolling, as clothes.

ROW, *v. t.* or *i* To roll; to wind; to revolve. [*Scotch.*]

RŌW, *v t.* To arrange in a line; to set or stud with a number of things ranged in a line; as, a necklace *rowed* with pearl. [*Parnell.*]

ROW'ED, *pp* Rolled. [*Scotch.*]

RŌW'ING, *n* The act of impelling a boat by oars —In *Scotch*, rolling.

ROWND,† *n.* A round; a kind of dance. [*Spenser*]

ROWNE,† **ROUNE,**† *v i.* [Sax. *runian. See* ROUND.] To whisper. [*Chaucer.*]

ROWTE, *v. i.* To bellow; to roar like a bull [*Scotch*]

ROY'AL, *a.* [add] *Royal assent.* [*See* ASSENT]—*Royal fishes,* whales and sturgeons, which belong to the crown when thrown on shore —*Royal stitch,* an old operation for the cure of inguinal hernia, which consisted in putting a ligature round the neck of the sac, till adhesive inflammation was excited —*Royal burghs,* incorporations in Scotland created by royal charter, giving jurisdiction to the magistrates within certain bounds, and vesting certain privileges in the inhabitants and burgesses. A burgh is called a *royal burgh* if it hold of the crown; but if it hold of a subject it is termed a *burgh of barony.*

ROY'AL, *n.* [add.] A gold coin worth ten shillings, formerly current in England

ROY'ALS, *n* A distinctive name for the first regiment of foot in the British service.

ROY'ALTIES, *n. plur.* Regalities; royal property.

ROYNE,† *v. i.* [*See* ROYNE, *v t.*] To growl. [*Spenser.*]

RUB'BING, *n.* Act of rubbing, scouring, or polishing.

RUB'BIT, *pp.* Robbed. [*Scotch.*]

RUB'BLE STONE, RUB'BLE, *n* A name given by quarrymen to the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone. Applied also to water-worn stone.

RUB'BLE-WALL, *n.* A wall built of rubble-stones. [*See* RUBBLE-WORK.]

RUB'BLY, *a.* Abounding in small irregular stones; containing rubble.

RU'BEUS,† *n. See* PUELLA in this *Supp.*

RU'BINS,† *n. plur.* Rubies.

RU'BRIC, *n.* [add.] The order of the liturgy of the Catholic church, and of the Protestant Episcopal church.

RUBRI''CIAN, *n.* One versed in the rubric; an adherent or advocate for the rubric.

RUB'-STONE, *n.* A stone to scour or sharpen.

RUCK'EN,† *v. i. pres. tense plur.* of *Ruck.* [*Chaucer.*]

RUCK'ING,† *ppr.* of *Ruck* or *Rouke.* Lying close. [*Chaucer.*]

RU'DAS, *n.* A haggard old woman. [*Scotch.*]

RUDDE,† *n.* [*See* RUD.] A ruddy colour; complexion. [*Chaucer.*]

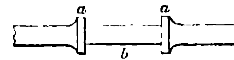
RUD'DER, *n.* [add.] *Rudder-bands, rudder-braces,* or *rudder-irons,* the hinges on which a rudder turns.—*Rudder-case,* or *rudder-trunk,* a casing of wood, fitted or boxed firmly into a round hole called the *helm-port,* through which the rudder-stock is inserted.—*Rudder-chains,* same as *rudder-pendants.*—*Rudder-stock,* the main portion or stern of the rudder; it is connected to the stern-post by the rudder-bands The upper end, into which the tiller is fitted, is called the *rudder-head.*—Instead of "*Rudder-shocks,*" read *Rudder-chocks.*

RUD'DOCK,† *n. See* RUDDOC.

RUD'MAS-DAY,† *n.* [Sax. *rode,* a cross] The feast of the Holy Cross.

RUELL'-BONES, *n.* [*See* RUELLE.] In *anc. costume,* small bone rings, studs, or buttons, affixed to the girdle or head-dress.

RUFF, *n.* [add.] The top of a loose boot turned over. [*Shak.*]—*Ruffs,* poking-sticks of steel. [*Shak.*]—In *mech*, an annular ridge formed on a shaft or other piece, commonly at a journal, to prevent endlong motion Thus, *a, a,* are ruffs limiting the length of the journal *b,* to which the pillows or brasses are exactly fitted, so that the shaft is prevented from moving on end



Ruffs sometimes consist of separate rings fixed in the positions intended by set screws, &c. They are then called *loose ruffs.*

RUF'FIN,† *a.* [L. *rufus.*] Reddish. [*Spenser*]

RUF'FIN,† *n.* A ruffian; a ruffler. [*Spenser.*]

RUF'FLE, *v t.* [add.] To adorn with ruffles.

RUG, *n.* [add.] A dog-cheap bargain. [*Scotch*]

RU'GA, *n.* [L.] A wrinkle.

RUG'GING, *ppr.* Pulling roughly. [*Scotch*]

RUG'GY,† *a.* Rugged; rough. [*Chaucer.*]

RU'GINE, *n.* [add.] An instrument for removing the diseased surface of bones.

RU'INABLE, *a.* That may be ruined.

RU'INATE,† *v. i.* To fall; to tumble. [*Spenser.*]

RU'INATE,† *pp.* Overthrown; brought to ruin [*Spenser.*]

RU'ING, *n.* Act of grieving; lamentation.

RUL'ABLE, *a.* [add.] That may be ruled; governable.

RULE, *n.* 7. [add.] Formerly each court of common-law issued its own general rules, without much regard to the practice in the other courts; but of late the object has been to assimilate the practice in all the courts of common-law.—*Rules of course,* those which are drawn up by the proper officers on the authority of the mere signature of council; or, in some instances, as upon a judge's fiat, or allowance by the master, &c.,

without any signature by counsel Rules which are not of course are grantable on the motion, either of the party actually interested, or of his counsel.—*A rule to show cause*, or a *rule nisi*, means that unless the party against whom it has been obtained shows sufficient cause to the contrary, the rule, which is *conditional*, will become *absolute*.
RULE,† for REALM. [*Spenser.*]
RULE'LESS, *a.* Being without rule.
RULESSE',† *a.* Without rule; lawless [*Spenser.*]
RUL'INGLY, *adv.* Controllingly
RULL'ICHIES, *n.* [D] In *New York*, chopped meat stuffed into small bags of tripe, which are then cut into slices and fried
RUL'LION, *n.* A shoe made of untanned leather; a coarse-made masculine woman; a rough ill-made animal [*Scotch*]
RUM'-BUD, *n.* A carbuncle on the nose or face, caused by excessive drinking, a grog-blossom [*American*]
RUMGUMP'TIOUS, *a.* Sturdy in opinion; rough and surly. [*Provincial* and *vulgar.*]
RUM'MAGER, *n.* One who rummages
RU'MOUROUS,† *a.* Famous; notorious
RUMP'-FED, *a* Fed on offals. [*Shak*]
RUM'PUS, *n.* A riot; a quarrel; confusion; a great noise, disturbance [*Vulgar colloquialism*]
RUN, *v i.* [add] *To run riot*, to go to the utmost excess —*To run on*, to press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms; to bear hard on [*American.*] — *To run out*, to leak; to let liquor escape.
RUN, *v t.* [add] To discharge; to pour forth in a stream; as, the rivers *run* gold. [*Milton*] -*To run one's face*, to make use of one's credit. [*American*] —*To run in*, in *printing*, to place the carriage, with the form of types, so as to obtain an impression *To run out*, to withdraw the carriage after an impression.
RUN, *n.* [add.] Seamen are said to be *engaged on the run* when they are shipped for a single voyage out or homeward, or from one port to another —*To let go by the run*, in *seamen's phrase*, to let go entirely, in place of slacking the rope and tackle by which anything is held fast.—*To get the run upon one*, to make a butt of him; to turn him into ridicule. [*American.*]
RUN, *a* Liquefied; melted; clarified; as, *run* butter.—2. Contraband; as, *run* brandy; a *run* cargo.
RUND, RAND, ROON, *n.* A border; a selvage of broad-cloth; a shred; a remnant. [*Scotch.*]
RUNG, *n.* [add.] The round or step of a ladder. [*Local*]
RUNGAMAT'TA, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a kind of earth of a deep red colour.
RU'NIC, *n.* The language of the Goths, Scandinavians, and other ancient Northern nations [*See* the *Adjective*]
RU'PIA, *n.* [Gr ῥύπος, filth.] Sordid blain; an eruption of flat distinct vesicles, with the base slightly inflamed, containing a sanious fluid which concretes into thin and superficial scabs, that are easily rubbed off and soon reproduced.
RUP'TURING, *n.* The act of breaking or bursting.—*Rupturing* or *solubility*, in *bot.*, the spontaneous contraction of a portion of the pericarp, by which its texture is broken through, and holes formed for the discharge of the seeds, as in Campanula.
RU'RAL DEANERY, *n* The circuit of jurisdiction of the archdeacons and rural deans. Every rural deanery is divided into parishes. The duties of rural deans are now generally discharged by archdeacons, the order of rural deans being now almost extinct, though their deaneries still subsist as an ecclesiastical division of the diocese or archdeanery.
RUSH'-BROOM, *n* A plant of the genus Viminaria
RUSH'-GRASS, *n* A sort of coarse grass.
RUSH'-MAT, *n* A mat composed of rushes
RUSH'-NUT, *n* A plant, the *Cyp. ru. esculentus.*
RUS'SEL,† *n* A woollen cloth, first manufactured at Norwich.
RUS'SEL,† *n. Dan Russel*, a name given to the fox, perhaps from his red colour.
RUS'SETINGS,† *n.* Clowns; low people whose clothes were of a russet colour.
RUST, *n.* In *mech.*, a composition of iron-filings and sal-ammoniac, with sometimes a little sulphur, moistened with water and used for filling fast joints. The composition, after a time, becomes very hard, and takes thorough hold of the surfaces between which it is placed. A joint formed in this way is called a *rust-joint*
RUSTIC'ITY, *n.* A rustic or clownish form of expression. [*Addison.*]
RUS'TICLY, *adv.* In a rustic manner.
RUS'TLE, *n.* The noise of things shaken; a rustling.
RUST'Y, *a.* [add.] Rough; hoarse; grating; as, a *rusty* voice.
RUS'TY-DAB, *n.* In the *United States*, the popular name of a flat-fish of the genus Platessa (Cuv.), found on the coast of Massachusetts and New York, in deep water.
RUT, *v t.* [add] To cut; to penetrate in ruts, as roads; to cover; to tup.
RUT'TED, *pp.* Cut or penetrated in ruts. [*See* the verb To RUT.]
RUT'TER, *n.* One that ruts.
RUT'TISHNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being ruttish.
RUT'TY, *a.* Full of ruts; cut by wheels.
RUT'TY,† *a.* for ROOTY. Full of roots. [*Spenser.*]
RYAC'OLITE, instead of RYA'COLITE.
RYB'AULD,† *n* *See* RIBALD. [*Spenser.*]
RYN'CHOPS, *n.* *See* RHYNCHOPS in this *Supp.*
RYND, RIND, *n* In a *corn-mill*, a strong piece of iron inserted in the hole in the centre of the upper and moving millstone The upper end of the spindle, which passes through the nether-millstone, and which is driven by the machinery, is fixed into the rynd, and thus gives motion to the upper-millstone. [*Provincial*]
RYTH,† *n.* A ford
RYV'EN,† *pp.* [*See* RIVE] Torn; plucked. [*Spenser.*]

S.

SA, SAE, *conj.* and *adv.* So. [*Scotch*]
SABÆ'AN, *n.* Same as SABIAN.
SABÆ'ANISM, *n.* Same as SABAISM and SABIANISM.
SABA'OTH, instead of SAB'AOTH.
SABBATA'RIAN, *a* [add.] Of or belonging to Sabbatarians.
SAB'BATH-DAY'S JOURNEY, *n.* The distance which the Jews were permitted to travel from, and return to their places of residence on the Sabbath-day. It appears to have varied at different times, and in different circumstances; but it was probably seldom more than the whole, or less than three-fourths of a geographical mile.
SABI'NÆ-FOLIA, *n.* Savin-leaves; the leaves of the *Juniperus sabina*, employed as an emmenagogue.
SA'BLE, *v. t.* To darken; to make black, sad, or dismal.
SA'BLE-MOUSE, *n.* A name applied to the lemming.
SABOT', *n* [add.] Pron. sabo'.
SAC, *n.* [add.] In *nat. hist*, a bag; a pouch; a receptacle for a liquid.—In *anat*, a term applied to a small natural cavity; as, the lacrymal *sac*; or to a morbid cavity; as, a hernial *sac.*—*Sac of the embryo*, the name given by A. Brongniart to a fifth membrane, which sometimes occurs in the ovule of plants. It is otherwise termed the *vesicula amnios*, or the *additional membrane*.
SAC'CHARINE MATTER, *n.* That portion of vegetable substances which is sweet to the taste, or which is capable of becoming sweet under certain circumstances, or by certain manipulations.
SAC'CHARIZE, *v. t.* To form into sugar.
SAC'CHOLATE, *n.* A salt formed of saccholactic acid and a base.
SAC'CULE, *n.* [L. *sacculus.*] A little sac or sack.
SACERDO'TALISM, *n.* The spirit of the priesthood
SA'CER-IG'NIS, *n.* An old name for erysipelas.
SACH'ELLES,† *n. pl.* [*See* SATCHEL] Small sacks or bags. [*Chaucer.*]
SA'CHEMSHIP, *n* The office or jurisdiction of a sachem.
SACK, *n.* [add.] A name now applied to a kind of sweet wine.
SACK AND FORK, *n.* [L. *fossa et furca.*] Pit and gallows; the power of drowning and hanging. [*Scotch.*] [*See Pit and gallows* under PIT.]
SACK-DOUD'LING, *ppr.* Playing on the bagpipe. [*Scotch.*]
SACK'ED-FRERES, SAC'-FRERES, *n.* Friars wearing a large, loose, coarse, upper garment, called *saccus.*
SACQUE, *n.* (sak.) A loose, silken cloak,

or appendage, used by ladies about the middle of the 18th century. It was


Sacque.

fastened behind the shoulders, and reached to the ground.

SA'CRE,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To hallow; to dedicate; to devote to; to set apart for the honour, service, or worship of.

SA'CRE,† *n.* A sacred solemnity. [*Chaucer.*]

SA'CRED, *a.* [add.] Accursed;† dedicated to ill or mischief.†—Judicial; sent by the Deity; as, *sacred* thirst of gold, *sacred* sons of vengeance. [*Dryden, Thomson.*]

SAC'RIFICE, *n.* [add.] An animal or any other thing presented to God, and burned upon the altar, as an acknowledgment of his power and providence, or to make atonement for sin, appease his wrath, or conciliate his favour, or to express thankfulness for his benefits. Animals offered in sacrifice are called *victims;* sacrifices in which no blood is shed, are called *unbloody sacrifices.*

SA'CRO. In *anat.*, a term applied to parts connected with the *os sacrum;* as, *sacro* iliac symphysis, *sacro*-spinal ligament, *sacro*-vertebral angle.—*Sacrolumbalis*, a muscle arising from the sacrum, &c., and inserted into the angles of the six lower ribs.

SAC'ROSANCT, or SA'CROSANCT, *a.*

SA'CRUM, *n.* [add.] This bone derives its name from its having been offered in sacrifice, and hence considered *sacred.*

SAD, *a.* [add.] Grave in countenance and deportment.—*With sad sober cheare*, with sad sober cheerfulness; with a grave and modest countenance. —*Sad semblant*, grave countenance. [*Spenser.*]

SAD'DA, *n.* A work in the Persian tongue, being a summary of the Zendavesta or sacred books.

SAD'DLE-HORSE, *n.* A horse used for riding with a saddle.

SAD'DUCIZE, *v. i.* To conform to the Sadducees.

SAD'DUCIZING, *a.* Adopting the principles of the Sadducees, as, *Sadducizing* Christians.

SADE,† *a.* [*See* SAD.] Grave; steady; sorrowful; repentant. [*Chaucer.*]

SAD'-EYED, *a.* Having a sad countenance. [*Shah.*]

SAD'-HEARTED, *a.* Sorrowful; melancholy. [*Shak.*]

SAD'LY, *adv.* [add.] Steadily; carefully; deeply. [*Chaucer.*]

SAD'NESS, *n.* [add.] Steadiness. [*Chaucer.*]

SAFE, *n.* [add.] A fire-proof chest or closet for containing money, valuable papers, &c.

SĀFED, *pp.* Made safe. [*Shak.*]

SĀFE'-PLEDGE, *n.* In *law*, a surety appointed for one's appearance at a day assigned.

SAF'FLOW, *n.* Same as SAFFLOWER.

SAF'FRON, *n.* [add.] *Hay-saffron*, the *stigmata* of the *Crocus sativus*, with part of the style, carefully dried.—*Cake-saffron*, cakes made of safflower and gum-water.

SAG, *v. i.* [add.] To sink in the middle when supported at both ends, as a long piece of timber, to arch downwards, as the middle part of the keel and bottom of a ship, to sink down by its weight; to hang heavy or on one side; to fail; to swag.—In a *figurative* sense, to bend or sink; to fluctuate; to waver; as, the mind shall never *sag* with doubt. [*Shak.*]

SAG, *n.* The state or act of sinking in the middle when supported at both ends. [*See* SAGGING.]

SAG'APEN, *n.* *See* SAGAPENUM.

SA'GAR, *n.* A species of ancient weapon.

SAĠE, *a* [add.] Grave; solemn. [*Shak.*]

SAGG, *v. i.* To bend or sink down. [*Shak.*] [*See* SAG.]

SAG'GING, *n* [add.] The act of sinking or hanging down; the state or act of sinking in the middle, when supported at both ends, as a long pole, the arching downwards of the middle part of the keel and bottom of a ship.

SAĠ'INATE,† *v. t.* [L. *sagino*, to fatten, to feed.] To pamper; to glut; to fatten.

SAGIT'TA, *n.* [L.] The Arrow, a northern constellation, consisting of eighteen stars.—In *zool.*, a curious genus of heteropodous mollusca, found in the ocean. Some naturalists place it with the Annulata.

SAĠ'ITTARY,† *n.* An arsenal or repository of arrows. [*Shak.*]

SAGUE'RUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat order Palmaceæ. *S. saccharifer*, the gomutu-palm, inhabits tropical Asia.


Gomutu palm *Saguerus saccharifer.*

It yields a saccharine fluid abundantly, and also sago. It is likewise a great source of palm-wine.

SA'GUS, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* SAGO.]

SÄ'HIB, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a person of distinction; a white gentleman, or European master.

SAIE, for SEIE,† *pret.* of *Se* (*See*). Saw. [*Chaucer.*]

SAI'GA, *n* A species of antelope, *Saiga tartarica*, or *Antilope colus*, which is found in some parts of Russia and Siberia. It has a singular compressed, elevated nose.

SĀIL, *v. t.* [add.] To direct or manage the motion of a vessel; as, to *sail* one's own ship.

SĀILE,† *v. t.* To assail. [*Chaucer.*]

SĀILES,† *n. plur.* [*See* SAIL, No. 2.] Wings. [*Spenser.*]

SĀIL'-FISH, *n.* A name given to the basking-shark (*Squalus maximus*), from its habit of swimming on the surface of the water with its dorsal fin exposed, somewhat like the sail of a ship.

SĀIL'-HOOK, *n.* A small hook used for holding the seams of a sail square in the act of sewing.

SĀIL'ING, *n.* [add.] *Great-circle sailing*, the method of determining a series of points in an arc of a great circle between two points on the surface of the earth, for the purpose of directing a ship's course as nearly as possible on such arc; that is, on the curve of shortest distance between the place from which she sets out, and that at which she is to arrive.—*Oblique sailing*, the method of determining the position of a ship by observing with a compass the bearings of two or more objects on the shore, whose places are given on a chart, and drawing lines from those places, so as to make angles with their meridians equal to the observed bearings. The intersection of the lines gives on the chart the position of the ship.—*Traverse-sailing.* [*See* under TRAVERSE.]—*Current-sailing*, the method of determining the true motion of a ship, when, besides being acted upon by the wind, she is moving in a current.—*Windward-sailing*, the mode of navigating a ship, in which the navigator endeavours to gain a port situated in the direction whence the wind is blowing.—*Sailing directions*, directions for navigating vessels to and from different ports, as to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, and the intermediate ports of Africa and South America.

SAILLE,† *v i.* [Fr. *saillir.*] To leap; to dance.

SAIL'OURS,† *n. pl.* Leapers; dancers. [*Chaucer.*]

SĀINE,† *pres. tense pl.* of *Say.* [*Spenser.*]

SAINE, for SEINE,† *pp.* of *Se* (*See*). Seen. [*Chaucer.*]

SĀINT AN'DREW'S CROSS, *n.* A North American shrub, the *Ascyrum crux Andreæ* (Linn.)

SĀINT'ISM, *n.* The quality or character of saints. [*Rare.*]

SĀINT'LINESS, *n.* The quality of being saintly.

SA'IO,† *n.* [Sax *sagol*, a staff.] A tipstaff, or sergeant-at-arms.

SĀIR, *a.* Sore; painful; sorrowful; severe. [*Scotch.*]

SĀIR, *adv.* Sorely; in a great degree; very much. [*Scotch.*]

SĀIR, *v. t.* To serve; to fit; to be large enough; to satisfy, as with food. [*Scotch.*]

SĀIR'ING, } *n.* As much as satisfies, or
SĀIR'IN, } serves the turn; enough.
—As a *participle*, serving; satisfying. [*Scotch.*]

SĀIR'LY, *adv.* Sorely. [*Scotch.*]

SA'JOUS, *n.* A division of American monkeys, generally called the *weeping monkeys*, from the plaintiveness of their voice. [*See* SAPAJOUS.]

SALÄAM', *n.* *See* SALAM.

SAL'ADE, } n. A light helmet for sol-
SAL'ETT, } diers, first used in the
SAL'LET, } fifteenth century. [*See* SALLET.]

SAL'ADES,† n. *plur.* Salads. [*Chaucer.*]

SALAM', n. [add.] In the *East*, an obeisance or salutation; a compliment. In the *East Indies*, the personal salam or salutation is an obeisance executed by bending the head with the body downwards, in extreme cases nearly to the ground, and placing the palm of the right hand on the forehead. Sending a person your *salam* is equivalent to presenting your compliments.

SAL'AMANDER, n. [add.] The common salamander of Europe (*Salamandra vulgaris*) is a sluggish, clumsy reptile, six or eight inches long It is found in moist places, under stones or



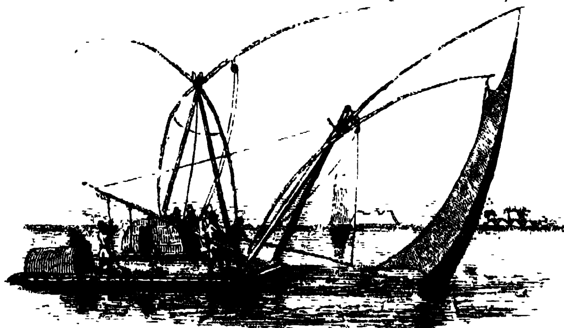
European Salamander, *Salamandra maculata*

the roots of trees, near the borders of springs, in deep woods, &c, and passes its life under ground, except during rains or at night, when it comes out — In *ships of-war*, a *salamander* is a piece of metal fixed in a suitable handle, and heated for the purpose of firing guns in saluting —A large iron poker, which, being made red-hot, is used for lighting fires.

SALAMAN'DRA, n. A genus of batrachian reptiles. [*See* SALAMANDER in *Dict.* and in this *Supp*]

SALAMAN'DRIDÆ, n A family of batrachians, comprehending the salamander, the newts, and other species of long-tailed caudibranchiate reptiles.

SALAM'BA, n. A kind of fishing apparatus used on the banks near Manilla, fitted upon a raft composed of several tiers of bamboos. It consists of a rectangular net, two corners of which are attached to the upper extremities of



Salamba.

two long bamboos tied cross-wise, their lower extremities being fastened to a bar on the raft, which acts as a hinge; a movable pole, arranged with a counterpoise as a sort of crane, supports the bamboos at the point of junction, and thus enables the fishermen to raise or depress the net at pleasure. The lower extremities of the net are guided by a cord, which, being drawn towards the raft at the sametime that the long bamboos are elevated by the crane and counterpoise, only a small portion of the net remains in the water, and is easily cleared of its contents by means of a landing-net.

SAL'ARY, v. t. To fix a salary; to pay a salary or stipend to.

SALE'NIA, n. A genus of echinodermata, remarkably prolific of species in the lower part of the cretaceous system.

SALEWE',† } v. t. [Fr. *saluer.*] To sa-
SALÜE',† } lute. [*Chaucer*]

SALEW'ED,† pp. [*See* SALEWE in this *Supp.*] Saluted. [*Spenser.*]

SAL'IAUNCE,† } n. [Fr. *saillir.*] As-
SAL'IANCE,† } sault or sally. [*Spenser.*]

SAL'ICINE, instead of SA'LICINE, n

SAL'IED,† *pret* of *Sally*. Sallied; leaped [*Spenser.*]

SAL'INE, } n. A dry, saline, reddish
SAL'IN, } substance, obtained from the ashes of potato-leaves.

SALINE'NESS, n. State of being saline

SALINOM'ETER, n. [L. *salinus*, saline, and Gr μέτρον, measure] The name given to an apparatus contrived by Mr J. Scott Russel, for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines, and thus show when they should be cleansed, by blowing off the deposit left by the salt water, which tends to injure the boilers, as well as to diminish their evaporating power.

SALI NO-TERRÈNE', instead of SA-LI NO TER'RENE.

SALI'NOUS, a. *See* SALINE.

SALI'VAL, } a. [add.] The *salivary*
SAL'IVARY, } *glands* are three in number, and are situated on each side of the face, behind and beneath the lower jaw They are the *parotid*, the *sub-maxillary*, and the *sub-lingual* glands.

SALMAGUN'DI, n. [add.] A mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley. [*W. Irving*]

SAL MAR'TIS, n. [L. salt of Mars.] Green sulphate of iron

SAL'MO, n. A genus of malacopterygious fishes, containing many species, the most important British species of which is *S. salar*, the salmon of our rivers. [*See* SALMON.] In the North American rivers there are also five species distinct from ours.

SALOON', n. [add.] The main cabin of a steam-vessel or passenger-ship.

SAL'PIANS, n. An order of tunicated molluscs, which has the genus Salpa for its type [*See* SALPA.]

SALPIN'GO-PHARYN'GEUS, n. [Gr. σάλπιγξ a tube or trumpet, and φάρυγξ the pharynx.] In *anat.*, that part of the palato-pharyngeus which arises from the mouth of the Eustachian tube.

SALSEP'ARINE, n. Same as SMILACINE.

SAL'SIFY, n. *See* SALSAFY.

SALSIL'LA, n. A plant of the genus Alstrœmeria, the *A. salsilla*, a native



Salsilla *Alstrœmeria salsilla*

of Peru It has tuberous roots, which are eaten like the potato; and is diaphoretic and diuretic.

SALT, n. [add.] *Permanent salts*, those which undergo no change on exposure to the air.—*Decrepitating salts*, those which burst when heated, with a crackling noise, into smaller fragments, as the nitrates of baryta and lead.—*Native salts*, mineral bodies resembling precious stones or gems in their external character, and so named to distinguish them from artificial salts.—*Essential salts*, those which are procured from the juices of plants by crystallization. —*Fixed salts*, those which are prepared by calcining, then boiling the matter in water, straining off the liquor, and evaporating all the moisture, when the salt remains in the form of a powder. —*Volatile salts*, such as are procured principally from animal substances or the fermented parts of plants, as the subcarbonate of ammonia.—*Fusible salt*, the phosphate of ammonia — *Salt of wisdom*, a compound muriate of mercury and ammonia.

SAL'TATE, v i. [L *salto.*] To leap; to jump; to skip.

SALTATO'RES, n. *See* SALTIGRADES.

SALTATO'RIA, n. A family of orthopterous insects, which have the four anterior legs simple and short, and the two hind-legs long, and formed for leaping. It includes the crickets, grasshoppers, locusts, &c.

SALT'-DUTY, n. In *London*, a custom called *granage*, payable to the Lord-Mayor, &c., for salt brought to the port of London, being the twentieth part.

SALTIG'RADA, n. *See* SALTIGRADES.

SALT'IGRADE, a. Leaping; formed for leaping.

SALT-IN BAN'CO, instead of SALT'-IN-BANCO.

SALT'-WATER, a. Relating to, or used at sea.

SALÜ'ED,† pp. Saluted. [*Chaucer.*]

SALU'INGES,† n. *plur.* Salutations. [*Chaucer.*]

SAL'UTARILY, adv. Misplaced: *see* after SALUTATORILY.

SALUTATORY,† *n.* Place of greeting.

SALUTE′, *n.* [add.] *Royal salute,* a salute given to the sovereign or any of the royal family. It consists in firing twenty-one guns.—In *numismatics,* a coin made by Henry V. after his conquests in France, whereon the arms of England and France were stamped and quartered.

SALUTIF′EROUSLY, *adv.* In a salutiferous manner.

SALV′AGE, *n.* [add.] This term is also applied to the goods or thing saved.

SALV′AGE,† *a.* [Old Fr. *sauluage*] Savage; rude; cruel.

SAL′VAGESSE,† *n.* [*See* SAVAGE.] Savageness; wildness.—*Salvagesse sans finesse,* wildness without art. [*Spenser.*]

SÄLVE, *n.* [add.] Pron. sälv or säv.

SÄLVE, *v. t.* [add.] Pron. sälv or säv.

SÄLV′ED,† *pp.* [*See* SALVE.] Saluted [*Spenser.*]

SAL-VOLAT′ILE, instead of **SAL-VOLATILE.** Pron. volat′-i-le.

SAM,† *adv.* [*See* SAME.] Together. [*Spenser.*]

SAMAM′, *n.* In the *East Indies,* a show or spectacle.

SAM′ARE, } *n.* In *anc. costume* a lady's
SEM′NAR, } jacket, having a loose body and four side-laps or skirts extending to the knee; the sleeves short, cut to the elbow, turned up, and faced.

SAM′AROID, *a.* Resembling a samara. [*See* SAMARA.]

SAM′BO, } *n.* The progeny of an In-
ZAM′BO, } dian and a negro.

SAM′BRE, *n.* In the *East Indies,* the name given to the Indian elk (*Rusa aristotelis*). Its horns sometimes weigh twenty-five lbs., and do not attain their full size till the eighth year of the animal. This species inhabits the great forests of Northern India, and the mountains above them.

SAM′BUKE, *n.* [L. *sambuca.*] A musical stringed instrument of a triangular form, supposed to be so named because made of the *sambucus,* or elder-tree.

SAME, *n.* A heap; a mass. [*Shak.*]

SAM′EE, *n.* A native East Indian man-servant.

SAM′ITE, *n.* [add.] In *anc. costume,* a rich silk stuff, interwoven with gold or embroidered.

SAMP′AN, *n.* [add.] In the *East,* a general name for a boat.

SAM′PLER, *n.* One who makes up and exhibits samples of cloth, sugar, &c., for the inspection of merchants, &c.

SAM′PLING, *n.* The act of making up samples, as of sugar, indigo, &c.

SAM′SHU, *n.* A Chinese spirit distilled from rice.

SAN BENI′TO, instead of **SAN BENITO.**

SANCTIMO′NIOUS, *a.* [add.] Sacred; holy; as, *sanctimonious* ceremonies. [*Shak.*]

SANC′TIONING, instead of **SANCTIONING.**

SANC′TUARY, *n.* [add.] By the act James I., c. 28, it was enacted that no sanctuary or privilege of sanctuary should thereafter be admitted or allowed in any case.

SANC′TUM SANCTO′RUM, *n* [add.] "The holy of holies." The innermost or holiest place of the Jewish tabernacle or temple. [*See* HOLY.]

SAN′DALLED, *pp.* Misplaced: *see* after **SANDAL-WOOD.**

SAN′DARACH-TREE, *n.* The *Callitris quadrivalvis,* a native of the mountains of Morocco. It is a very large tree, with straggling branches; the timber

Sandarach, *Callitris quadrivalvis.*

fragrant, hard, durable, mahogany-coloured. [*See* SANDARAC.]

SAND′BANK, *n.* A bank of sand.—In *naut. lan.,* a bank of sand, formed by tides or currents, and frequently dangerous to navigators.

SAND′-BUG, *n.* A hymenopterous insect, the *Ammophila arenaria.* [*American.*]

SAND′-EEL, *n* [add.] A malacopterygious fish of the genus Ammodytes. Two species of sand-eel are now recognized, the larger, measuring from ten to fifteen inches; the smaller, called the *sand-launce,* scarcely ever exceeding seven or eight inches.

SANDEMA′NIANISM, *n.* The principles of the Sandemanians.

SAND′-FLEA, } *n.* Small amphipo-
BEACH′-FLEA, } dous crustaceans of the genera Orchestia and Talitrus, common along most sea-shores, and so called from their hopping like fleas. They are sometimes found in great swarms, especially amongst sea-weed cast up on the beach.

SAND′-FLY, *n.* A minute troublesome dipterous insect of the genus Simulium.

SAND′-GAVEL, *n.* A payment due to the lord of the manor of Rodley, in the county of Gloucester, for liberty granted to the tenants to dig sand for their common use.

SAND′-GLASS, *n.* An hour-glass.

SAND′HILL, *n.* A hill of sand, or a hill covered with sand.

SAND′-HOPPER, *n.* A small crustaceous animal of the genera Orchestia and Talitrus. [*See* SAND-FLEA in this *Supp.*]

SAND′ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling or covering with sand.

SAND′IVER, *n.* *See* SANDEVER.

SAND′-LIZARD, *n.* A saurian reptile, found on sandy heaths in Great Britain.

SANDOR′ICUM, instead of **SANDORICUM.**

SAND′-PAPER, *n.* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance, for smoothing and polishing wood-work.

SAND′-PREY, } *n.* The mud-lamprey,
SAND′-PRIDE, } the *Ammocetes branchialis* (Cuv.) It rarely exceeds three inches, and is considered peculiar to the rivers of England and Scotland.

SAND′-SMELT, *n.* A fish, the *Atherina presbyter* (Cuv.); called also *atherine.*

SAND′-STORM, *n.* A violent commotion of sand, caused by wind.

SAND′-WASP, *n.* Ammophila, a genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to a group which, from their peculiar habits, are termed *Fossores* or diggers. The sand-wasp inhabits sunny banks in sandy situations, running among grass, &c., with great activity, and continually vibrating its antennæ and wings. The female is armed with a sting.

SAND′-WORM, *n.* Various species of annelides that inhabit sand.

SAND′Y LAVEROCK, *n.* A bird, the sanderling. [*Scotch.*]

SANE, *a.* [add.] *A person of sane memory;* in *law,* a person of perfect and sound mind and memory, to do any lawful act, &c.

SANG, *n.* In the *United States,* a corruption of ginseng.

SANG, *n.* A song. [*Scotch.*]

SANG′REAL, *n.* [Fr. *sang réal;* L. *sanguis realis.*] The table at which our Lord celebrated the Last Supper. In the old legends of Prince Arthur, this relic is spoken of as an object of search by him and the knights of the Round Table. It was supposed at that time to be still in existence, though the place of its concealment was unknown, and to be possessed of miraculous virtues. The same name is given by some to the vessel out of which the last pass-over was eaten.

SAN′GUIN, *a.* *See* SANGUINE.

SANGUIN′ARINE, instead of **SAN′GUINARINE,** *n.*

SAN′GUINARINESS, *n.* Quality of being sanguinary.

SAN′GUINARY, *n* [add.] [*See* SANGUINARIA.]

SANGUIN′OLENCY, *n.* Bloodiness.

SAN′IDINE, *n.* Glassy felspar; nearly allied to common felspar.

SAN′ITARY, *a.* [add.] Pertaining to, or designed to secure or preserve health; as, *sanitary* regulations.

SAN′JAK, *n* [add.] A military division of the Turkish empire, and also the commander of the division.

SANS CULOTTES, *n* [add.] Pron. sang kulot′.

SANS SOUCI. [add.] Pron. sang soo-see′.

SANTON′IC ACID, *n.* Same as SANTONINE,—*which see.*

SAP, *n.* A sop; a ninny; a heavy-headed fellow. [*Scotch.*]

SAP, *n.* In *mahogany,* the white or immature portion of the wood.

SAPAN′-WOOD, *n.* *See* SAPPAN-WOOD.

SĀPE, } *n.* Soap. [*Scotch.*]
SĀIP, }

SAP′FUL, *a.* Full of sap; containing sap; sappy.

SAP′HEAD, *n.* A blockhead; a stupid fellow. [*Craven dialect.*]

SAPIEN′TIALLY,† *adv.* In a wise manner.

SA′PIENTIZE, *v. i.* or *t.* To grow or make wise. [*Rare.*]

SA′PIUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. *S. aucuparium* is a native of the woods of Carthagena. The juice of this species, as well as that of *S. indica,* is highly poisonous.

SAPODIL′LA, *n.* [add.] The bark of the sapodilla is used in medicine as an astringent, and the seeds of the fruit (*sapodilla-plum*) are used as a diuretic.

SAPON′IFIABLE, *a.* That may be saponified, or converted into soap.

SAPORIF′ICNESS, *n.* Quality of being saporific.

SAP′PHIC, *n.* A Sapphic verse.

SAP′PHIRE, *n.* [add.] Pron. saf′-fir.

SAP′PHIRE, *a.* (saf′-fir.) Resembling sapphire; sapphirine.

SAP′PHIRINE, *n.* A mineral resembling sapphire. It occurs in translucent grains of a pale-blue or green colour,

lustre vitreous, streak white, fracture conchoidal. It consists of alumina, silica, magnesia, with small quantities of lime, oxide of iron, oxide of manganese, and water.

SAPROPH'AGANS, instead of SAPRO'PHAGANS.

SAP'-ROT, *n.* A disease of timber; dry-rot,—*which see.*

SAP'-SUCKER, *n.* In the *United States,* the popular name of small woodpeckers, belonging to the genus Dendrocopus of ornithologists. They are so called from a common though erroneous belief that they suck the sap of trees.

SAQUE, *n. See* SACQUE in this *Supp.*

SAR'ABAITE, *n.* One of a sect of Oriental monks, who secede from ordinary monastic life; a cœnobite.

SARACEN'ICAL, *a.* Same as SARACENIC.

SÄR'BAC, *n.* The grunting ox of Tartary, *Poephagus grunniens,* more generally called the *yak,*—*which see.*

SARCAS'MOUS,† *a.* Reproachful, sarcastical.

SÄR'CEL, *n.* In *falconry,* the pinion or outer joint of a hawk's wing.

SÄRCE'NET, *n.* [Qu. *Saracenicum* or *Saracen silk.*] A species of fine thin woven silk. It was in use in the 13th century.

SARCIA'TUS, } *n.* A coarse woollen
SÄR'CILIS, } cloth, worn by the lowest class of persons, and those who subsisted on charity; mentioned during the 13th century.

SARCOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in sarcology.

SARCOPH'AGA, *n.* [*See* SARCOPHAGUS.] Flesh-eating animals; a term synonymous with *Zoophaga.*

SARCORAMPH'US, *n.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh, and ῥαμφος, a beak.] A genus of birds belonging to the family Vulturidæ. The *S. papa,* which inhabits the central parts of America, is called the *king of the vultures.* The *S. gryphus* is the condor,—*which see.* The name is derived from the fleshy wattles at the base of the beak.

SARCOSTEM'MA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ. The species are natives of New Holland, the East Indies, and South America. They are curious and interesting plants.

SÄR'DA, *n.* A stone; a fish. [*See* SARDEL, SARDINE.]

SÄR'DINE, *n.* [add.] This fish is the *Clupea sardina;* in the Mediterranean it supplies the place of our herring, which is there unknown.

SÄR'DINE, *a.* Relating to the Sardins.

SARDIN'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia.

SÄR'DIUS, *n.* A sort of precious stone. [*See* SARDEL.]

SÄR'DOIN, *n. See* SARD.

SARGAS'SO, *n.* [Sp.] The *Fucus natans* of Linnæus (now called *Sargassum natans*); gulf-weed, which is spread over a considerable part of the surface of the Atlantic.

SÄR'LINISH,† } *n.* A species of silk;
SÄR'SINISHE,† } supposed to be the same with what is now termed *sarcenet.* [*Chaucer.*]

SÄR'MENT, *n. See* SARMENTUM.

SÄRN, *n.* A pavement or stepping-stone. [*Local.*]

SA'RONG, *n.* Called in Lampong, in Sumatra, *tapis.* A garment or tunic used in the Indian Archipelago. It is narrow, just like a sack, and is not buttoned or tied tight but pressed by the right arm against the body. The Lampong *sarongs* are always red and black, or dark yellow and black coloured, and the colours are arranged in alternate broad cross stripes.

SA'ROS, *n.* A Chaldean name applied, according to some writers, to an astronomical period of eighteen years and ten or eleven days, according as the eighteen years have five or four leap years; but the origin and length of this period are not well ascertained.

SAROTHAM'NUS, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants. *S. scoparius* is the well-known broom, the *Cytisus scoparius* (De Candolle).

SÄR'PLERES,† *n. plur.* [Fr. *serpillière,* packing-cloth.] Packages of a larger size than sacks. [*See* SARPLAR.] [*Chaucer.*]

SAR'RASINE, *n. See* SARASIN.

SÄR'SA, *n.* Sarsaparilla.

SARX, *n.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh.] The muscular parts of animals.

SÄ'SIN, *n.* The common antelope, *Antilope cervicapra.* It is a native of Asia, and is abundant in flocks of scores on the open dry plains of India.

SAS'SAFRAS, *n.* [add.] *Swamp sassafras,* the *Magnolia glauca* (Linn.), an American tree. The bark and fruit are bitter, aromatic, and febrifugal, and are used in chronic rheumatism.

SASSEP'ARINE, *n. See* SALSEPARINE.

SASS'-TEA, *n.* In the *United States,* a decoction of sassafras.

SATAN'ICALNESS, *n.* Quality of being satanical.

SAT'ELLITE VEINS, *n.* In *anat.,* the veins which accompany the brachial artery as far as the bend of the cubit.

SAT'EN,† *pp. plur.* of *Sit.* [*Chaucer.*]

SAT'I, *n. See* SUTTEE.

SAT'IN, *n.* instead of SATIN.

SAT'IN, *a.* Belonging to, or made of satin.

SAT'IN-BIRD, *n.* An Australian bird, the *Kitta holosericea,* so called from the glossy black plumage of the male. It is one of the bower-birds.

SAT'INET, *n.* [add.] A twilled stuff or cloth, made of wool and cotton.

SAT'INY, *a.* Resembling, or partaking of satin.

SATIR'ICALNESS, *n.* Quality of being satirical.

SAT'ISFY, *v. t.* [add.] To discharge; to liquidate; to pay; as, to *satisfy* all just debts. [*Atterbury.*]

SAT'URATE, *a.* Being full; saturated.

SAT'URATED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Impregnated, or united with, till no more can be received.

SAT'URATING, *ppr.* [add.] Uniting with till no more can be received.

SAT'URDAY'S-STOP, *n.* A space of time from even-song, on Saturday, till sun-rising on Monday, in which it was not lawful to take salmon in Scotland and the northern parts of England.

SATUR'NIA, *n.* A genus of moths containing many large species with clear spaces in the wing. One or two of the Indian species produce a useful though coarse silk, such as the Arrindy and Tusseh silk-worm, much employed in India.

SATUR'NINE, *a.* [add.] In *old chem.,* pertaining to lead; as, *saturnine* compounds.

SATUR'NUS, *n.* The ancient designation of lead, from the planet of that name.

SA'TYR, or SAT'YR, *n.*

SATYR'IC, instead of SATY'RIC, *a.*

SATYR'ION, *n.* [Said to be from *satyrus,* a satyr, on account of its supposed aphrodisiacal properties.] A plant of the genus Satyrium.

SAT'YRUS, *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects, also called *Hipparchia.* There are several British species, among which is the *S. galathea,* or marble-butterfly.

SAUCE, *v. t.* [add.] To make pay or suffer; as, I'll *sauce* them. [*Shak.*]

SAUF,† *a.* [Fr.] Safe. [*Chaucer.*]

SAUL, *n.* Soul; mettle. [*Scotch.*]

SAULE,† *n.* for SOUL. [*Chaucer.*]

SAU'LIE, *n.* A hired mourner. [*Scotch.*]

SAULT, *n.* (soo.) [Fr. *saut.*] The name given to the rapids of the St Lawrence, and those connecting the upper lakes of North America.

SAULT'FAT, *n.* A pickling-tub; a beef-stand. [*Scotch.*]

SÄUN'CING-BELL. *See* SANCE-BELL.

SÄUR'LESS, *n.* Insipid; tasteless. [*Scotch.*]

SAU'RODON, *n.* [Gr. σαυρος, a lizard, and οδους, a tooth.] A genus of fossil fishes from the chalk series of England and America.

SAU'ROIDS, *n.* [add.] The existing sauroid fishes consist of seven species, viz., five belonging to the genus Lepidosteus, or bony pike, and two species of Polypterus, one from the Nile and the other from the Niger.

SAUROP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. σαυρος, and οψις, face.] A genus of fossil fishes from the oolite and lias strata.

SAU'SAGE, instead of SAUS'AGE, *n.* Pron. saw'-saje.

SAUSE'FLEME,† *n.* [L. *salsum flegma.*] An eruption of red spots or scabs on the face. [*Chaucer.*]

SAUSE'FLEMED,† *pp.* Having red spots or scabs on the face.

SAUSSU'REA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. *S. alpina* is a British species, which grows on moist alpine rocks, and is frequent on the Highland mountains of Scotland.

SÄUT, *n.* Salt. [*Scotch.*]

SAU'TER,† *n.* The Psalter, or book of Psalms.

SAUTERNE, *n.* (sō-tĕrn'.) [Fr.] A species of French wine.

SAUTES,† *n. plur.* [Fr.] Assaults. [*Chaucer.*]

SÄUT'FIT, *n.* A salt-dish. [*Scotch.*]

SAUT'RIE,† } *n.* A psaltery; a musical
SAUT'RY,† } instrument; a harp or lyre. [*Chaucer.*]

SAVANT', instead of SA'VANT. Pronounced säväng'.

SĀVE, *prep.* Except; not including.

SĀVE,† *n.* The herb sage (Salvia). [*Chaucer.*]

SĀVE'ALL *n.* [add.] In *ships,* a small sail sometimes set under a main, spanker, or swinging boom. It is also called a *water-sail.*

SAVE'-GUARD, *n.* A lizard of the genus Monitor, which was so called from an idea that it warned travellers of the vicinity of alligators.

SĀVE'TE,† *n.* Safety. [*Chaucer.*]

SĀV'ING, *prep.* With exception; in favour of; excepting.

SA'VOROUS,† *a.* Sweet; pleasant.

SA'VOUR, *v. i.* [add.] To taste; to relish. [*Chaucer.*]

SA'VOURING,† *n.* The sense of tasting. [*Chaucer.*]

SA'VOUROUS,† *a.* Sweet; pleasant. [*Chaucer.*]

SAW,† } *n.* [Sax. *saga.* *See* SAY.]
SAWE,† } Speech; discourse; anything said; a saying; a sentence; a proverb; a maxim. [*Chaucer.*]

SAW, *v. t.* In the *western states of America*, to hoax; to play a joke upon one.—In the *state of Maine*, to scold.
SAW, *v. t.* To sow seed. [*Scotch.*]
SAW'-GRASS, *n.* A kind of coarse grass; bog-rush.
SAW'ING, *ppr.* Sowing. [*Scotch.*]
SAWN, *pp.* Sown. [*Scotch.*]
SAW'NEY, SAW'NY, *n.* A witless clown; a nick-name for a Scotchman.
SAW'TRY, *n.* A psaltery
SAW'-WHET, SAW'-WHETTER, *n.* In the *United States*, the popular name for the little owl, or Acadian owl of Audubon, which has a sharp note like the filing of a saw, and an other like the tinkling of a bell. Some naturalists believe the peculiar noise which is heard in the evening to be produced by a heron or bittern.
SAXICA'VA, *n.* [L. *saxum*, a rock, and *cavo*, to hollow out, to excavate.] A genus of perforating bivalve molluscs, often found in the hollows of rocks, in cavities on the back of oysters, and among the roots of sea-weed, &c On different parts of the coast of England masses of rock are found pierced with innumerable small holes, which form the entrances to the habitations of these animals.
SAXICA'VIDÆ, *n.* A family of perforating bivalve molluscs, named from the genus Saxicava.
SAXICOLI'NÆ, *n.* [L *saxum*, a stone, and *colo*, to inhabit.] A family of birds known by the name of stone-chats. They are intimately allied to the thrushes, larks, and warblers. The wheat-ear, whin-chat, and stone-chat belong to this division.
SAXIF'RAGA, instead of SAXI'-FRAGA.
SAY, *v t* [add.] To relate [*Spenser.*]
SAY, for SEY,† *pret.* of *Se* (*See*). Saw. [*Chaucer*]
SAY'ING, *n.* [add.] Act of speaking; an opinion; a maxim; an adage; an aphorism.
SCABIO'SA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Dipsaceæ. [*See* SCABIOUS.]
SCAFF'-RAFF, *n* Riff-raff; rabble. [*Scotch.*]
SCAITH, *n* Injury; harm; damage [*Scotch.*]
SCAITH'LESS, *a* Unharmed; uninjured. [*Scotch.*]
SCA'LA, *n.* [L. a ladder, a flight of stairs.] A surgical instrument for reducing dislocations.—In *anat.*, *scala tympani* is the superior spiral cavity of the cochlea, and *scala vestibuli* the inferior spiral cavity of the cochlea.
SCALD, SCAULD, *v. t.* To scold; to rate. [*Scotch.*]
SCALD'ED CREAM, *n* Clotted cream; cream raised from milk by heating.
SCALD'-FISH, *n.* A species of flat-fish, so called from its scales being easily deciduous. It is the *Pleuronectes arnglossus*, and is not uncommon on our coast.
SCALE, *v. t.* [add.] To divide into particulars and degrees; to render more circumstantial; as, to *scale* a tale [*Shak.*]
SCALE, *v. i.* [add.] To afford an ascent, as a ladder or stairs. [*Milton.*]
SCALE'-BEETLES, *n* A name given to the tiger-beetles belonging to the family Cicindelidæ.
SCALE'-BOARD, *n.* In *printing*, a thin slip of wood employed in justifying a page to its true length; commonly pronounced scab'-board.
SCALE'-INSECTS, *n.* A name given to insects belonging to the family Coccidæ, many of which live as parasites on various plants, particularly on hot-house plants, and do them considerable injury. They receive their name from their resemblance to small scales when sticking close to the bark or leaves.
SCALES, *n.* In *bot.*, small rudimentary, close-pressed leaves, resembling minute scales.
SCALE'-STONE, *n.* *See* SCHAALSTEIN.
SCALL, *n.* [add.] A mean shabby fellow.—*Dry scall*, the *psoriasis* of Bateman—*Moist scall*, the *impatigo* of the same author.
SCAL'LAGE, *n.* A lich-gate. [*Local.*]
SCAL'LOP. [add.] Pronounced skŏl'-lop.
SCAL'OPS, *n* *See* SHREW-MOLE in this *Supp.*
SCAM'BLE, *n.* A struggle with others; a scramble.
SCAM'BLING, *pp.* [add.] Disorderly. [*Shak*]
SCAMMO'NIA, *n* *See* SCAMMONY.
SCAM'MONY, *n.* [add.] *Virgin-scammony*, superior Aleppo scammony, obtained from *Convolvulus scammonia*; called also *lacryma*.—*French* or *Montpellier scammony*, a substance made in the south of France from the expressed juice of *Cynanchum monspeliacum*, mixed with different raisins and other purgative substances.
SCAMP, *n.* [add.] A knave; a swindler [*A modern colloquial low word*]
SCAM'PER, *n.* A hasty flight; act of running.
SCAMP'ISH, *a.* Like a scamp, knavish. [*Low.*]
SCAN,† *v t.* [L *scando*] To climb; to mount up to.
SCAND,† *pp.* Climbed up to. [*Spenser.*]
SCAN'DAL, *n.* [add.] Offence given simply; as, the *scandal* of the cross. [*Atterbury.*]
SCANDINA'VIAN, *a.* Relating to Scandinavia, the ancient name of Sweden and Norway; relating to the ancient literature of the northwest part of Europe.
SCANDINA'VIAN, *n* A native of Scandinavia.
SCANT ILONE,† *n.* [Fr. *echantillon*] A pattern; a scantling. [*Chaucer.*]
SCAPE'-GALLOWS, *n* One who has escaped the gallows, though deserving of it
SCAPHOI'DES, *a.* [*See* SCAPHOID] Resembling a boat or skiff; the designation of a bone of the carpus and of the tarsus It is synonymous with *navicular*, as applied to the *fossa* which separates the two roots of the *anti-helix*.
SCAP'TIN, *n.* A name given to a brown, almost tasteless substance extracted from the *Digitalis purpurea*.
SCAP'ULARY, *a.* Same as SCAPULAR.
SCAR'AB, *n.* A beetle; a scarabee.
SCARABÆ'US, for SCARABÆUS.
SCAR'ABEE, *n.* A beetle; an insect of the genus Scarabæus.
SCAR'ABEE,† *n.* A beetle. [*See* SCARABÆUS.] [*Spenser.*]
SCARCE, *a.* [add.] Deficient; as, a region *scarce* of prey. [*Milton.*]—Sparing; stingy. [*Chaucer.*]
SCARD, *n.* A shard. [*North of England*]
SCARFED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] *Scarfed bark*, a vessel gay with streamers. [*Shak*]
SCARF'ING, *ppr.* Uniting two pieces of timber, end to end, so that they appear but one.
SCAR'IFICATOR, instead of SCARIFICA'TOR.
SCAR'LESS, *a.* Free from scars.
SCAR'LET-FISH, *n.* A Chinese fish; the telescope-carp; so called from its red colour.
SCARLETI'NA, *n.* *See* SCARLATINA.
SCAR'LET-LYCH'NIS, *n.* A plant, the *Lychnis chalcedonica*, an elegant border-flower.
SCAR'LET-RUNNER, *n.* The scarlet-bean,—*which see.*
SCAR'LET-SUMACH, *n.* A plant, the *Rhus glabra.*
SCAR'MISHE,† *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche.*] A skirmish. [*Chaucer.*]
SCAR'MOGES,† *n. plur.* [*See* SKIRMISH.] Skirmishes. [*Spenser.*]
SCARPH. *See* SCARF.
SCARRE, *n.* [Scot. *scaur.*] A rock; a precipitous cliff. [*Shak*] [*See* SCAR, No. 4.]
SCARRED, *pp.* In *bot.*, marked by the scars left by bodies that have fallen off; the stem, for instance, is *scarred* by the leaves that have fallen.
SCAR'RY, *a.* Having scars; covered with scars.
SCART, *v t.* To scratch; to scrape. [*Scotch.*]
SCART, *n.* A scratch; a meagre, puny-looking person; a niggard. [*Scotch.*]
SCART, SCARTH, *n.* A cormorant. [*Scotch*]
SCA'RY, *n.* Poor land, having only a thin coat of grass. [*Local.*]
SCAT, *n.* [Sax. *sceat*, a tax.] Loss; damage; tribute; tax. [*Scotch.*]
SCAT'EBROUS, instead of SCA'TEBROUS.
SCATHE,† *n.* [*See* SCATH] Harm; damage. [*Chaucer*]
SCATHE'FUL,† **SCATHE'LICHE,**† *a.* Pernicious; injurious; destructive; harmful. [*Chaucer.*]
SCATHE'LES,† *a.* Without harm or damage [*Chaucer.*]
SCAT'-LAND, *n.* In *Orkney*, land paying the duty called *scat.*
SCAT'TERER, *n.* One who scatters.
SCAT'TERLINGS,† *n. plur.* Scattered or dispersed rovers or ravagers. [*Spenser.*]
SCAUD, *v. t.* To scald. [*Scotch.*]
SCAUD'ING, *ppr.* Scalding. [*Scotch.*]
SCAUF-AND-RAFF, *n.* Rough plenty, without selection; fun and frolic in plenty; refuse; rabble. [*Scotch.*]
SCAULD, *v. t.* To scold. [*Scotch.*]
SCAULD, *n.* A scold. [*Scotch.*]
SCAUR, *v. t.* To scare; to frighten. [*Scotch.*]
SCAUR, *n* A precipitous bank of earth overhanging a river; a cliff. [*Scotch*]
SCE'AT, *n.* A small coin among the Saxons, equal to four farthings.
SCELIDOTHE'RIUM, *n.* [Gr σκελις, the thigh, and θηριον, a beast.] An extinct animal of the megatherian type, exhibiting a transition to the ant-eater and armadillo.
SCEL'OTYRBE, *n.* [Gr σκελος, the leg, and τυρβη, commotion.] A contracted and palsied state of the limbs; an affection supposed to resemble sea-scurvy.
SCEN'ARY, *n* *See* SCENERY.
SCENE'FUL, *a.* Abounding in scenes, scenery, or in imagery.
SCENE'-PAINTER, *n.* One who paints scenes or scenery for theatres.
SCENE'-PAINTING, *n.* *See* under SCENE.
SCENT, *v. i.* To hunt animals by their scent.
SCEP'TRE, and its derivatives, misplaced: *see* after SCENTLESS.
SCERNE,† *v. t.* [L. *cernere.*] To discern. [*Spenser.*]
SCHAAL'EN-BLENDE, *n.* Testaceous blende; a sulphuret of zinc, con-

taining iron and lead. Found at Geroldseck in the Brisgau.

SCHÄAL'STEIN, instead of **SCHA'-ALSTEIN**. Pron. shal'stēne.

SCHAH, *n.* (shä.) The sovereign of Persia. [*See* SHAH.]

SCHÄR'-PENNY,† } *n.* A small duty
SCHÄRN'-PENNY,† } or compensation, anciently paid to the lord of the manor for the dung of cattle.

SCHAUM-EARTH, *n.* Aphrite,—*which see.*

SCHE'AT, *n.* A star of the third magnitude in the constellation Aquarius.

SCHED'ULE, *v. t.* To place in a list or catalogue.

SCHEELE'S GREEN, instead of **SCHEELE'S GREEN**. Pron. sheels green.

SCHEE'LIN, or **SCHEE'LIUM**, instead of **SCHEE'LIN**, or **SCHEE'-LIUM**.

SCHEE'LITE, *n.* A tungstate of lime.

SCHEEL'-LEAD ORE, *n.* A tungstate of lead.

SCHEER'ERITE, instead of **SCHEER'ERITE**.

SCHEIK, instead of **SCHEIK**.

SCHEL'LING'S PHILOSOPHY, *n.* A system of philosophy which teaches the identity or indifference of the ideal and real. It was first propounded by Schelling, a German philosopher, and seems to be directly opposed to the philosophy of Kant.

SCHELM, } *n.* A rogue; a rascal;
SHELM, } a low worthless fel
SCHEL'LUM, } low. [*Scotch.*]

SCHEL'TOPUSIK, instead of **SCHEL'TOPUSIK**.

SCHER'BET, *n.* *See* SHERBET.

SCHER'ERITE, *n.* *See* SCHEERERITE.

SCHER'IF, instead of **SCHER'IF**.

SCHERO'MA, *n.* [Gr. ξηρος, dry.] A dry inflammation of the eye.

SCHET'IC, *a.* [*See* SCHESIS.] Constitutional; habitual.

SCHIEF'ER SPAR, instead of **SCHIEF'ER SPAR**.

SCHIL'LER SPAR, instead of **SCHIL'-LER SPAR**.

SCHIRE'MAN, *n.* A sheriff, the ancient name for an earl.

SCHIST, instead of **SCHIST**, *n.*

SCHIST'IC, SCHIST'OSE, SCHIST'-OUS, instead of **SCHIST'IC, SCHIST'OSE, SCHIST'OUS**.

SCHIZ'OPODS, *n.* [Gr. σχιζω, to cleave, and πους, a foot.] A tribe of long-tailed, decapod crustaceans, the legs of which are accompanied by an external articulated branch as long as the limbs, which thus appear double in number. They are all of small size, and marine. The Mysis, or opossum-shrimp, furnishes an example.

SCHLEICHE'RA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Sapindaceæ. The species are trees, with leaves abruptly pinnate, and small flowers disposed in spike-like racemes. *S. trijuga* is a native of insular and continental India, where its astringent bark, mixed with oil, is used as a remedy for the itch.

SCHMELZ'STEIN, *n.* Another name for *dipyre.*

SCHMIEDE'LLA, *n.* A genus of plants, sometimes called Ornitrophe, nat. order Sapindaceæ. The species are trees or shrubs, usually with trifoliate leaves, and racemose white flowers. The fruit of *S. serrata* is eaten by the natives of Coromandel, and the root is employed as a cure for diarrhœa.

SCHNAPS, *n.* [D.] Schedam gin; a kind of Hollands.

SCHNEIDER'IAN MEMBRANE, *n.* [add.] The pituitary membrane.

SCHOLAST'IC, *a.* [add.] Pertaining to the schoolmen, or philosophers and divines of the middle ages; as, *scholastic* theology or divinity, *scholastic* philosophy. Among the most distinguished of the scholastics or schoolmen, were Alexander of Hales, Thomas Aquinas, Dun Scotus, and William Occam. They took their name from being teachers in schools of divinity, established chiefly by Charlemagne. Some of their fiercest contests related to the question of Realism and Nominalism.

SCHO'LIAST, *n.* [add.] A name given to the old grammarians and critics, who wrote on the margins of the manuscripts of the Greek and Latin classics annotations called *scholia*, from being, as it were, the fruits of their leisure. [*See* SCHOLIUM.]

SCHO'LION, *n.* Same as SCHOLIUM.

SCHOOL, *a.* Relating to a school or to education; scholastic: as, *school* divinity; a *school* divine.

SCHOOL'-BOOK, *n.* A book used in schools.

SCHOOL'-BRED, *a.* Educated in a school.

SCHOOL'-DIVINE', *n.* One who espouses the scholastic theology; one of the schoolmen.

SCHOOL'-DIVINITY, *n.* Scholastic divinity or theology.

SCHOOL'-MA'AM, *n.* In *New England*, a schoolmistress.

SCHOOL'-TAUGHT, *a.* Taught at or in school.

SCHOOL'-THEOLOGY, *n.* Scholastic divinity.

SCHOON'ER, *n.* [add.] *A fore-and-aft schooner* has a square-sail which can be set when required. Her other sails are all fore-and-aft sails.—*A top-sail schooner* carries a square foretop sail, and often likewise a top-gallant sail and royal. [*See cut* in *Dict.* SCHOONER.] Some schooners have three masts, but they have no tops.

SCHORL, } *n.* [add.] *Common schorl*
SHORL, } is a subspecies of rhomboidal tourmaline.—*Blue schorl*, a variety of Haüyne.—*Red and titanic schorl*, names of rutile.—*Schorl-rock*, a rock in which crystals of schorl are added to the usual ingredients of granite.

SCHOR'LOUS TOPAZ, *n.* Schorlite, —*which see.*

SCHOR'LY, *a.* Relating to, or containing schorl.—*Schorly granite*, schorl-rock. [*See* SCHORL in this *Supp.*]

SCHREIGHT, *n.* (skrēt.) A fish.

SCHRÖDE, *n.* A young or small codfish, split and salted for cooking. Written also *scrode.*

SCHWEIN'FURTH GREEN, *n.* A beautiful and velvety-green pigment. It is poisonous, and was discovered in 1814 at Schweinfurth.

SCIÆ'NIDÆ, } *n.* *See* SCIÆNOIDES.
SCIÆ'NOIDS, }

SCIÆNU'RUS, *n.* A genus of fossil fishes, representing the perch and other allied forms. Its remains are very common in the London clay of the Isle of Sheppey.

SCI'AGRAPH, *n.* [*See* SCIAGRAPHY.] The section of a building to show its inside.

SCIAGRAPH'IC, *a.* *See* SCIAGRAPHICAL.

SCIAGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* In a sciagraphical manner.

SCIAM'ACHY, *n.* *See* SCIOMACHY.

SCIENOI'DES, *n.* *See* SCIÆNOIDES.

SCIEN'TER, *adv.* [L.] In *law*, knowingly; wilfully.

SCIL'ICET, instead of **SCILIC'ET**.

SCIN'COID, *n.* A short-footed saurian reptile. [*See* SCINCOIDIANS.]

SCINCOI'DÆ, *n.* *See* SCINCOIDIANS.

SCINCOI'DES, instead of **SINCOI'DES**.

SCIN'CUS, *n.* The skink, a genus of saurian reptiles, forming the type of the family Scincoides. [*See* SKINK.]

SCINQUE, *n.* The skink.

SCIOG'RAPHY, for **SCIO'GRAPHY**.

SCIOP'TIC-BALL, } *n.* A globe of
SCIOP'TRIC-BALL, } wood, about five inches diameter, with a cylindrical perforation, 2½ inches diameter, passing centrally through it, and having at one extremity of the perforation a glass lens. The globe or ball is fitted in a socket made in a board, in such a way that it is capable of being turned on its centre to a small extent in any direction. The board being screwed to a window-shutter, having an aperture in it, the rays of light from external objects, after being refracted by the lens, form pleasing images of those objects on the opposite wall of the apartment, or on a white screen placed opposite.

SCI'RE FA'CIAS, instead of **SCIRE FA'CIAS**. [add.] It is often abbreviated to *sci. fa.*

SCIRE'WYTE,† *n.* The annual tax or prestation paid to the sheriff for holding the assizes or county-courts.

SCIRRHO'SIS, *n.* Same as SCIRRHUS.

SCIR'RHUS, *n.* [add.] This term is now used to denote the morbid condition which precedes cancer in the ulcerated state.

SCIS'SILE, *n.* Same as SCISSEL.

SCIS'SOR-BILL, *n.* Rhynchops, a genus of palmiped birds, allied to the terns, characterized by the bill, which is compressed like a knife, and has the lower mandible longer than the upper, and broken off, as it were, at the tip. [*See* RHYNCHOPS in this *Supp.*, and *cut* in *Dict.* SKIMMER.]

SCIS'SOR-TAIL, *n.* A South American bird, the *Milvulus forficatus*, and belonging to the family of butcher birds. It has a forked tail, terminated



Scissor-tail, *Milvulus forficatus.*

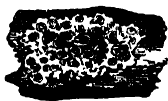
by two long feathers. When on the wing, it has the power of turning in the air very quickly, and in so doing opens and shuts its tail just like a pair of scissors.

SCITE, *n.* *See* SITE.

SCIU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. σκια, a shade, and ουρα, a tail.] The squirrel, a genus of rodent mammals. [*See* SQUIRREL.]

SCLATE, *v. t.* To slate; to cover with slates, as a roof. [*Scotch.*]
SCLAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Slated. [*Scotch.*]
SCLAUN'DRE,† *n.* [Fr *esclandir.*] Slander. [*Chaucer.*]
SCLEN'DRE,† *a* Slender. [*Chaucer.*]
SCLERENCEPHA'LIA, *n.* [Gr. σκληρος, hard, and εγκεφαλος, the brain.] Induration or hardening of the brain.
SCLERI'ASIS, } *n.* [Gr. σκληρος, hard.]
SCLERO'SIS, } A hard tumour or induration.
SCLEROCHLO'A, *n.* A genus of grasses belonging to the tribe Festucineæ. *S. maritima* is found on seacoasts and damp places in Great Britain. Other five species are natives of Britain.
SCLER'OGEN, *n.* [Gr. σκληρος, hard, and γεννaω, to produce.] In *bot.*, the matter of lignification which is deposited on the inner surface of the cells of plants, contributing to their thickness.
SCLERO'MA, *n.* Same as SCLERIASIS, —*which see* in this *Supp*
SCLEROPHTHAL'MIA, *n.* [Gr. σκληρος, hard, and οφθαλμος, the eye.] Protrusion of the eye-ball. Also, indurated inflammation of the eye.
SCLEROT'ICA, *n.* The sclerotic coat of the eye. [*See* SCLEROTIC.]
SCLEROTI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the sclerotic coat.
SCOB'BY, *n.* A familiar name for the common chaffinch.
SCOCH'ONS,† *n. pl.* Escutcheons of arms. [*Chaucer.*]
SCOFF, *v. t.* [add.] To address with contumelious scorn.
SCOLAIE',† *v. i.* [Fr. *escoloier.*] To attend school; to study. [*Chaucer.*]
SCOLI'ADÆ, *n.* [add.] These insects abound in the very hottest situations, and make deep burrows in sandbanks. Some are of a very large size.
SCOL'YMUS, *n.* A genus of molluscs belonging to the family Turbinellidæ, or turnip-shells. The shell is subfusiform, armed with foliated spires; the spires shorter; pillar with distinct plaits in the middle
SCOLYT'IDÆ, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects, the type of which is the genus Scolytus The body is oblong or cylindrical, convex and rounded above, with the head globular.
SCOL'YTUS, *n.* [add.] The *Scolytus destructor* was, a few years ago, very destructive to elm trees in the neighbourhood of London, and its ravages attracted the attention of government.
SCOM'BER, *n.* [Gr. σκομβρος] The mackerel, a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, the type of the family Scomberidæ. [*See* MACKERLL]
SCOMBERE'SOX, *n.* [*Scomber*, and *esox.*] The mackerel-pike, or saury-pike, a genus of malacopterygious fishes. One species (*S. saurus*) is occasionally found on our coasts; it is remarkable for its long, beak-like jaws.
SCOMBER'IDÆ, instead of **SCOMBRIDÆ**.
SCOMBEROI'DES, *n.* *See* SCOMBEROIDS.
SCOM'FISH, *v. t.* To suffocate by noxious air. [*Scotch*]
SCOM'FISH, *v. i.* To be suffocated or stifled. [*Scotch*]
SCONCE, *n.* [add.] A small fort for the defence of a pass, a river, &c.
SCOOP'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel made like an over-shot water-wheel, with buckets round its circumference; this being turned by a steam-engine, or other power, is employed to scoop up the water in which the lower part dips, and raise it to a height equal to the diameter of the wheel, when the buckets, turning over, deposit the water in a trough or reservoir prepared to receive it. Such wheels are sometimes used for irrigating lands. [*See* PERSIAN WHEEL.]
SCOP'IFORM, instead of **SCO'PIFORM**.
SCOP'IPED, instead of **SCO'PIPED**.
SCOP'TIC,† *a.* Same as SCOPTICAL.
SCOPUS, *n.* [Gr. σκοπος, a sentinel.] The umber, or umbre, a genus of wading birds. The *S. umbretta*, or crested umbre, is an African bird about the size of a crow. [*See cut* in *Dict* UMBRE.]
SCO'RER, *n.* [add.] One who scores.
SCO'RIE, *n.* A young gull. [*Local.*]
SCORN, *n.* [add.] Mockery
SCORN'Y,† *a.* Deserving scorn
SCORPÆ'NA, *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes belonging to the family Loricati. The head is large, compressed, and more or less armed with spines or tubercles; the body is oblong and scaly. It forms the type of the family Scorpænidæ, of which one species only, the Norway haddock, or bergylt (*Sebastes marinus*), inhabits our seas It resembles the perch.
SCOR'PIOID, *n.* In *bot*, an inflorescence which is rolled up towards one side, in the manner of a crosier, unrolling as the flowers expand
SCOR'PION-FLY, *n* Instead of "Panorna," read Panorpa. [add] The common scorpion-fly (*P. communis*) is a British insect, frequenting hedges and woods.
SCORPION'IDÆ, *n* The scorpion family; all the species are exotic, and not above two are European.
SCOR'PION-SHELL, *n.* The species of the genus Pterocerus are so named by collectors
SCOR'PION'S-TAIL, *n* A plant of the genus Scorpiurus
SCORSE,† *v t* [add.] *The counterchaunge to scorse*, to make a counterchange; to give like for like. [*Spenser.*]
SCORZONE'RA, instead of **SCORZON'ERA**.
SCOTCH, *n* [add] A line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.
SCOTCH' ASPHODEL, *n.* A plant, the *Tofieldia alpina.*
SCOTCH'-BARLEY, *n.* A variety of pot-barley, made by simply grinding off the husk.
SCOTCH'-BONNETS, *n.* Fairy-ring mushroom, the *Agaricus oreades*
SCOTCH'-KALE, *n* Green borecole, a variety of the cabbage, extensively cultivated in Scotland as a pot-herb.
SCOTCH'-ROSE, *n.* A species of very thorny rose
SCOTCH'-THISTLE, *n.* 1. A plant of the nat. order Compositæ, and tribe Cynarocephalæ, but the precise genus and species is unknown. Most cultivators consider it to be the *Onopordum acanthium*; others, to be the *Carduus marianus*; while some, with greater probability, refer it to the common *Cnicus lanceolatus.* The doubts have arisen from the figures on old coins and in paintings being intended to represent *something like a thistle*, rather than any one in particular. [*See* THISTLE.]—2. The emblem in the arms of Scotland.
SCOTH,† *v. t.* To wrap in darkness.
SCOTO'MA, *n.* *See* SCOTOMY.
SCOUP, *v. i.* To leap or move hastily from one place to another; to run; to scamper. [*Scotch.*]
SCOUR, *v. t.* To urge forward; to whip; to flog; to beat. [*Scotch.*]
SCOUR'ING-POWER, *n.* In *engineering*, the efficiency of a stream of water employed to carry away shingle, &c., from the mouth of a harbour, river, and the like, by *flushing.*
SCOUT, *v. t.* [add.] To range over for the purpose of discovery; as, to *scout* the plain. [*Swift.*]
SCOU'THER, } *v. t.* To scorch.
SCOW'THER, } [*Scotch.*]
SCOW, *v. t.* To transport in a scow. [*American.*]
SCRAB'BLE, *n.* Act of scrabbling; a scribble.
SCRAIGH, } *v. i* To scream hoarsely;
SCRAICH, } to shriek; to utter a loud shrill sound; to cry as a fowl.
SCRAM'BLINGLY, *adv.* By seizing or catching at eagerly.
SCRANCH, *v t.* [add.] A word in vulgar use in America.
SCRANK'Y, *a.* Lank; slender. [*Scotch*]
SCRAP, *n.* [add.] The husky, skinny residuum of melted fat. [*Local.*]
SCRAP'ING, *n.* [add] The act of one that scrapes; a drawing of the feet over the floor as an insult to some one.
SCRAP'-IRON, *n.* In *commerce*, old iron, cuttings of plates, and other miscellaneous fragments of iron. The name is also applied to articles manufactured or forged from scrap-iron. Thus, in specifications or other descriptions of machinery, certain parts are described as of "best scrap-iron," or of "whole scrap-iron," meaning thereby that they are to be forged wholly from scrap, or without addition or admittance of new bar-iron.
SCRAUGH'ING, } *ppr.* Screaming
SCRAICH'ING, } hoarsely. [*See* SCRAIGH in this *Supp*]
SCRAWL, *n.* [add] In *New England*, a ragged broken branch of a tree or other brushwood
SCREAM'ER, *n.* [add.] A shrill-voiced hawker [*Swift.*]—In the *United States*, a bouncing fellow or girl
SCREED, *n.* [add.] A discourse; a harangue; a long tirade upon any subject hastily brought out; a poetical effusion in writing; a long list or catalogue. [*Scotch.*]
SCREED'ED, *pp.* Torn; rent. [*Scotch*]
SCREEN, *n* [add.] *Hatchway-screens*, or *fire-screens*, pieces of thick woollen cloth put round the hatchways of a war-ship during an engagement.—*Screen bulk-heads*, temporary divisions made of thick woollen cloth put up in the cabins of a war-vessel when cleared for action, in place of the wooden bulk-heads, which are removed.
SCREIGH-OF-DAY. The first dawn. [*Scotch.*]
SCREW, *n.* [add.] An extortioner; a miser. [*Colloq*]
SCREW'-PILES, *n.* A particular kind of piles, employed for supporting lighthouses and beacons. Instead of being driven into the ground, as common piles, they are screwed in by the aid of a peculiar kind of screw attached to their lower extremities, so that they take a very firm hold of the ground.
SCREW'-PRESS, *n.* A machine for communicating pressure by means of a screw or screws. [*See* SCREW]
SCREW'-PROPELLER, *n.* *See* SCREW.
SCREW'-SHELL, *n.* In *conchol.*, the English name of the genus Turbo.
SCRIBA'TIOUS,† *a.* Skilful in, or fond of writing.
SCRIB'BET,† *n.* A painter's pencil.

SCRIB'BLE, *v. t.* [add.] To card or tease wool. [*Local.*]
SCRIB'BLEMENT, *n.* A worthless or careless writing; scribble. [*Rare.*]
SCRIB'BLER, *n.* [add.] One who cards or teases wool. [*Local.*]
SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Marking or fitting to another surface.
SCRIENE,† *n.* A screen or entrance into a hall. [*Spenser.*]
SCRIG'GLE, *v. i.* To writhe; to struggle or twist about with more or less force. [*Local.*]
SCRIKE,† *v. i.* [*See* SCREAK.] To shriek. [*Spenser.*]
SCRIMP'NESS, *n.* Scantiness; small allowance. [*Scotch.*]
SCRIMP'TION, *n.* A small portion; a pittance. [*Local.*]
SCRIP, *n.* In *bank lan.*, a certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a subscription to a loan.
SCRIP'TURAL, instead of **SCRIP'TURAL,** *a.*
SCRIP'TURALLY, *adv.* In a scriptural manner.
SCRIP'TURALNESS, *n.* Quality of being scriptural.
SCRIP'TURE, *a.* Relating to the Bible or the Scriptures; scriptural.
SCRIP'TURES,† *n. plur.* [*See* SCRIPTURE.] Writings; books. [*Chaucer.*]
SCRIPTU'RIAN, *n.* Same as SCRIPTURIST. [*Rare.*]
SCRIV'ENER, *n.* [add.] An attorney employed as a money-agent, to invest the money of his clients and other persons who employ him, on securities at his discretion, for which he receives procuration-fees.
SCRIV'EN-LIKE,† *a.* Like a scrivener. [*Chaucer.*]
SCROBIC'ULUS COR'DIS, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, the pit of the stomach.
SCROF'ULOUSNESS, *n.* State of being scrofulous.
SCRÔLE, *n.* *See* SCROLL.
SCRÔLL, *n.* [add.] A name given to the volutes of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals.
SCRÔL'LED, *a.* Inclosed in a scroll or roll; formed into a scroll.
SCROT'OCELE, or **SCROTOCE-LE,** *n.*
SCROUGE, *v. t.* To crowd; to squeeze. [*Provincial.*]
SCROYLE,† *n.* [add.] A person afflicted with king's evil. [*Shak.*]
SCRUB'-RACE, *n.* A race between low and contemptible animals, got up for amusement.
SCRUFF, *n.* The hinder part of the neck. [*Local.*]
SCRUNCH, *v. t.* To craunch. [*Local.*]
SCRU'PULIST,† *n.* One who doubts or scruples.
SCRU'TINOUSLY, *adv.* By using scrutiny; searchingly.
SCRUZE,† *v. t.* [add.] To compress or press close together. Supposed to be from *crush.* [*Spenser.*]
SCRUZ'ED,† *pp.* Squeezed; compressed. [*Spenser.*]
SCRY,† *v. t.* To descry.
SCRYDE,† *pp.* Descried; spied out. [*Spenser.*]
SCRYNE,† *n.* [L. *scrinium.*] An escritoire or desk. [*Spenser.*]
SCUD, *n.* A heavy shower. [*Scotch.*]
SCUD'LAR, *n.* A scullion. [*Scotch.*]
SCUFF, *n.* The hinder part of the neck. Also written *scruff.* [*North of Eng.*]
SCUF'FLER, *n.* [add.] An agricultural implement of somewhat the same kind as the scarifier, but generally lighter, and employed in working after it. [*See* SCARIFIER.]
SCULDUD'DERY, *n.* A term used in a ludicrous manner to denote those causes which respect some breach of chastity; grossness; obscenity in act or word. [*Scotch.*]
SCULDUD'DERY, *a.* Connected with *crim. con.;* loose; obscene; as, *sculduddery* songs. [*Scotch.*]
SCULL, *n.* A shallow fish-basket; a shallow basket for carrying peat-fuel. [*Scotch.*]
SCUL'PIN, *n.* A small sea-fish, the *Cottus octodecimspinosus*, found on the American coasts. The gemmeous dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*) is so called by the Cornish fishermen.
SCULP'TRESS, *n.* A female artist in sculpture.
SCULPTURESQUE', *a.* (-esk'.) Relating to sculpture. [*Rare.*]
SCUM'BER, } **SCUM'MER,** } *v. i.* To dung. [*Rare.*]
SCUM'MER, *n.* [add.] He or that which scums.
SCUM'MY, *a.* Covered with scum.
SCUN'CHEON, *n.* [Qu. *sconchon* or *squinch.*] The stones or arches thrown across the angles of a square tower, to support the alternate sides of the octagonal spire; also, the cross-pieces of timber across the angles, to give strength and firmness to a frame. [*See* SCONCHEON.]
SCUP, *n.* In *Rhode Island*, the name given to a small fish belonging to the sparoid family. In New York it is called *porgy.*
SCUP, *n.* [D. *schop.*] In *New York*, a swing.
SCUP, *v. i.* In *New York*, to swing.
SCUP'PER-HOLES, *n.* *See* SCUPPER.
SCURF, *n.* In *bot.*, the loose scaly matter that is found on some leaves, &c.
SCUR'VY, *a.* [add.] Mischievous; malicious; as, a *scurvy* trick.
SCU'TEL, *n.* *See* SCUTELLUM.
SCUTEL'LUM, *n.* [add.] A term applied to the little coloured cup or disc found in the substance of lichens, containing the tubes filled with sporules; as in the annexed figure of *Lecanora tartarea.*—In *entom.*, a part of the thorax, sometimes invisible, sometimes, as in some hemiptera, large, and covering the elytra and abdomen.



SCU'TIFORM, *a.* [add.] In *anat.*, a term applied to the cartilage of the sternum.
SCUT'TLE, *n.* [add.] *Air-scuttles*, ports in a ship for the admission of air.
SCUT'TLED-BUTT, *n* *See* SCUTTLE-BUTT.
SCU'TUM SOBIES'KI, *n.* Sobieski's Shield, a modern northern constellation consisting of eight stars.
SCYB'ALA, *n. plur.* [Gr. σκυβαλον] In *patho.*, small indurated balls, or fragments, into which the fæces become converted, when too long retained in the colon.
SCYLLÆ'A, *n.* A genus of nudibranchiate gasteropods. The common species (*S. pelagica*) is found on the *Fucus natans*, or gulf-weed, wherever this appears.
SCYLLAR'IDÆ *n.* A family of long-tailed crabs, named from the genus Scyllarus.
SCYL'LARUS, *n.* A genus of long-tailed decapod crustaceans, of which there are several species, some of which, like our lobster, are highly esteemed as food.
SCYLLI'ODUS, *n.* A genus of fossil fishes found in the chalk-formation.
SCYM'ETAR, *n.* *See* SCIMITAR.
SCYPH'IA, *n.* [Gr. σκυφος, a cup.] A genus of fossil spongiadæ, found chiefly in the chalk-formation.
SCYRE'-GEMOT', *n.* *See* SHIRE-MOTE.
SCYTH'ROPS, *n.* [Gr. σκυθρος, angry, and ωψ, aspect.] The channel-bill, a genus of birds belonging to the cuckoo family. Only one species is known, the *S. Novæ Hollandiæ*, a grayish-coloured bird peculiar to Australia.
SCYTODEP'SIC, *a.* [Gr. σκυτος, a hide, and δεψεω, to tan.] Pertaining to the business of a tanner.—*Scytodepsic principle*, tannin.—*Scytodepsic acid*, gallic acid. [*Rar. us.*]
SDAYNED,† *pp.* [*See* SDAIN.] Disdained. [*Spenser.*]
SDEIGN,† for DISDAIN.
SEA, *n.* [add.] *Main sea*, or *high seas*, the open ocean. The main sea begins at low-water mark.
SEA'-ADDER, *n.* The *Gasterosteus spinachia* (Cuv.), or fifteen-spined stickleback, a species of acanthopterygious fish found in the British seas.
SEA'-BAR'ROW, *n.* The egg of the skate or thornback.
SEA'-BEACH, *n.* A beach bordering on the sea.
SEA'-BELTS, *n.* The sweet fucus (*Fucus saccharinus*), which grows upon stones and rocks by the sea-shore, the leaves of which resemble a belt or girdle.
SEA'-BLUBBER, *n.* A marine insect.
SEA'-BOARD, *n.* [add.] The sea-coast; the country bordering on the sea.
SEA'-BOARD, *a* Bordering on the sea.
SEA'-BORNE, *a.* Wafted upon the sea.
SEA'-BOY, *n* A boy employed on shipboard.
SEA'-BRED, *a.* Trained upon, or for the sea.
SEA'-CAP, *n.* A cap made to be worn at sea.
SEA'-CHICK'WEED, *n.* A perennial plant, the *Glaux maritima* (Linn.)
SEA'-COW, *n.* [add.] A name given to the dugong, or halicore, and also to the manatus. [*See cut* in this *Supp.* DUGONG.]
SEA'-CRAB, *n.* The strictly maritime crustacea, such as the *Cancer pagurus*, and the species of Portunus, &c., are so called.
SEA'-CRAFTS, *n.* In *ship-building*, the uppermost strake or ceiling, which is thicker than the rest of the ceiling, and is considered the principal binding strake.
SEA'-CURRENT, *n.* A current of the sea.
SEA'-DAF'FODIL, *n.* A plant with a bulbous root, the *Pancratium maritimum* (Linn.)
SEA'-DE'ITY, *n.* A marine god or deity.
SEA'-DEVIL, *n.* [add.] A large cartilaginous fish of the genus Cephaloptera, belonging to the ray family. The fishermen of Sussex give this name to a species of crab, the *Galathea strigosa*, which, according to their belief, drives away the lobster from their coasts.
SEA'-DOT'TREL, *n.* The turn-stone, a grallatorial bird. [*See* TURN-STONE.]
SEA'-DRAKE, *n.* The same as SEA-CORMORANT.
SEA'-DYKE. *See* SEA-WALL in this *Supp.*
SEA'-EAGLE, *n.* [add.] A name sometimes given to the osprey.

SĒA′-EEL, *n.* An eel caught in salt-water; the conger.

SĒA′-FISH, *n.* Any marine fish; any fish that lives usually in salt-water; the gurnard.

SĒA′-GARLAND, *n.* An herb.

SĒA′-GIRD′LES, *n.* A marine plant, the *Laminaria digitata*; called also *tangle, sea-ware, sea-wand*, &c.

SĒA′-GODDESS, *n.* A female deity of the ocean.

SĒA′-LANGUAGE, *n.* The language of seamen.

SĒA′-LAWS, *n.* Laws relating to the sea, as the laws of Oleron, &c.

SĒA′-LEACH, *n.* An annelide of the genus Pontobdella. The body in this is bristled with tubercles, and the eyes are only six in number. The species are found in the sea.

SĒAL′ED EARTH, *n. Terra sigillata*; an old name for medicinal earths, which were made up into cakes and stamped or sealed. [*See* LEMNIAN EARTH.]

SĒAL′ER, *n.* In *New England*, an officer appointed to examine and try weights and measures, and set a stamp upon such as are according to the proper standard.—Also, an officer who inspects leather, and stamps such as is good.

SĒA′-LETTER, SĒA′-BRIEF, *n.* A document from the custom-house, expected to be found on board of every neutral ship on a foreign voyage. It specifies the nature and quantity of the cargo, the place whence it comes, and its destination.

SĒALGH, SELCH, *n.* The seal, or sea-calf. [*Scotch.*]

SĒA′-LIFE, *n.* The life of seamen; naval life.

SĒA′-LIGHT, *n.* [add.] Sea-lights are commonly divided into two principal classes, viz., *public* or *general lights*, embracing such as are of use to all vessels passing the coasts; and *harbour* or *local lights*, including such as are intended specially for the use of vessels resorting to particular ports. In England all public lights, as those in light-houses, are under the management of Trinity House; in Scotland they are under the Commissioners of Northern Lights; and in Ireland under the Ballast Board of Dublin. [*See* LIGHT-HOUSE in *Dict.* and in this *Supp.*]

SĒAL′ING, *n.* [add.] The act of affixing a seal.

SĒAL′ING VOYAGE, *n.* A voyage for the purpose of killing seals and obtaining their skins.

SĒA′-LION, *n.* [add.] A name given by voyagers to various seals of large dimensions, as the sea-elephant. The name is particularly applied to certain large earless seals, with manes somewhat like those of the lion, and belonging to the genus Platyrhynchus of Cuv.

SĒA′-LOUSE, *n.* Various species of isopodous crustacea are called sea-lice, such as the genus Cymothoa, parasitic on fishes; Lygia, and Sadura.

SĒA′-LUNGS, *n.* An insect.

SĒA′-MARGE, *n.* A marine cliff; the border or shore of the sea.

SĒA′-MAW, *n.* The sea-mew or sea-gull. [*Scotch.*]

SĒAM′-BLAST, *n.* A blast made by filling with powder the seams or crevices made by a previous drill-blast.

SEAMES,† *n. plur.* Seams; sutures. [*Chaucer.*]

SĒA′-MOSS, *n.* A plant, the *Corallina officinalis*. Also, a name given to *Conferva rupestris*.

SĒAM′-RENT, *n.* The rent of a seam; the separation of a suture.

SĒAM′-ROLLER, *n.* An agricultural implement; a species of roller consisting of two cylinders of cast-iron, which, following in the furrow, press and roll down the earth newly turned up by the plough.

SĒA′-MUD, *n.* A rich saline deposit from salt-marshes and sea-shores. It is also called *ouse*, or *ooze*, and is employed as a manure.

SĒA′-MULE, *n.* The sea-gull.

SE′ANCE, *n.* (sā-āns.) [Fr.] Session, as of some public body.

SĒA′-NETTLE, *n.* [add.] A popular name of certain marine animals of the genus Medusa, which have the property of stinging when touched.

SEAN′NACHIE, *n.* A Highland antiquary or bard.

SĒA′-OAK, *n.* Same as SEA-WRACK.

SĒA′-ORB, *n.* A fish almost round; the globe-fish.

SĒA′-OWL, *n.* The lump-fish, belonging to the genus Cyclopterus.

SĒA′-PEN, *n.* A zoophyte, the *Pennatula phosphorea* of Linn., which is not unfrequently dredged on our coasts.

SĒA′-PERCH, *n.* A fish, the *Labrax lupus* of Cuv.

SĒA′-PIN′CUSHION, *n.* The egg-case of the skate, or thornback, which is frequently cast ashore on our coasts.

SĒA′-PINK, *n.* A plant, the *Cerastium repens* (Linn.)

SĒA′-POR′CUPINE, *n.* A fish, the *Diodon hystrix*, the body of which is covered with spines

SĒA′-QUAKE, *n.* A concussion of the sea.

SEARCH, *n.* (serch.) [add.] *Right of search*, in *naval affairs*, the right claimed by one nation to authorize the commanders of their ships to enter vessels of other nations and examine their papers and cargo, to ascertain the character of the vessels and the destination of their cargoes. The right of search, however, cannot be exercised upon a ship-of-war, or national vessel itself.

SEARCH′ER, *n.* (serch′er) [add.] An instrument used in the inspection of butter, &c, to ascertain the quality of that contained in firkins, &c.

SEARCH′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] Penetrating; keen; as, a *searching* wind. [*Colloquial.*]

SEARCH′ING, *n.* [add.] In *surgery*, the operation of introducing a metallic instrument through the urethra, into the bladder, for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of a calculus.

SĒAR′-CLOTH, *v. t.* To cover with sear-cloth.

SĒA′-REEVE, *n.* An officer in maritime towns and places who takes care of the maritime rights of the lord of the manor, watches the shore, and collects the wrecks.

SĒA′-RESEM′BLING, *a.* Resembling the sea.

SĒA′-RUFF, *n.* A marine fish of the genus Orphus.

SĒA′-SALT, *n.* Chloride of sodium, or common salt, obtained by spontaneous evaporation of sea-water on sea-margins.

SĒA′-SERVICE, *n.* Naval service; service in the navy or in ships-of-war.

SĒA′-SHARK, *n.* The white shark, *Squalus carcharias.*

SĒA′-SHELL, *n.* A marine shell; a shell found on the shore.

SĒA′-SLUG, *n.* A species of the genus Aplysia; also, the trepang,—*which see.*

SĒA′-SNAIL, *n.* A fish, the unctuous sucker of Pennant, *Cyclopterus liparis* of Linn., *Liparis vulgaris* of modern authors.

SĒA′-SNIPE, *n.* The trumpet-fish,—*which see.*

SĒA′SON, *v. t.* [add.] To salt; to preserve by salting. [*Shak.*]

SĒA′-STĀRE, *n.* A bird.

SĒA′-SURGEON, *n.* A surgeon employed on board a ship.

SĒA′-SWALLOW, *n.* A provincial name of the storm-petrel, *Thalassidroma pelagica.*

SĒA′-THIEF, *n.* A pirate.

SĒAT′ING, *n.* The act of placing on a seat; the act of furnishing with a seat or seats.

SĒA′-TORTOISE, *n.* A marine turtle. [*See* TURTLE.]

SĒA′-TRAVELLING, *n.* A travelling by sea-voyages.

SĒA′-TURN, *n.* A gale, mist, or breeze from the sea.

SĒA′-TURTLE, *n.* A marine turtle. —Also, a bird, the *Uria grylle.* [*See* TURTLE.]

SĒA′-VIEW, *n.* A prospect at sea.

SĒA′-VOYAGE, *n.* A passage or journey by sea.

SĒA′-WALL, *n.* A wall or fence against encroachments of the sea.

SĒA′-WĀRE, *n.* A term frequently applied to the weeds thrown up by the sea in many situations, and which are collected and made use of as manure, and for other purposes. Sea-ware consists principally of the *Quercus marina* and various species of Fuci, and is often called also *sea wrack* or *weed, sea-tangle*, &c.

SĒA′-WASP, *n.* An insect.

SĒA′-WAX, *n.* Maltha,—*which see.*

SĒA′-WING, *n.* A bivalve shell.

SĒA′-WOLF, *n.* [add.] A name sometimes given to the sea-elephant, a large species of seal; also to the wolf-fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*).

SĒA′-WORMWOOD, *n.* A plant, the *Artemisia maritima*, which grows by the sea.

SEBAS′TES, *n.* [Gr. σεβαστος, venerable.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes of the family Cottidæ. The *S. marinus* is the Norway haddock, which resembles the perch in form. It abounds on the coast of Norway, and is found at Iceland, Greenland, off Newfoundland, &c.

SECA′LE, instead of SE′CALE.

SECK′EL, *n.* A small delicious pear

SEC′OND, *v. t.* [add.] In *deliberative assemblies, public meetings*, &c., to unite with a person, or act as his second, in proposing some measure or motion; as, to *second* a motion or proposition.

SEC′ONDARILY, instead of SECONDARILY.

SEC′ONDARY, *a.* [add.] In *mineral.*, a term denoting a modified crystal, derived from one of the primary forms, or any plane on a crystal which is not one of the primary planes.—*Secondary quills.* [*See* SECONDARY, *n.* No. 2.]—*Secondary conveyances*, in *law*, those which presuppose some other conveyance precedent, and only serve to confirm, alter, restrain, restore, or transfer the interest granted by the original conveyance.—*Secondary use.* [*See* USE.]

SEC′OND COUSIN, *n.* The name given to the children of cousins.

SEC′OND-HAND, *a.* [add.] *At second-hand*, inferior, secondary; as, a virtue *at second-hand.* [*Swift.*]—*A poet at the second-hand*, a reputed poet. [*Dryden.*]

SEC'ONDING, *ppr* Supporting; aiding.
SEC'ONDS, *n. plur.* A coarse kind of flour. [*Shak.*]
SE'CREE,† *a.* Secret. [*Chaucer.*]
SE'CRENESSE,† *n.* Privacy; secretness. [*Chaucer.*]
SE'CRET,† *v. t.* To keep private; to secrete.
SECRET'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [add.] Producing from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents; as, *secreting* glands; *secreting* surfaces.
SECRE'TORY, instead of SE'CRETORY.
SECTA'RIANIZE, instead of SECTARIAN'IZE.
SEC'TION, *n.* Sig. 4. [add.] An American use of the word.—*Longitudinal section*, in *ship-building*, a section of a ship made by a vertical plane taken parallel with the keel.—*Transverse section*, a section in a vertical plane cutting the vessel at right angles to the keel.—*A midship-section*, a transverse section in the middle of the vessel.—*A load water section*, a horizontal section taken at the load-water line.
SECTIONAL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being sectional. [*Rare.*]
SEC'TIONIZE, *v. t* To form into sections. [*Rare.*]
SEC'TIO-PLANOG'RAPHY, *n.* [L. *sectio*, a section, *planum*, a plane surface, and Gr. γράφω, to describe] A method of laying down the section of engineering work, as railways, upon the plan introduced by Mr. Macneil. It is performed by using the line of direction laid down on the plan as a datum-line, the cuttings being plotted on the upper part, and the embankments upon the lower part of the line.
SECT'-MASTER,† *n* The leader of a sect.
SEC'TOR, *n.* [add.] *Sector of a sphere*, the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii, which remains fixed; or, it is the conic solid whose vertex coincides with the centre of the sphere, and whose base is a segment of the same sphere.
SEC'ULAR, *a.* [add.] Enduring for ages, or appearing once in many ages. [*Milton.*]—*Secular inequality*, in *astron.*, a deviation from the mean motion or mean orbit of a heavenly body, which proceeds so slowly as to become sensible only after the lapse of a century or centuries, as the acceleration of the moon's mean motion. When the change or deviation performs its course in a comparatively short period of time, it is termed a *periodic inequality*, as the lunar evection.
SEC'ULER,† *a.* Secular; of the laity; in opposition to *clerical*. [*Chaucer.*]
SE'CUND, instead of SEC'UND, *a.*
SECUN'DUM AR'TEM, instead of SECUN'DUM ARTEM.
SECUR'ABLE, *a.* That may be secured.
SECURE', *a.* [add.] Resolved; determined; as, *secure* to die. [*Dryden.*]
SECURE'NESS, *n.* [add.] Safety; security.
SECUR'ITY, *n.* [add.] A surety.
SE'CUS. [L.] Otherwise.
SEDE,† *v. i.* To produce seed. [*Chaucer.*]
SED'ENTARY, *n.* One of a section of spiders. [*See* SEDENTARIES.]
SEDE'RUNT, *n.* [add.] *Acts of sederunt*, ordinances of the court of session, under authority of the statute 1540, c. 93, by which the court is empowered to make such regulations as may be necessary for the ordering of processes, and the expediting of justice. The acts of sederunt are recorded in books, called *books of sederunt*.
SEDGE'-WARBLER, *n.* *See* SEDGE-BIRD.
SEE, *v. t.* [add.] *To see a lady home*, to wait upon, or escort her home from a party or elsewhere. [*Conventional.*]—*To see about a thing*, to attend to it; to consider it, or inquire into it. [*Colloq.*] —*God you see*, or *God him see*, may God keep you or him in his sight.—*On to see*, to look on.—*On me see*, to look on me. [*Chaucer.*]
SEE, *v. i.* [add.] To consider; to try; as, I'll *see* what I can do. [*Shak.*]—To beware; to take heed; as, *see* you avoid the place.—To perceive mentally; as, I cannot *see* how that can be.
SEE, *interj.* Lo! look! observe! behold! [*See* the *Verb intran.*]
SE'E,† *n* The sea [*Chaucer.*]
SEED, for SAW. [*Vulgar.*]
SEED, *v. t.* [add.] To supply with seed. —*To seed down*, to sow with grass-seed.
SEED'-COB, *n.* A basket or vessel for holding seed, while the husbandman is sowing it.
SEED'-GARDEN, *n.* A garden for raising seed.
SEE'ING, *n.* [add.] Perception; the act of perceiving objects by the organ of sight, or the sense which we have of external objects by means of the eye.
SEEL'ING, *ppr.* Blinding.
SEEL'ING, *n.* In *falconry*, the running of a thread through the eyelids of a hawk, when first taken, to prevent her seeing well, and thereby to prepare her to endure the hood.
SEEL'Y,† *a.* Wealthy.
SEEME'LESSE,† *a.* Unseemly. [*Spenser.*]
SEEM'ING. Used *adverbially* for SEEMLY. [*Shak.*]
SEEM'LILY,† *adv.* Decently; comelily.
SEER, *a.* Sure. [*North of Scotland.*]
SEER, *a.* Several; divers. [*North of England.*]
SEER'SHIP, *n.* The office or quality of a seer.
SEE'-SAW, *n.* [add.] A play among children, in which one sits on each end of a board or long piece of timber balanced on some support, and thus move alternately up and down. Also, a board adjusted for this purpose.—At *whist*, the playing of two partners, so that each, alternately, assists the other to win the trick.
SEE'-SAW, *a.* Undulating with reciprocal motion.
SEFA'TIAN, *n.* One of a sect of Mahometans; opposed to the *Motazelites*.
SEG, SEGG, } *n.* A castrated bull; a bull castrated when full grown. [*Scotch.*]
SEG'BAN, *n.* A horseman among the Turks, who has the care of the baggage of an army.
SEGE,† *n.* A siege. [*Chaucer.*]
SEG'REGATE, *a.* [add.] Separate.
SEGREGA'TION, instead of SEG'REGATION.
SEIE,† SEY,† } *pret.* of *See*. Saw. [*Chaucer.*]
SEIE,† SEY,† } *pp.* of *See*. Seen. [*Chaucer.*]
SEIGNIOR, *n.* (see'-nyor.) [add.] *Seignior in gross*, a lord without a manor.
SEIGNORIE,† *n.* (see'-nyory.) [*See* SEIGNIORY.] Power; dominion. [*Chaucer.*]
SEIL, *v. t.* To strain through a cloth or sieve. [*Scotch.*]
SEIL'ED, *pp.* Strained. [*Scotch.*]
SEIN,† *pp.* of *See*. Seen. [*Chaucer.*]
SEINDE,† *pp.* of *Senge* (*Singe*). Singed. [*Chaucer.*]
SEINT,† *n.* [Fr. *ceinct*] A cincture; a girdle. [*Chaucer.*]
SEINT'UARIE,† *n.* Sanctuary. [*Chaucer.*]
SEIP, *v. i.* To ooze; to leak. [*Scotch.*]
SEIP'ED, *pp.* Oozed. [*Scotch.*]
SEIP'ING, *ppr.* Oozing. [*Scotch.*]
SEIS'IN, *n.* *See* SEIZIN.
SEISMOM'ETER, *n.* *See* SEIZMOMETER.
SEISU'RA, *n.* A genus of Australian birds belonging to the family Muscicapidæ, or fly-catchers. The *S. volitans* is the dish-washer of the colonists of New South Wales.


Restless Seisura, *Seisura inquieta*.

SEIZ'D,† *pp.* Seized; fixed; as, a bear hath *seiz'd* her claws upon the carcase of a beast. [*Spenser.*]
SEIZE, *v. i.* To fix or fasten, with *on* or *upon*.
SEIZED, *pp.* [add.] Possessed. [*Spenser.*]
SEIZ'IN, *n.* [add.] *Seizin-ox*, a perquisite formerly due to the sheriff of Scotland, when he gave infeftment to an heir holding crown-lands.
SEIZ'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Fixing, as claws. [*Spenser.*]
SEIZ'ING OF HERIOTS, *n.* In *law*, the taking of the best beast, &c., where an heriot is due, on the death of the tenant. [*See* HERIOT.]
SEKE,† *v. t.* To seek. [*Chaucer.*]
SEKE,† *a.* Sick. [*Chaucer.*]
SELD,† *adv.* Rarely; seldom. [*Shak.*]
SELD,† *a.* Scarce.
SEL'DEN,† *adv.* [Sax.] Seldom. [*Chaucer.*]
SELE,† *n.* A seal. [*Chaucer.*]
SEL'ENIDE, *n.* Same as SELENIURET.
SELE'NIET, *n.* A compound formed by the union of selenium with either of the metals zinc, lead, copper, silver, or palladium. Such combinations are found in the mineral kingdom, particularly the seleniet of lead.
SELENIF'EROUS, *a.* [*Selenium*, and L. *fero*, to produce.] Containing selenium; yielding selenium; as, *seleniferous* ores.
SELE'NIO-CYAN'OGEN, *n.* A compound of selenium and cyanogen.
SELE'NIO-CYAN'URET, *n.* In *chem.*, a compound of selenium and cyanide.
SELENI'URET, instead of SELENIURET.
SELENI'URETTED, instead of SELENIURETTED.
SELENOG'RAPHER, SELENOG'RAPHIST, } *n.* One versed in selenography.

SELENPAL′LADITE, *n.* Native palladium.

SELF′-ABHOR′RENCE, *n.* Abhorrence of one's self.

SELF′-ACT′ING, *a.* Acting of or by itself; applied to any automatic contrivances for superseding the manipulation which would otherwise be required in the management of machines; as the *self-acting* feed of a boring-mill, whereby the cutters are carried forward by the general motion of the machine.

SELF′-ACT′IVE, *a.* Acting of itself.

SELF′-ACTIV′ITY, *n.* Self-motion, or the power of moving one's self without foreign aid.

SELF′-ADJUST′ING, *a.* Adjusting by one's self, or by itself

SELF′-AG′GRANDIZEMENT, instead of SELF-AGGRAND′IZEMENT.

SELF′-ANNI′HILATED, *a.* Annihilated by one's self.

SELF′-ANNIHILA′TION, *n.* Annihilation by one's own acts.

SELF′-APPLY′ING, *a.* Applying to or by one's self.

SELF′-APPROBA′TION, *n.* Approbation of one's self.

SELF′-ASSŪMED, *a.* Assumed by one's own act, or by one's own authority.

SELF′-ASSŪRED, *a.* Assured by one's self.

SELF′-ATTRACT′IVE, *a.* Attractive by one's self.

SELF′-BEGUIL′ED, *a.* Deceived by one's self.

SELF′-CEN′TRING, *a.* Centring in one's self.

SELF′-COMMU′NICATIVE, *a* Imparting or communicating by its own powers.

SELF′-CON′FIDENTLY, *adv.* With self-confidence

SELF′-CONSŪMED, *a.* Consumed by one's self.

SELF′-CONTRADICT′ORY, *a* Contradicting itself.

SELF′-DECĒIV′ER, *n.* One who deceives himself.

SELF′-DECĒIV′ING, *a.* Deceiving one's self.

SELF′-DEFEN′SIVE, *a.* Tending to defend one's self.

SELF′-DENY′INGLY, *adv.* In a self-denying manner.

SELF′-DEPEND′ENT, } *a.* Depending
SELF′-DEPEND′ING, } on one's self.

SELF′-DERELIC′TION, *n.* Desertion of one's self.

SELF′-DESTROY′ED, *a* Destroyed by one's self.

SELF′-DESTROY′ER, *n.* One who destroys himself.

SELF′-DESTROY′ING, *a* Destroying one's self.

SELF′-DETERM′INED, *a.* Determined by one's self.

SELF′-DEVIS′ED, *a.* Devised by one's self.

SELF′-DIFFŪSIVE, *a.* Having power to diffuse itself; that diffuses itself.

SELF′-DUB′BED, *a.* Dubbed by one's self.

SELF′-EV′IDENTLY, *adv.* By means of self-evidence.

SELF′-EXALT′ING, *a.* Exalting one's self.

SELF′-EXCŪS′ING, *a.* Excusing one's self.

SELF′-EXULT′ING, *a.* Exulting in one's self.

SELF′-FED, *a.* Fed by one's self.

SELF′-FLAT′TERY, *n.* Flattery of one's self.

SELF′-GOV′ERNED, *a.* Governed by one's self.

SELF′-GOV′ERNMENT, *n.* The government of one's self.

SELF′-HÄRM′ING, *a* Injuring or hurting one's self, or itself.

SELF′-HOM′ICIDE, *n.* Act of killing one's self; suicide.

SELF′-I′DOLIZED, *a.* Idolized by one's self.

SELF′-IG′NORANCE, *n.* Ignorance of one's own character.

SELF′-IG′NORANT, *a.* Ignorant of one's self.

SELF′-IM′MOLATING, *a.* Immolating one's self.

SELF′-IMPÄRT′ING, *a.* Imparting by its own powers and will.

SELF′-IMPOR′TANCE, *n* High opinion of one's self; pride.

SELF′-IMPOR′TANT, *a* Important in one's own esteem; proud.

SELF′-INFLIC′TED, *a.* Inflicted by one's self.

SELF′-INSUFFI′CIENCY, *n.* Insufficiency of one's self.

SELF′ISM, *n.* Devotedness to self; selfishness.

SELF′IST, *n.* One devoted to self; a selfish person. [*Rare*]

SELF′-JUSTIFICA′TION, *n.* Justification of one's self.

SELF′-JUST′IFIER, *n* One who excuses or justifies himself.

SELF′-KIN′DLED, *a.* Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power.

SELF′-LEFT′, *a.* Left to one's self.

SELF′-LIKE′, *a.* Like one's self.

SELF′-LŌATHING, *a.* Loathing one's self.

SELF′-MĀDE, *a.* Made by one's self

SELF′-MATE′, *n.* A mate for one's self. [*Shak*]

SELF′-METAL, *n.* The same metal.

SELF′-MET′TLE, *n* Mettle in itself; courage. [*Shak.*]

SELF′-OPIN′ION, *n.* One's own opinion.

SELF′-PÄRTIAL′ITY, *n* That partiality by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others.

SELF′-POSSESSED′, *a.* Composed; not disturbed.

SELF′-PREF′ERENCE, *n.* Preference of one's self to others.

SELF′-REPEL′LENCY, *n.* The inherent power of repulsion in a body.

SELF′-REPRŌACH′ING, *a* Reproaching one's self.

SELF′-REPRŌACH′INGLY, *adv.* By reproaching one's self.

SELF′-REPROOF′, *n* The reproof of one's self; the reproof of conscience.

SELF′-REPRŌV′ING, *a.* Reproving by consciousness

SELF′-REPULS′IVE, *a.* Repulsive by one's self.

SELF′-RIGHT′EOUSNESS, *n.* [add.] Righteousness, the merits of which a person attributes to himself; false or pharisaical righteousness.

SELF′-RU′INED, *a.* Ruined by one's own conduct.

SELF′-SAC′RIFICE, *n.* Sacrifice of one's self, or of self-interest.

SELF′-SEEK′ING, *n.* Undue attention to one's own interest.

SELF′-SOUND′ING, *a.* Sounding by one's self, or by itself.

SELF′-SOV′EREIGNTY, *n.* Self-sufficiency. [*Shak.*]

SELF′-SPUR′RING, *a.* Inciting one's self.

SELF′-SUBVERS′IVE, *a.* Overturning or subverting itself.

SELF′-SUFFI′′CIENCE, *n.* Same as SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

SELF′-SUSPEND′ED, *a.* Suspended by one's self; balanced.

SELF′-SUSPI′′CIOUS, *a.* Suspicious of one's self.

SELF′-SUSTĀIN′ED, *a.* Sustained by one's self.

SELF′-TORMENT′OR, *n.* One who torments himself

SELF′-TOR′TURING, *a.* Torturing one's self.

SELF′-TRŌUB′LING, *a.* Troubling one's self.

SELF′-VAL′UING, *a.* Esteeming one's self.

SELF′-WŌR′SHIPPER, *n.* One who idolizes himself.

SELF′-WŌR′SHIPPING, *a.* Worshipping one's self.

SELI′BRA, *n.* [L. *semi*, half, and *libra*, a pound] Half a pound; six ounces.

SEL′ION, *n.* [add.] A ridge of land rising between two furrows, containing no certain quantity, but sometimes more and sometimes less.

SELL, } *pron.* Self.—*The sell o' it*, itself.
SEL, } [*Scotch.*]

SEL′LA TURC′ICA, *n.* For "spheroid," read sphenoid.

SELLE,† *n.* A cell. [*Chaucer.*]

SELLE, for SILLE,† *n.* A sill; a door-sill, or threshold. [*Chaucer.*]

SEL′LENDER, *n.* *See* SALLANDER

SEL′LING, *ppr.* [add.] *Selling public offices*, an offence against the government, punishable as a misdemeanour.

SEL′TERS-WATER, *n.* A mineral-water of Germany, of medicinal power or refreshing quality, richly impregnated with carbonic acid gas. It is named from the village of Selters, in Nassau, whence much of it is obtained.

SEL′VAGĒE, } For "skin," read skein.
SELVAGĒE′. }

SELVE,† *a.* [From *self.*] Same; very.—*In the selve moment*, in the same moment.—*In the selve place*, in the same place, or in the very place. [*Chaucer.*]

SELV′EN,† *a.* [Originally, the *accus. case sing* of *self.*] Used sometimes for SELF, and sometimes for SELVES. [*Chaucer*]

SĒL′Y,† *a.* [*See* SILLY.] Silly; simple; harmless. [*Chaucer.*]

SĒL′YNESS,† *n.* [Sax. *sælig*, happy, prosperous.] Happiness. [*Chaucer.*]

SEMAPHOR′IC, } *a* Telegraphic;
SEMAPHOR′ICAL, } relating to a semaphore.

SEM′BLAUNT,† *n* [Fr. *semblant.*] Seeming; appearance. [*Chaucer.*]

SEMEIOL′OGY, instead of SEMEIO′LOGY. *See* SEMEIOTICS.

SEMEIOT′IC, instead of SEMEIO′TIC.

SEMEIOT′ICS, instead of SEMEIO′TICS.

SĒME′LICHE,† } *a.* Seemly; comely.
SĒME′LY,† } [*Chaucer.*]

SĒME′LIESTE,† *a. superl.* Most seemly. [*Chaucer.*]

SĒME′LYHEDE,† *n.* [*See* SEEMLIHED.] Seemliness; comeliness. [*Chaucer.*]

SE′MEN-CON′TRA, *n.* A strong aromatic bitter drug, imported from Aleppo and Barbary as a vermifuge, and said to be produced from the leaves and flower-heads of *Artemisia sieberi.* It is also known by the names of *semencine* and *barbotine.*

SEM′IBRIĒF, *n.* Same as SEMIBREVE.

SEM′I-CALCIN′ED, instead of SEM′I-CAL′CINED.

SEM'I-CIRCUM'FERENCE, *n.* Half the circumference.
SEM'ICON, *n.* An ancient five-stringed musical instrument, resembling a harp.
SEM'ICOPE,† *n.* [L. *semi*, and Eng. *cope*.] An ancient clerical garment, being a half or short cloak. [*Chaucer.*]
SEMICU'BICAL, instead of **SEMI-CUB'ICAL.**
SEM'I-DI'TONE, instead of **SEM'I-DITONE.**
SEM'I-FLORET, instead of **SEMI-FLOR'ET.**
SEM'I-FLOS'CULAR, *a.* Same as SEMI-FLOSCULOUS.
SEM'I-FLOS'CULE, instead of **SEM'I-FLOSCULE.**
SEM'I-FLOS'CULOSE, *a.* Same as SEMI-FLOSCULOUS.
SEM'IFORM, *n.* An imperfect form.
SEM'I-HŌRAL, instead of **SEMI-HOR'AL.**
SEMILU'NAR, *a.* [add.] *Semilunar notch*, in *anat.*, an indentation in the form of a half-moon, between the coracoid process, and the superior border of the scapula.
SEM'I-MIN'IMA, *n.* In *music*, a half minim, or crotchet.
SEM'I-NŪDE, *a.* [L. *semi*, and *nudus*, naked.] Half-naked.
SEM'I-NYMPH, instead of **SEMI-NYMPH.**
SEM'I-O'PAL, *n.* An imperfect sort of opal.
SEM'I-OPĀQUE', instead of **SEMI-OPAQUE.**
SEMIOT'ICS, *n. plur.* *See* SEMEIOTICS.
SEM'I-PARAB'OLA, *n.* Half a parabola.
SEM'I-PRO'TOLITE, *n.* [add.] This term is obsolete.
SEM'ISOUN,† *n.* [L. *semi*, half, and *sonus*, a sound.] A half sound; a low, or broken tone. [*Chaucer.*]
SEM'I-SPI'NAL MUSCLES, *n.* In *anat.*, two muscles connected with the transverse and spinous processes of the vertebræ.
SEMIT'IC, *a.* Relating to Shem or his descendants. [*See* SHEMITIC.]
SEMIT'IC LANGUAGES, instead of **SEMI'TIC LANGUAGES.**
SEMI-VO'CAL, *a.* instead of **SEM'I-VOCAL.**
SEMOLI'NA, *n.* *See* SEMOULE.
SEMŌULE' (pron. sū-mool'), instead of **SEM'OULE.** *See* MANNACROUP in this *Supp.*
SEM'PERVIVE, *n.* *See* SEMPERVIVUM.
SEM'PLE, *a.* Low-born; of mean birth, opposed to *gentle*. [*Scotch.*]
SEM'PRE. [It.] In *music*, throughout.
SEMP'STRESSY, *n.* *See* SEAMSTRESSY.
SEN,† } *adv.* Since.
SENS,† }
SEN'ATE, *n.* Sig. 3 [add.] In the *university of Cambridge*, the senate is divided into two houses, named *regents*, and *non-regents*. The former consists of masters of arts of less than five years' standing, and doctors of less than two, and is called the *upper-house*, or *white-hood* house, from its members wearing hoods lined with white silk. All other masters and doctors who keep their names on the college-books are *non-regents*, and compose the lower *house*, or *blackhood-house*, from its members wearing black hoods.
SENATO'RIOUS,† *a.* Senatorial.
SENA'TUS CONSUL'TUM, instead of **SENATUS CONSULTUM;** *plur.* *Sena'tus Consul'ta.*
SEND, for SENDETH. [*Chaucer.*]

SEN'DALL,† }
SENDALE,† } *n.* *See* SENDAL. [*Chaucer.*]
SENDELLE,† }
SĒNE,† } *pp.* and *infin.* of *Se* (*See.*) Seen,
SĒN,† } or to see. [*Chaucer.*]
SENEBIE'RA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferæ; sometimes called *Coronopus*. *S. Coronopus*, common wart-cress, is a native of Europe and North America, and was formerly eaten as a salad. *S. didyma* is a native of Great Britain, growing on waste ground near the sea. *S. nilotica* is eaten as a salad in Egypt.
SEN'ECA, *n.* *See* SENEGA.
SENECTI'NÆ, *n.* Sea-snails, a sub-family of the Trochidæ, named from the genus Senectus.
SEN'ESCHALLS,† *n. plur.* [*See* SENESCHAL.] Governors. [*Spenser.*]
SEN'ESCHALSHIP, *n.* The office of seneschal.
SENGE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *sængan.*] To singe. [*Chaucer.*]
SEN'IOR-WRANGLER, *n.* *See* WRANGLER.
SEN'IORY, *n.* Same as SENIORITY. [*Shak.*]
SEN'NA, *n.* [add.] *Alexandrian senna*, the *Cassia acutifolia*.—*Blunt-leaved senna*, *Cassia obovata*, a native of Egypt and India, but less esteemed than *C. acutifolia*.—*Tinnivelly senna*, *Cassia elongata*, a native of Arabia.—*Bladder-senna*, the *Colutea arborescens*, a native of the south of Europe, and employed to adulterate blunt-leaved senna.—*Scorpion-senna*, the *Coronilla emerus*, a native of the south of Europe. The leaves are purgative and drastic, but are inconvenient on account of their griping effects.
SEN'NACHY, *n.* A Highland bard; an antiquary, or genealogist. [*See* SLANNACHIE in this *Supp.*]
SENSA'TION, *n.* [add.] 2. Feeling awakened by external objects, or by some change in the internal state of the body; as, a *sensation* of heaviness, &c.—3. Feeling awakened by immaterial objects; as, *sensations* of awe in the Divine presence.—4. A state of excited interest or feeling; as, the *sensation* caused by the appearance of that work is still remembered by many. [*Lord Brougham.*]—*Sensation* differs from *perception*, which is the knowledge of external objects, consequent on sensation.
SENSA'TIONAL, *a.* Relating to, or implying sensation.
SENSE, *n.* [add.] Impression upon the senses. [*Shak.*]
SENS'IBLE, *a.* [add.] In the *French language*, this term is applied to a body capable of receiving, of producing, or of conducting sensations.
SENS'IBLY, *adv.* [add.] Feelingly.
SENS'ITIVE,† *n.* Something that feels; sensorium.
SENS'ITIVENESS, *n.* [add.] The state of having quick and acute sensibility to impressions upon the mind and feelings.
SENSITIV'ITY, *n.* A term proposed to be employed in physiology instead of *sensibility*, to denote that property of living parts by which they are capable of receiving impressions by means of the nervous system.
SENS'ORY, *a.* Relating to the sensorium. [*Rare.*]
SENS'UOUS, *a.* [add.] Sensual†; full of sense, feeling, or passion; pathetic; abounding in sensible images; comprehensible.

SENS'UOUSLY, *adv.* In a sensuous manner.
SENS'UOUSNESS, *n.* Quality of being sensuous.
SENT,† *n.* [Fr. *senteur*, from *sentir*; L. *sentio.*] Scent; sensation; perception. [*Spenser.*]
SEN'TENCE, *n.* [add.] Sense; meaning. [*Chaucer.*]
SENTEN'TIALLY, *adv.* By means of sentences.
SEN'TERY, *n.* A sentinel. [*See* SENTRY.]
SEN'TIENCY, *n.* Perception; feeling.
SEN'TIENTLY, *adv.* In a sentient or perceptive manner.
SEN'TIMENT, *n.* [add.] A striking sentence in a composition.
SENTIMENT'AL, *a.* [add.] Abounding in sensibility; exciting to sensibility; pathetic; having feeling; having affected sensibility.
SENTIMENT'ALISM, *n.* [add.] Quality of being sentimental; affectation of sentiment or sensibility.
SE'PAH, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a native soldier. [*See* SEPOY.]
SEP'ALOUS, *a.* Relating to, or having sepals.
SEP'ARABLE, *a.* [add.] Separating. [*Shak.*]
SEP'ARATE, *a.* [add.] *Separate estate*, property given to the separate use of a married woman.—*Separate maintenance*, a provision made by a husband for the sustenance of his wife; where they have come to a resolution to live separately.
SEPARA'TION, *n.* [add.] *Separation a mensa et thoro* or *toro*. [*See* MENSA ET TORO.]
SEP'ARATIVE, *a.* Tending to separate.
SEP'ELIBLE,† *a.* [L. *sepelio.*] That may be buried.
SE'POY, *n.* For "2100," read 21,000.
SEP'TANGLE, *n.* A figure having seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.
SEPTA'RIA, *n.* A genus of acephalous molluscs belonging to the family Tubicolees of Lamarck.—In *bot.*, a genus of fungi belonging to the tribe Gasteromycetes.
SEPTEM'VIR, *n. plur.* *Septem'viri.* [L.] One of seven men, joined in any office or commission.
SEPTEM'VIRATE, *n.* The office of the septemviri; a government of seven persons.
SEPTEN'NIUM, *n.* [L.] A period of seven years.
SEPTENTRIONAL'ITY,† *n.* State of being northern; northerliness.
SEPTEN'TRIONALLY, *adv.* Northerly; towards the north.
SEPTICI'DAL, instead of **SEPTI'CIDAL.**
SEP'TIMAL, *a.* Relating to the number seven.
SEPTISYL'LABLE, *n.* A word of seven syllables.
SEP'TON, *n.* [add.] A gas compounded of azote and oxygen.
SEPTUAGENA'RIAN, *n.* A person seventy years of age.
SEP'TUM, *n.* [add.] An inclosure; any place paled in.—*Septum cordis*, in *anat.*, the partition between the two ventricles of the heart; called also *septum ventriculorum*.—*Septum auricularum*, the partition which separates the right from the left auricle of the heart.—*Septum lucidum*, the internal boundary of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—*Septum transversum*, the diaphragm.—

Septum narium, the partition between the nostrils.
SEPUL'CHRALIZE, *v. t.* To render sepulchral or solemn.
SEPUL'CHRE, *v. t.* instead of SEP'-ULCHRE. Pron sepul'ker.
SEPUL'CHRED, *pp.* Deposited in a sepulchre.
SEP'ULTURE,† *n.* [add.] The grave. [*Chaucer.*]
SEQUE'LA, *n.* [L. from *sequor*, to follow.] In *patho.*, a morbid affection which follows another, as anasarca after scarlatina, &c.—*Sequela curiæ*, in *law*, a suit of court.—*Sequela causæ*, the process and depending issue of a cause for trial.
SE'QUENCE, *n.* [add.] Consecution; succession.
SEQUEN'TIAL,† *a.* Succeeding; following.
SEQUESTRA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the separating or setting aside of a thing in controversy from the possession of both the parties that contend for it. It is twofold—*voluntary*, when done by consent of the parties, and *necessary*, when a judge orders it.
SEQ'UESTRATOR, instead of SE-QUESTRA'TOR.
SEQUES'TRUM, *n.* [L. *sequestro*, to sever.] In *patho.*, the portion of bone which is detached in necrosis.
SERÄ'I, instead of SE'RAI.
SERALBU'MEN, *n.* Albumen obtained from the serum of the blood.
SERAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a seraph; angelically.
SERAPH'ICALNESS, *n* The quality of being seraphic. [*Rar. us.*]
SERAPH'ICISM,† *n.* The quality of a seraph.
SER'CEL, *n* *See* SARCEL in this *Supp*
SÊRE, *n.* An affection of the throat, by which the lungs are tickled. [*Shak.*]
SERF, *n.* [add.] A slave attached to an estate, as in Russia; a peasant; a boor.
SER'GEANCY, *n.* The office of a sergeant, or serjeant-at-law.
SER'GEANT,† *n.* [*See* SERJEANT.] A squire, attendant upon a prince or nobleman; a footman or soldier who served on foot. [*Chaucer, Cotgrave.*]
SERIC'ULUS, *n* [*Sericeus*, silky, from its glossy plumage.] A genus of Australian birds belonging to the family of the orioles. *S. chrysocephalus* is known by the name of the *regent-bird.* [*See* REGENT-BIRD in this *Supp.*]
SE'RIE, for SERIES. [*Chaucer.*]
SE'RIES, *n.* [add.] *Arithmetical series*, a series in which each term differs from the preceding, by the addition or subtraction of a constant number or quantity; or it is a series in which the terms increase or decrease by a common difference; as, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, &c.; or 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0, —2, —4, —6, &c. Algebraically, $a, a+d, a+2d, a+3d, a+4d$, &c.; or $z, z-d, z-2d, z-3d, z-4d$, &c.; where a represents the least term, z the greatest, and d the common difference.—*Geometrical series*, a series in which the terms increase or decrease by a common multiplier or common divisor, termed the *common ratio.* [*See* PROGRESSION.]—*Indeterminate series*, one whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity.
SER'ING, *ppr.* Serving; sufficing.—As a *noun*, as much as serves the turn. [*Scotch.*] [*See* SAIRING in this *Supp.*]
SE'RIO-COM'IC, **SE'RIO-COM'I-CAL**, instead of SER'IO-COM'IC, SER'IO-COM'ICAL.

SE'RIOUS, *a* [add.] *Serious hours*, private hours. [*Shak.*]
SER'JEANT, *n.* [add.] The monopoly enjoyed by the serjeants in the court of common-pleas, during term-time, has been recently abolished, and the court thrown open to the bar generally.—*Serjeants of the household*, officers who execute several functions within the royal household, as the *serjeant*-surgeon, &c.—*Inferior serjeants*, serjeants of the mace in corporations, officers of the county, &c. There are also serjeants of manors, of the police, &c.
SER'JEANT-AT-ARMS, *n.* *See* SERJEANT.
SER'JEANT-COUNT'OR, *n* A serjeant-at-law.
SERMOC'INATOR, instead of SER-MOCINA'TOR.
SERMON'ICAL, *a.* Like a sermon; hortatory. [*Rare.*]
SER'MONING,† *n.* [add.] The act of preaching. [*Chaucer.*]
SER'MONIST, *n.* A writer of sermons.
SERMO'NIUM, *n* [L.] An interlude or historical play, formerly acted by the inferior orders of the Catholic clergy, assisted by youths, in the body of the church.
SER'MONIZING, *n.* The act of composing sermons; the act of preaching sermons; the act of instructing or of admonishing in a formal manner
SER'OLINE, *n.* [L. *serum.*] A peculiar kind of fat contained in the blood
SERON', *n* *See* SEROON.
SER'PENS, *n.* [L. a serpent.] A northern constellation. [*See* SERPENT.]
SER'PENTARY, *n.* A plant, the *Aristolochia serpentaria.* [*See* SERPENTARIA.]
SER'PENT-EATER, *n* The secretary-bird, *Gypogeranus serpentarius.* [*See* SECRETARY-BIRD.]
SERPEN'TIA, *n. plur.* [L.] Serpents; a family of reptiles of the order Ophidia. [*See* SERPENT.]
SER'PENTIZE, *v. i* To meander; to serpentine.
SER'PENT-LIKE, *a* Like a serpent
SER'PENT'S-TONGUE, *n.* [add.] A name given to the fossil teeth of a species of shark, because they resemble tongues with their roots.
SER'PULA, *n.* A genus of cephalobranchiate annelidans, inhabiting cylindrical and tortuous calcareous tubes; generally parasitic on testaceous mollusca. [*See* SERPULIDÆ.]
SERPU'LEANS, *n.* *See* SERPULIDÆ.
SER'RA, *n.* [L. a saw.] In *anat.*, a dentation, or tooth-like articulating process of certain bones, as those of the cranium.
SERRAFAL'CUS, *n.* A genus of grasses belonging to the tribe Festucineæ. *S. secalinus*, and *S. racemosus*, are natives of Great Britain.
SERRA'TUS, *a.* [L.] Serrated; applied to muscles and other parts from their serrated appearance.
SERRULA'TION, *n.* A notching; an indentation.
SERTULA'RIDÆ, *n* A family of polypiaria, including the genus Sertularia of Linn.
SE'RUM LAC'TIS, *n.* [L.] Whey; the fluid part of milk separated from the curd and oil.
SERV'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being served.
SERV'AGE,† *n.* [Fr.] Servitude. [*Chaucer.*]
SERV'AND,† *ppr.* of *Serve.* Serving. [*Chaucer.*]

SERV'ANT-MAID, *n.* A female or maid servant.
SERV'ANT-MAN, *n.* A male or man servant.
SERVE, *v. t.* [add.] *To serve a rope*, in *seamen's lan.*, to wind something, as spun yarn, &c., tight round it, to prevent it from being chafed by friction.—*To serve up*, to expose to ridicule; to expose. [*Cant lan.*]
SERV'ER, *n.* [add.] One who serves.
SERV'ICE, *n.* [add.] *Secular service*, in *law*, worldly service, in contradistinction from spiritual or ecclesiastical service.
SERV'ICEABLE, *a.* [add.] Capable or fit for military duty.
SERV'ICEAGE,† *n.* State of servitude
SERV'ICE-BERRY, *n.* A North American wild plant and its fruit, said to be a sort of cross between the cranberry and the black currant. It is a good article of food.
SERV'ILE, *n.* In *gram.*, a letter which forms no part of the original root; opposed to *radical.* Also, a letter of a word which is not sounded, as the final *e* in *peace, plane*, &c.
SERV'ING, *ppr.* [add.] *Serving foreign states*, in *law*, an offence against the government, as being a breach of one's allegiance.
SERVI''TIUM, *n.* [L.] In *law*, service; servitude.
SERV'ITURE,† *n.* Servants collectively; the whole body of servants in a family [*Milton.*]
SESAMOID'AL, *a.* *See* SESAMOID.
SES'BAN, *n.* A leguminous plant. [*See* SESBANIA.]
SESCUN'CIA, *n.* [L. *sesquiuncia.*] An ounce and a-half.
SESC'UPLE, *a.* [L. *sesqui*, and *plica*, a fold.] One and a-half fold; as, *sescuplo-carburet*, one and a-half fold carburet.
SES'QUI-HO'RA, *n.* [L.] An hour and a-half.
SESQUIPEDAL'ITY. *n.* The space of a foot and a-half.
SES'QUIPES, *n.* [L.] A foot and a-half
SES'SION, *n.* [add.] *Great session of Wales*, a court which was abolished by 1 William IV., c. 70; the proceedings now issue out of the courts at Westminster, and two of the judges of the superior courts hold the circuits in Wales and Cheshire, as in other English counties.—*General session of the peace*, a meeting of the justices, held for the purpose of acting judicially for the whole district comprised within their commission. The sessions that are held once every quarter of the year are called the *general quarter-sessions of the peace.* The criminal jurisdiction of justices in general, and quarter-sessions, is now defined by the 5 and 6 Vict., c. 38.
SES'SIONAL, *a.* Relating to a session; relating to a church-session; as, *sessional* schools in Scotland.
SES'TERCE, *n.* [add.] The *sestertium pondus* was two pounds and a-half, or one hundred thousand sesterces, equal to £8, 17*s.* 1*d.*, before the reign of Augustus. After his reign it was valued at £7, 16*s.* 3*d.* It was originally coined only in silver, but afterwards both in silver and brass.
SES'TETT, *n.* *See* SESTET.
SES'TINE, *n.* A stanza of six lines.
SET, *v. t.* [add.] To compose. [*Shak.*] —*To set much by*, to regard much; to esteem greatly.—*To set great store by*, to set great value upon; to appreciate highly. [*Familiar.*]—*To set sail*, to

make sail, or to commence sailing.—*To set up rigging*, among seamen, to increase the tension of the rigging by tackles.

SET, *v. t.* To become one as to manners, rank, merit; to become one as to dress; to fit; to suit. [*Scotch.*]

SET, *v. i.* [add.] *To set forth*, to begin a course; to set out; as, to *set forth* in the world.

SET, *n.* [add.] *Set of a current*, the direction of the current. A current which flows towards the S.S.W. quarter is said to *set* S.S.W.—*Set of exchange*, the name given to several parts of the same bill of exchange, any one part of which set being paid, the others are to be void.

SET,† for SETTETH. [*Chaucer.*]

SET,† for SETTE, *pp.* of *Sette.* [*Chaucer.*]

SE TA EQUI'NA, *n.* [L.] The horse-hair worm, or gordius, found in stagnant marshes and ditches in various parts of Europe. [*Obsolete.*]

SET'-BOLT, **SETT'-BOLT**, *n.* In *ship-building*, an iron bolt for faying planks close to each other.

SET'-DOWN, *n.* [add.] A rebuff; an unexpected and overwhelming answer or reply.

SETE'WALE,† *n.* Setwall, a species of valerian. [*Chaucer.*]

SĒTHE,† *v. t.* or *i.* To scethe; to boil. [*Chaucer.*]

SĒTHE,† for SETHED,† *pret* of *Sethe.* [*Chaucer.*]

SETHE, **SEETHE**, **SEATH**, **SAITH**, **SEY**, *n.* A name given to the coal-fish,—*which see.* [*Scotch.*]

SETTE,† *v. t.* [*See* SET] To set; to place; to put; to fix.—*To sette cas*, to put the case; to suppose.—To put a value on a thing; to rate; as, *I n'olde sette his sorrow at a myte*, I would not value his sorrow at a mite —*To sette a man's cappe*, to make a fool of him.

SETTEE'-BED, *n.* A bed that turns up in the form of a settee.

SET'TER, *n.* [add.] *Setter-forth*, a proclaimer.—*Setter-on*, an instigator; an inciter.

SET'TING, *n.* [add.] In *ship-building*, making the planks of a vessel fit close to the timbers and to one another.—*Setting-pole*, a pole pointed with iron, used for propelling vessels or boats up rivers in shallow water.

SET'TLE, *v. t.* [add.] To lower or cause to sink.

SET'TLE-BED, *n.* A bed constructed so as to form a seat; a half-canopy bed.

SEŪRE'MENT,† *n.* [*Sure*, and *-ment.*] Security in a legal sense. [*Chaucer.*]

SEŪRE'TEE,† *n.* Surety in a legal sense; security. [*Chaucer.*]

SEV'EN, *n.* (sev'n.) The number of six and one.

SEV'ERAL, *a.* [add.] *Several action*, in *law*, a particular single action —*Several covenant*, a covenant by two or more separately.—*Several inheritance*, an inheritance conveyed so as to descend to two persons severally by moieties, &c. —*Several tail*, is where land is entailed on two separately.—*Several tenancy*, a tenancy in which the tenants are separate, and not joined.

SEV'ERALL,† *adv.* Severally; asunder; as, they parted *severall.* [*Spenser.*]

SEV'ERALS, *n. plur.* Details: [*Shak.*]

SEVĒRE', *a.* Sig 10. [add.] Difficult to be endured.

SEVĒRE'NESS, *n.* Severity.

SEVOE'JA, *n.* A Mexican plant, the *Helonias frigida.* It possesses acrid and poisonous qualities, and is used as an anthelmintic.

SE'VUM, **SE'BUM**, *n.* [L.] Tallow; suet.

SEW,† *v. t.* [add.] To pursue. [Fr. *suivre.*] [*Spenser.*]

SEW,† *n.* A viand; a kind of pottage. [*Gower.*]

SEW,†, **SEWE**,† *v. t.* or *i.* [From *assay.*] To assay, or taste meats or drinks before they are served up, or in presence at the table.

SEW'AĠE, *n.* (so'aj.) The matter carried off by sewers.

SE'-WARD, **SĒA'-WARD**, *n.* One who guards the sea-coast.

SEWDE,† *pret.* of *Sew.* Pursued. [*Spenser.*]

SEWE,† *v. t.* [*See* SUE.] To follow. [*Chaucer.*]

SEW'ED,† *pp.* Assayed or tasted, as meats.

SEW'ER, *n.* [add.] In *English law*, the term *sewer* includes all defences of the land against the sea, and against inundation by land-floods, rivers, water-courses, &c., either navigable or entered by the tide.—*Commissioners of sewers*, commissioners appointed by the lord chancellor, lord-treasurer, and the two chief-justices. The authority of the commissioners extends over all defences, whether natural or artificial, situate by the coasts of the sea, all rivers, water-courses, &c., either navigable or entered by the tide, or which directly or indirectly communicate with such rivers.

SEW'ER,† *n.* [add.] An officer, properly, who tastes or makes trial of a prince's meat and drink. Hence the word is most probably derived from Fr. *essayeur.*

SEWES,† *n. plur.* Dishes. Supposed to be derived from Fr. *essayeur.* [*Chaucer.*]

SEW'ING-NEEDLE, *n.* A needle used in sewing.

SEXAĠ'ENARY, *a.* instead of SEX'-AĠENARY.

SEXAĠES'IMAL, instead of SEXA-ĠESIMAL.

SEXDEC'IMAL, *a.* [add.] This term is not used.

SEXDIĠ'ITISM, *n.* [L. *sex*, six, and *digitus*, a finger or toe] The state of having six fingers on one hand or six toes on one foot.

SEXDIĠ'ITIST, *n* One who has six fingers on one hand or six toes on one foot.

SEXDUODEC'IMAL, *a.* [add.] This term is not used.

SEXHIND'MEN, *n.* In *Saxon times*, the middle thanes, who were valued at 600*s.*

SEXISYL'LABLE, *n.* A word having six syllables.

SEX'TERY-LANDS, **SEX'TRY-LANDS**, *n.* Lands given to a church or religious house for maintenance of a sexton or sacristan.

SEX'TETT, *n.* *See* SESTET.

SEX'TO, *n* [L.] A book formed by folding each sheet into six leaves.

SEY, *n.* A sort of woollen cloth; say. [*Scotch.*]

SEY, *n.* The opening in a gown or shift, through which the arm passes.—*Back-sey*, a sirloin of beef. [*Scotch.*]

SEY, *v. t.* To strain any liquid, as milk. [*Scotch.*]

SEYE,† *pret.* of *See.* Saw. [*Chaucer.*]

SHAB, *v. t.* [Ger. *schaben*, to rub.] To rub or scratch, as a dog or cat scratching itself.

SHAB,† *v. i.* [add.] To retreat or skulk away meanly or clandestinely. [*A low cant word.*]

SHAB'BLE, *n.* A crooked sword or hanger; a cutlass. [*Scotch.*]

SHACK, *n.* [add.] Grain shaken from the ripe ear, eaten by hogs, &c., after harvest; small gleanings of grain or acorns. [*Grose.*]

SHACK'ATORY, *n.* An Irish hound.

SHADDE,† *pret.* of *Shede* (*Shed*). Fell in drops. [*Chaucer.*]

SHADDE,† *pret.* of *Shade.* Shaded; covered with shade. [*Chaucer.*]

SHAD'ILY, instead of SHAD'ILY.

SHĂFT, *n.* A handle; as, a whip *shaft.* [*Scotch.*]

SHĂFT'-HORSE, *n.* The horse that goes in the shafts or thills of a chaise or gig.

SHAG'-EARED, *a.* Having shaggy ears. [*Shak.*]

SHAH-NĀ'MAH, *n.* [Per. *the Book of Kings.*] The most ancient and celebrated poem of the modern Persian language, by the poet Firdousi.

SHĀKE, *v. t.* [add.] To rouse suddenly and violently; as, to *shake* one from a trance [*Thomson.*]

SHAKĒE', *n.* An East Indian coin, of the value of about 3*d.* sterling.

SHĀKE'-FORK, *n.* A fork to toss hay about. [*Local.*]

SHĀKES, *n. plur.* Staves of large casks bound up closely together to save stowage space.—*The shakes*, the fever and ague. [*American.*]—*No great shakes*, of little value; little worth. [*Colloq.*]

SHĀK'ING QUAKER, *n.* A member of the religious sect called Shakers. [*American.*]

SHĀKSPE'RIAN, **SHĀKSPĒA'RIAN**, *a.* Relating to, or like Shakspere.

SHAL,† for SHALL. [*Chaucer.*]

SHALE,† *n.* A shell or husk. [*Chaucer.*]

SHAL'LOW-PĀTED, *a.* Of weak mind; silly.

SHALM,†, **SHAWM**,† *n.* (pron. shawm) [add.] A wind instrument of music, much like the clarionet in form.

SHAL'MIES,† *n.* [*See* SHALM] Shalms. According to some, *shalms* were musical stringed instruments, otherwise called *psalteries;* but, according to others, they were little pipes made of reeds, or of wheaten or oaten straw. [Fr. *chalemie.*] [*Chaucer.*]

SHAM, *a.* [add.] *Sham-plea*, in *law*, a plea entered for the mere purpose of delay.

SHAM, *v. t.* [add] To make a pretence in order to deceive; to perform negligently or carelessly; to slight.—*To sham Abraham.* [*See* the *Verb intran.*, under which this term is improperly placed.]

SHAM'AN, *n.* [add.] A professor or priest of Shamanism.

SHAM'AN, *a.* Relating to Shamanism.

SHAM'ANISM, *n.* [add.] A general name applied to the idolatrous religions of a number of barbarous nations, comprehending those of the Finnish race, as the Ostiaks, Samoyedes, and other inhabitants of Siberia, as far as the Pacific Ocean. These nations generally believe in a Supreme Being, but that the government of the world is in the hands of a number of secondary gods both benevolent and malevolent towards man. The general belief respecting another life appears to be, that the condition of man will be poorer and more wretched than the present; hence death is an object of great dread.

SHĀME, *n.* [add.] Decency.

For *shame* put on your gown. *Shak*

—*Shame's dethe*, a death of shame; a shameful death. [*Chaucer.*]

SHĀME'FAST,† *a.* [Sax. *scam-fæst.*] Shame-faced; modest. [*Chaucer.*]

SHĀME'-PROOF, *a.* Callous or insensible to shame.

SHAMPOO', or **ĈHAMPOO'.**

SHAN, *n.* A species of fish allied to the blenny, and found under stones and sea-weeds, where it lurks. It is the *Blennius pholis* of Linnæus, and the *Pholis lævis* of modern authors.

SHAND, *a.* Worthless.—As a *noun*, base coin. [*Scotch cant term.*]

SHANK, *n.* A handle; as, the *shank* of a spoon. [*Scotch.*]

SHANK AFF or **AWAY**, *v. i.* To take to one's legs; to be off. [*Scotch.*]

SHANK AFF, *v. t.* To send off without ceremony. [*Scotch.*]

SHANKS, *n. plur.* Legs. [*Scotch.*]

SHAP'ABLE, *a.* That may be shaped.

SHĀPE,† for SHAPED or SHAPEN, *pp.* Formed; figured; prepared. [*Chaucer.*]

SHĀPE'LICHE,† *a.* Shapely; fit; likely. [*Chaucer.*]

SHÄRD,† *n.* [add.] A bourne or boundary. [*Spenser.*]

SHÄRDS, *n. plur.* Rubbish. [*Shak.*]

SHĀRE'-BEAM, *n.* That part of a plough to which the share is applied.

SHAR MUTH, *n.* A fish of the family Siluridæ, much esteemed in Egypt and Syria as an article of food. It belongs to the genus Macropteronotus.

SHÄRN, *n.* The dung of oxen or cows [*Scotch.*]

SHÄRP'-CORNERED, *a.* Having sharp corners.

SHÄRP'ING-CORN, *n.* A customary gift of corn, which, at every Christmas, the farmers in some parts of England give to the blacksmith for sharpening their plough-irons, harrow-tines, &c.

SHÄRP'-TOOTHED, *a.* Having a sharp tooth. [*Shak.*]

SHATH'MONT, *n.* A measure of six inches. [*Scotch.*]

SHAT'TER, *n.* One part of many into which anything is broken; a fragment; used chiefly in the plural. [*See* SHATTERS.]

SHAT'TER-BRĀIN, *n.* A careless giddy person.

SHAUCH'LE, **SHAUGH'LE**, *v. i.* To walk with a shuffling or shambling gait. [*Scotch.*]

SHAUCH'LED, *a.* *Shauchled shoon*, shoes trodden down on one side by bad walking. [*Scotch.*]

SHĀVE, *v. t.* [add.] *To shave a note*, to purchase it at a great discount, or to take interest upon it much beyond the legal rate. [*A low American phrase.*]

SHĀVE, *v. i.* To use the razor or the shave; to cut closely or keenly; to be hard and severe in bargains.

SHĀVE, *n.* [add.] *A shave*, a cutting off of the beard.

SHĀVE, **SHEEVE**, *n.* A slice, as of bread, cheese, &c. [*Scotch.*]

SHĀVE'-GRÄSS, *n.* [add.] The *Equisetum hiemale*, employed for polishing wood, ivory, and brass. The rhizomes are nutritious. [*See cut* in *Dict.* EQUISETUM.]

SHĀV'ING-BRUSH, *n.* A brush used in shaving, for spreading the lather over the beard.

SHAW, *v. t.* To show. [*Scotch.*]

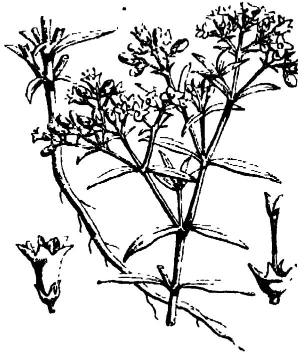
SHAWE,† *n.* [*See* SHAW.] A shade of trees; a grove. [*Chaucer.*]

SHAWM, SHALM, instead of **SHAWM, SHALM.**

SHAWS, *n. plur.* Woods; stems and leaves of potatoes, turnips, &c. [*Scotch.*]

SHĀY, *n.* A chaise. [*Colloq. vulgarism.*]

SHĀY'A-ROOT, **ĈHĀY'A-ROOT**, *n.* The root of the *Oldenlandia umbellata.* The outer bark of the roots of this plant furnishes the colouring matter for the durable red for which the



Shaya, *Oldenlandia umbellata.*

chintzes of India are famous. The plant is a native of the East Indies, and the leaves are considered by the native doctors as expectorant.

SHĒAF, *v. i.* To make sheaves.

SHĒAF'Y, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of sheaves.

SHĒAL, *n.* A shealing,—*which see.* [*Scotch.*]

SHĒAR'-GRÄSS, *n.* Shave-grass. [*See* SHAVE-GRASS in this *Supp.*]

SHĒAR'ING, *n.* [add.] The act of clipping, or of reaping.

SHEATH'-BILL, *n.* Chionis, a genus of shore-birds or waders, somewhat resembling the ptarmigan at first sight. The nostrils are surrounded by a kind of sheath. They are inhabitants of the southern hemisphere.

SHĒATH'-ĈLAW, *n.* A kind of lizard of the genus Thecadactylus. It is allied to the gecko, and in Jamaica is commonly called the *croaking lizard*, from its curious call on the approach of night.

SHĒATHED, *pp.* [add.] 2. *a.* In *bot.*, vaginate; invested by a sheath or cylindrical, membranous tube, which is the base of the leaf, as the stalk or culm in grasses.

SHĒ'A-TREE, *n.* The butter-tree; a species of Bassia, *B. butyracea*, which yields a thick oil like butter.

SHĒAVE, *n.* [add.] A single pulley.

SHEB'ANDER, *n.* A Dutch East-India commercial officer.

SHEĈH'INAH or **SHEK'INAH**, instead of **SHEĈHI'NAH, SHEKI-NAH.**

SHED, *n.* [add.] The modern signification of this term is that of a structure consisting simply of a roof supported on columns. Some sheds, as those connected with railway-termini, wharfs, &c., are most substantial structures.

SHEEL, **SHĒAL**, *v. t.* To shell grain, or free it from the husks, by passing it through a meal-mill. [*Scotch.*]

SHĒEL'ING, *n.* A cottage; a hut; a shelter; a temporary summer milk-house. [*See* SHEALING.]

SHĒEL'ING-HILL, *n.* A rising ground near a mill, where the shelled oats were winnowed, in order to free them from the husks. This operation is now performed by means of fanners. [*Scotch.*]

SHĒENE,† *a.* [*See* SHEEN.] Shining; fair; splendid. [*Spenser.*]

SHĒEP'-PEN, *n.* An inclosure for sheep.

SHĒEP'S'-HEAD, *n.* [add.] The *Sargus ovis*, an American fish, allied to the gilt-head and sea-bream.—2. A silly fellow; a simpleton. [*Colloq.*]

SHEEP'-SHEARS, *n.* Shears for shearing sheep. [*See* SHEARS.]

SHĒEP'S'-WOOL, *n.* The wool of a sheep.

SHĒEP'-TICK, *n.* The *Melophagus ovinus*, a well-known insect belonging to the family Hippoboscidæ, extremely common in pasture-grounds, about the commencement of summer. The pupæ laid by the female are shining oval bodies, like the pips of small apples, which are to be seen attached by the pointed end to the wool of the sheep. From these issue the tick, which is horny, bristly, and of a rusty ochre-colour, and destitute of wings. It fixes its head in the skin of the sheep, and extracts the blood, leaving a large round tumour.

Sheep-tick, natural size and magnified.

SHĒER'-DRAUGHT, *n.* In *ship-building*, a drawing in elevation.

SHĒER'-MOULD, *n.* In *ship-building*, a long thin plank for adjusting the ramline on the ship's side, in order to form the sheer of the ship. One of its edges is curved to the extent of sheer intended to be given.

SHĒER'-WATER, *n.* *See* SHEAR-WATER.

SHĒET'FUL, *n.* As much as a sheet contains.

SHĒET'LING, *n.* A small sheet.

SHĒET'-PILING, *n.* *See* SHEET-PILES.

SHĒFE,† *n.* A sheaf, a bundle; a sheaf of arrows. [*Chaucer.*]

SHEK'INAH, *n.* *See* SHECHINAH.

SHELD, *a.* Speckled; piebald. [*Local*]

SHELD,† *n.* A shield. [*Chaucer.*]

SHELDES,† *n.* French crowns, so called from their having on one side the figure of a shield. [*Chaucer.*]

SHEL'DUCK, *n* [add.] [*See* SHELDRAKE.]

SHELL, *n.* [add.] The hard calcareous substance which protects either partially or entirely the testaceous molluscs externally, or supports certain of them internally. The term *shell* is also commonly applied to the covering of crustaceous animals, and the crusts of the echini, as the *shell* of a lobster or crab; the *shell* of a sea-egg. The shells of mollusca are divided into *univalves, bivalves*, and *multivalves.*

SHELL, *v. t.* [add.] *To shell out*, to bring out; to hand over money. [*American cant term.*]

SHEL'LAĈ, *n.* *See* SHELL-LAC.

SHELL'-APPLE, *n.* A local name for the common crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*).

SHELL'-BOARD, *n.* A frame placed on a waggon or cart for the purpose of carrying hay, straw, &c.

SHELL'-LIMESTONE, *n.* Muschelkalk,—*which see.*

SHEL'LUM, **SKEL'LUM**, *n.* A rogue; a low worthless fellow. [*Scotch.*]

SHEL'TERER, *n.* One who shelters.

SHELVE, *v. t.* [add.] In a *figurative* sense, to put out of the way; to dismiss; as, to *shelve* a measure.

SHEM'ERING,† } *n.* [D. *schemer-* **SHIM'MERING**,† } *inghe.*] An imperfect light; a glimmering. [*Chaucer.*]

SHEND, *v. t.* [add.] To make ashamed. [*Shak.*]

SHEND'SHIP,† *n.* [*See* SHEND.] Ruin; punishment. [*Chaucer.*]

SHENE,† *a.* [*See* SHEEN.] Bright; shining; fair. [*Chaucer.*]

SHENT, *pp.* [add.] Reproached; blamed; abused with reproachful language. [*Spenser.*]

SHENT,† *a.* [add.] Roughly handled; reproved; rebuked. [*Shak.*]

SHE'OL, *n.* [Heb.] The place of departed spirits; Hades.

SHEP'EN,† *n.* [Sax. *scypen.*] A stable; also written *shippen.* [*Chaucer.*]

SHEPHERD'IA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Elæagnaceæ. The species are ornamental trees, natives of America.

SHEP'HERDLING, *n.* A little shepherd.

SHEP'HERD'S-BEARD, *n* A plant of the genus Arnopogon, the *A. asper.*

SHEP'HERD'S-CLUB, *n* A plant of the genus Verbascum, the *V. thlapsus.*

SHEP'HERD'S-POUCH, *n.* *See* SHEPHERD'S-PURSE.

SHEP'WAY, *n.* *Court of Shepway*, a court held before the lord-warden of the Cinque-ports.

SHERE,† *v. t.* To shear; to cut; to shave. [*Chaucer.*]

SHERE,† *a.* [*See* SHEER.] Clear; pure; unmingled. [*Spenser.*]

SHEREEF', } **SHIRRIFFE'**, } *n.* *See* SHERIFF.

SHER'IFF, *n* [add.] In *England*, the sheriff derives his authority from two patents, one of which commits to him the custody of the county, and the other commands the inhabitants to aid him. He presides in his own court as judge, and also at all elections of members of Parliament for the county, and coroners; he apprehends all wrong-doers, seizes all lands which have fallen to the crown, and levies all fines and forfeitures. He executes all writs that issue from the superior courts, and is responsible for the execution of criminals. To assist him in the performance of his duties, he employs an under-sheriff, and also a bailiff and jailers. — *Pricking the sheriffs*, the nomination of sheriffs for each county by the sovereign. This is done by piercing the parchment containing the names, with a punch, opposite the name of the person selected for each county. — *Sheriff's officers*, bailiffs, who are either bailiffs of hundreds or bound bailiffs. — *Sheriff's tourn*, a court of record, held twice every year, within a month after Easter or Michaelmas, before the sheriff in different parts of the county; being, indeed, only the *turn* of the sheriff to keep a court-leet in each respective hundred.

SHER'IFF-GELD, *n.* A rent formerly paid by a sheriff

SHER'IFF-TOOTH, *n.* A tenure by the service of providing entertainment for the sheriff at his county-courts; a common tax formerly levied for the sheriff's diet.

SHETE,† *v. t.* or *i.* [D. *schieten.*] To shoot. [*Chaucer.*]

SHETES,† *n. plur.* Sheets. [*Chaucer.*]

SHETTE,† } *v. t.* To close, or shut. **SHET**,† } [*Chaucer.*]

SHETTE,† } *pret.* and *pp.* of *Shette.* **SHET**,† } Shut; closed; straitened. [*Chaucer.*]

SHEWETH. The old *3d pers. sing.* of *Shew*, used in petitions, &c.

SHEY'TAN, *n.* A demon; a devil; a jinnee,— *which see* in this *Supp.*

SHI'AH, *n* A Mahometan of the sect of Ali; a Shiite. [*See* SHIITES]

SHIE, } *v. t.* [add.] To toss obliquely: **SHY**, } to throw askance.

SHIEL, *v. t.* To take out of the husk; to shell. [*Scotch.*]

SHIFT, *n.* [add.] A change of men; a term used in reference to relays of workmen employed in mines, on railways, or other work.—*To make a shift*, to contrive; to use expedients; to find ways and means to do something, or overcome a difficulty.

SHIFT, *v. i.* [add.] To digress; as, to *shift* out of a tale. [*Shak.*]—To divide; to part; to distribute. [*Chaucer.*]

SHIFT'ABLE, *a* That may be shifted or changed.

SHIFT'ING or **SEC'ONDARY USE**, *n.* In *law.* [*See* USE.]

SHIFT'ING-CENTRE, *n* In *ship-building*, the metacentre,—*which see.*

SHIFT'Y, *a.* Changeable; shifting. [*Rar. us*]

SHIKARREE', *n.* In the *East Indies*, a native attendant hunter.

SHILDE,† } *v. t.* To shield. — *God* **SHELDE**,† } *shilde*, God shield or forbid [*Chaucer.*]

SHILEL'AH, *n.* In *Ireland*, an oaken sapling or cudgel, said to be from a wood of that name famous for its oaks

SHILP IT, *a.* Weak; washy, and insipid. [*Scotch.*]

SHIN, *v. i.* To borrow money. [*American cant term.*]

SHIN'DY, *n* A row: a spree. [*American*]

SHINE,† *v. t.* To cause to shine.

SHINE, *n.* [add.] *To take the shine off*, or *out of*, to surpass in beauty or excellence; to outshine. [*Colloquial.*]—*To make a shine*, to make a great display. [*Colloquial.*—*To kick up a shine*, to raise a disturbance, or make a row. [*Local*]

SHINE,† *a.* *Armour shine*, armour sheen; armour bright or shining. [*Spenser.*]

SHIN'ER, *n.* He or that which shines. —In *America*, the popular name for the *Cyprinus leuciscus*, or dace; also a name given to other small fish, from their glittering or shining appearance. The New York *shiner* is a small fish of the genus Stilbe.

SHIN'ERS, *n.* A *cant vulgar* name for bright pieces of money.

SHIN'GLE-BALLAST, *n.* Ballast composed of gravel.

SHIN'GLER, *n.* One who shingles; a workman who attends a shingling hammer or machine.

SHIN'NER, *n.* A person who goes about among his acquaintances borrowing money to meet the emergency of a note at bank, or with the view of making a profit. The practice itself is called *shinning.* [*American cant term.*]

SHIN'-PLASTER, *n.* A *cant* term for a bank-note or any paper-money. [*American.*]

SHIN TY, *n.* A Scotch game; an inferior species of golf; also, the club or stick used in playing the game.

SHIP, *n.* After *Ship's husband*, leave out the words "in Scotland."

SHIP, *v. t.* [add.] To fix or insert anything in its proper place; as, to *ship* the oars.

SHIP, *v. i.* [add.] To enter on board of a vessel.

SHIP'-BREAKER, *n.* A person whose occupation is to take vessels to pieces.

SHIP'-CHANDLERY, *n.* The business and commodities of a ship-chandler.

SHIP'FUL, *n* As much as a ship will hold.

SHIP'MAN,† *n.* [add.] The master of a ship. [*Chaucer.*]

SHIP'-OWNER, *n.* [add.] A person who has a right of property in a ship or vessel, or any share therein.

SHIP PER,† *n.* The master of a vessel, or skipper; a seaman.

SHIP'-PROPELLER, *n.* *See Screw-propeller* under SCREW.

SHIP'S'-HUSBAND, *n.* A peculiar sort of agent created and delegated by the owner or owners of a vessel, to look after the repairs, equipment, affreightment, management, and other concerns of the ship

SHIP'S'-PAPERS, *n.* *See* under SHIP.

SHIRAZ', *n.* A Persian wine from Shiraz.

SHIRE'MAN, *n* *Anciently*, the judge of the county, by whom trials for land, &c , were determined before the Conquest.

SHIRE'-REEVE,† *n.* A sheriff. [*See* SHERIFF.]

SHIRK, *v i.* To shark; to practise mean or artful tricks; to live scantily, or by using expedients; to live by one's wits — *To shirk off*, to sneak away. [*Familiar*]

SHIRK, *v. t.* To procure by mean tricks; to shark; to get off from; to avoid. [*Familiar.*]

SHIRK'ING, *n.* The practice of mean tricks; sharking.

SHIRL,† *a* Shrill.

SHIRTE,† A shirt; a skirt or lap. [*Chaucer.*]

SHOAL, *v. t.* Among *seamen*, when a vessel proceeds from a greater into a lesser depth of water, she is said to *shoal* her water.

SHOCK, *v. i* [add.] To meet with hostile violence; to be offensive.

SHOCK'-DOG, *n.* A dog having very long silky hair.

SHOD'DY-MILL, *n.* A mill employed in the manufacture of yarn from old woollen cloths, and refuse goods.

SHODE,† *pret.* and *pp.* of *Shoe.* Shod; having shoes on. [*Chaucer.*]

SHOE'-TIE, *n.* A shoe-string.

SHOFE,† *pret.* of *Shove.* Pushed; thrust. [*Chaucer.*]

SHOG'GING, *ppr.* Shaking; jogging. [*Scotch.*]

SHOLE,† *a.* [*See* SHOAL.] Shallow. [*Spenser.*]

SHONDE,† *n* [From *Shend, v. t.*] Harm; injury. [*Chaucer.*]

SHOOL, *v. t.* To shovel. [*Scotch*]

SHOOL, *n.* A shovel. [*Scotch.*]

SHOOT, } *n* In *N. America*, a passage- **SHUTE**, } way on the side of a steep hill or mountain, down which wood and timber are thrown or slid. In the *western territories*, the term is applied to places where a river is artificially contracted, in order to increase the depth of the water. In *Lower Canada*, a *shoot* is a place where the stream, being confined by rocks which appear above water, is *shot* through the aperture with great force.

SHOOTS, *n. plur.* Annual growths; the annual layers of growth on the shells of oysters, &c.

SHOOT'Y, *a.* Of equal growth or size;

coming up regularly in the rows, as potatoes. [*Local.*]

SHOP'-BILL, *n.* An advertisement of a shopkeeper's business or list of his goods, printed separately for distribution

SHOP'-BOY, *n.* A boy employed in a shop.

SHOPE,† *pret.* of *Shape.* Shaped; framed. [*Chaucer.*]

SHOP'-KEEPING, *n.* The business of keeping a shop.

SHOP'-MAID, *n.* A young woman who attends in a shop.

SHOPOC'RACY, *n.* The body of shopkeepers [*Ludicrous.*]

SHOP'PER, *n.* One who frequents shops.

SHOP'-RENT, *n.* Rent paid for the use of a shop.

SHOP'-WINDOW, *n.* The window of a shop.

SHOP'-WOMAN, *n.* A woman who serves in a shop.

SHŌR'AGE, *n.* Duty paid for goods brought on shore.

SHORE, *n.* [add.] *Dog-shores,* shores used to prevent a vessel from starting while the keel-blocks are in the act of being taken out preparatory to launching.—*Skeg-shores,* pieces of plank put up endways under the after-part of the keel of a heavy ship, to steady the after-part a little at the moment of launching. — *Spur-shores,* or *spurs,* shores placed in a horizontal position, or set up diagonally, so as to serve as braces or struts.

SHORE,† *pp.* of *Shere* (*Shear*). Shorn. [*Chaucer.*]

SHORED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Having a bank or shore.

SHŌRED, *pp.* Threatened; offered [*Scotch.*]

SHŌRE'-LAND, *n.* Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach.

SHŌRE'-WEED, instead of SHORE-WEED.

SHORT, *a.* [add.] *To be short,* to be laconic; to be brief; to be concise.

SHORT, *adv.* [add.] *To take up short,* to take to task abruptly; to check suddenly; to reprimand; as, the gentleman *took him up* very *short.*

SHORT'-ÄRMED, *a.* Having short arms

SHORT'-BILLED, *a.* Having a short bill.

SHORTE,† *v. t.* To make short, to shorten. [*Chaucer.*]

SHORT'-EARED, *a.* Having short ears.

SHORT'ENER, *n.* He or that which shortens.

SHORT'ENING, *n.* [add.] A making short or shorter.

SHORT'-FINGERED, *a.* Having short fingers.

SHORT'-FOOTED, *a.* Having short feet.

SHORT'-HĀIRED, *a.* Having short hair.

SHORT'-HORNED, *a.* Having short horns; as, the *short-horned* breed of cattle.

SHORT'-LEGGED, *a.* Having short legs.

SHORT'-NECKED, *a.* Having a short neck.

SHORT'-NŌSED, *a.* Having a short nose.

SHORTS, *n. plur.* Small clothes; breeches. [*Colloquial.*]

SHORT'-TĀILED, *a.* Having a short tail.

SHOT, *n.* [add.] One who shoots; a shooter; a sportsman; as, he is an excellent *shot.* — *Shrapnell-shell,* or *spherical case-shot.* [*See* SHRAPNEL-SHELLS.]—*To shot the guns.* This term should have been placed under the verb.

SHOT, *v. t.* [add.] *To be shot of,* to be freed or rid of. [*Colloquial* and *provincial.*]

SHOT,† *pp.* of *Shette.* Shut. [*Chaucer.*]

SHŌTE, *n.* [add.] A young hog; a pig partially grown; an idle, worthless man. Also written *shot, shoat, sheet, sheat,* and *shoot.* [*Provincial.*]

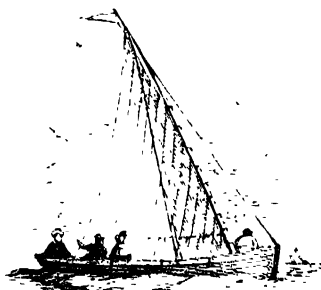
SHOT'ER,† *n.* A shooter; the yew-tree, so called, because bows were usually made of it. [*Chaucer.*]

SHOT'TEN, *a.* [add.] *Shotten herring,* a gutted herring dried for keeping; a lean, meagre fellow, in contempt.—*Shotten milk,* sour, curdled milk. [*Local.*]

SHOTTES,† *n. plur.* Arrows; darts: anything that is shot. [*Chaucer.*]

SHOT'-WINDOW, *n.* A small window, chiefly filled with a board that opens and shuts; a projecting window. [*Scotch.*]

SHOUL'DER, *n.* [add.] *Shoulder-of-mutton-sail,* a triangular sail, so called



Boat with Shoulder-of-mutton-sail

from the peculiarity of its form. It is used chiefly to set on a boat's mast.

SHOULD'NA, SUD'NA. } Should not. [*Scotch*]

SHOUTH'ER, *n.* Shoulder.—*To show the cold shouther,* to appear cold and reserved. [*Scotch*]

SHŌVE,† *pp* of *Shove* Shoved, pushed; [*Chaucer.*]

SHOVE'-GROAT,† *n.* A sort of game. [*Shak.*]

SHŎV'ELARD,† *n.* A bird, the shoveller, one of the ducks.

SHŎV'ELFUL, *n* As much as a shovel will hold.

SHŎV'ELLER, *n* [add] One who shovels.

SHOW'ER, *v.i.* [add.] To fall as a shower; as, tears *showered* down his cheeks.

SHOW'ERINESS, *n.* The state of being showery.

SHŌW'-GLASS, *n.* A showman's glass; a mirror.

SHŌW'MAN, *n.* One who exhibits shows.

SHŌW'-PLĀCE, *n* A place for public exhibitions.

SHOWVE,† *v. t.* To push; to shove. [*Chaucer.*]

SHRAM, *v t.* To shrivel; to pinch [*Local.*]

SHRAP'NELL-SHELLS, instead of SHRAPNEL-SHELLS, *n.* [add.] These shells are so named from General Shrapnell, the inventor. They are also called *spherical case-shot.*

SHRED'DING, *n.* [add.] A cutting into shreds.

SHRED'DY, *a.* Consisting of shreds or fragments.

SHREWD, *a.* [add.] *Originally,* malicious; troublesome; mischievous; bad; betokening ill; as, a *shrewd* sign. [According to Horne Tooke, *shrewd* is derived from *syrwed* or *syrewed,* the past participle of Sax. *syrwan,* or *syrewan,* to vex, to molest, to cause mischief to.]

SHREWD'LY, *adv.* [add.] Sharply; painfully; as, the air bites *shrewdly.* [*Shak.*]

SHREWE,† *v. t.* *See* SHREW. [*Chaucer.*]

SHREWE,† *n.* An ill-tempered, vicious, vexatious man or woman. [*Chaucer.*]

SHREW'ED,† *a.* Wicked; impious; ill-tempered. [*Chaucer.*]

SHREW'EDNESS,† *n.* Ill-nature; mischievousness. [*Chaucer.*]

SHREW'-MOLE, *n.* An insectivorous quadruped of the genus Scalops, common in America. Like our mole, the *S. aquaticus* is very useful to the farmer and gardener, from the great number of worms and insects it destroys.

SHREW'-MOUSE, *n* [add] The shrews may be easily distinguished by their long taper movable snout. Besides the common shrew-mouse, two other species, the water-shrew, and the oared-shrew, inhabit this country; the habits of both are aquatic, as their names import

SHRIECH,† *v i* To shriek. [*Chaucer.*]

SHRIEGH, *v i* To shriek. [*Scotch.*]

SHRIĒK'ING, *n.* A crying out with a shrill voice.

SHRIFTE'-FADERS,† *n. pl.* Father-confessors. [*Chaucer.*]

SHRIGHT,† for SHRICHETH. Shricketh

SHRIGHTES,† *n* Shrieks. [*Spenser.*]

SHRIL'LING, *n* A piercing shrill sound.

SHRILL'-TONGUED, *a.* Having a shrill voice.

SHRIMP, *n.* A small crustaceous fish. [*See* SHRIMPS.]—A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. [*Shak.*]

SHRINE, *v. t.* To place in a shrine; to enshrine.

SHRITE, *n.* A name of the thrush.

SHRIVE,† *v. i.* To administer confession. —To make confession; *with the reciprocal pronoun;* as, to *shrive himself* of his sins. [*Chaucer.*]

SHRĪVE, *v. t.* [add.] To call to confession; to make to confess, or to disclose. I will *shrive* you of a thousand pranks *Shak.*

SHRIV'EN,† *pp.* of *Shrive.* Having made confession.—*I have been shriven this day of my curat,* I have made my confession this day to my curate. [*Chaucer.*]

SHRIV'ING-TIME, *n.* Time of shrift or confession. [*Shak.*]

SHROUD, *n.* [add.] *Formerly,* a general term for any sort of clothing.

SHROUDE,† *v. t.* *See* SHROUD. [*Chaucer.*]

SHUCK, *n.* [add.] A shock; a stook.

SHUD'DER, *v. i.* [add.] To shake or shiver with cold. [*Swift.*]

SHUD'DERING, *n.* A trembling or shaking with fear or horror.

SHUF'FLE-WING, *n* A local name for the hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*), from its peculiar flight.

SHULDE,† *pret* of *Shal* (*Shall*). Should. [*Chaucer.*]

SHULD'EN,† *pret pl.* of *Shall.* [*Chaucer.*]

SHŌLE, SHOOL, } *n.* A shovel [*Scotch.*]

SHUL'LEN,† SHULN,† SHUL,† } *pres. tense pl.* of *Shall.* [*Chaucer.*]

SHUN, *v. i.* To decline; to avoid to do a thing.
SHURF, *n.* A term expressive of great contempt for a puny, insignificant person; a dwarf. [*Scotch.*]
SHURK. *See* SHARK.
SHUT *v. t.* [add.] *To be shut of*, to be cleared or rid of. Same as *to be shot of.* [*Local.*]
SHŪTE, *v. t.* To push; to shoot. [*Scotch.*]
SHUT'TLE-CORK, *n.* *See* SHUTTLE-COCK.
SHȲ, *n.* A throw; a fling. [*Low* or *colloquial.*]
SHȲNE,† *n.* [*See* SHINE.] Light. [*Spenser.*]
SI-AC'TION, *n.* [L. *si*, if, and *action.*] In *law*, the conclusion of a plea to an action, when the defendant demands judgment, *if* the plaintiff ought to have his action, &c.
SI'-AGUSH, *n.* A feline quadruped, the *Felis caracal.* [*See* CARACAL in this *Supp.*]
SIAL'AGOGUE, *n.* *See* SIALOGOGUE.
SIAL'IDÆ, *n.* [From *Sialis*, one of the genera.] A small group of neuropterous insects, having very large anterior wings. They frequent the neighbourhood of water, and pass their larva state in that element. The *Sialis lutaria* is a well-known bait with the angler.
SI'AMANG, *n.* The *Hylobates syndactylus*, a quadrumanous animal belonging to that division of apes called *gibbons*. It inhabits Sumatra, and has very long fore-arms. It is very active among trees.
SIAMESE', *n.* An inhabitant or native of Siam.
SIAMESE', *a.* Belonging to Siam.
SIB,† *n.* A relation.
SIBB, *a.* Related to by blood. [*See* SIB.] [*Scotch.*]
SIBBE,† *a.* [*See* SIB.] Related, allied, akin. [*Chaucer.*]
SIBE'RIAN DOG, *n.* A variety of the dog, distinguished by having its ears erect, and the hair of its body and tail very long; it is also distinguished for



Siberian Dog.

its steadiness, docility, and endurance of fatigue, when used for the purpose of draught. In many northern countries these dogs are employed in drawing sledges over the frozen snow.
SIB'ILANCE, *n.* A hissing sound as of S.
SIB'ILOUS, *a.* Hissing; sibilant.
SIB'YLLINE BOOKS, *n.* Books or documents consisting of prophecies in verse, supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire, and said to have been purchased by Tarquin the Proud, from a sibyl.
SIB'YLLIST, *n.* A devotee of the sibyls.
SIC, instead of SIC, *adv.*
SIC, *a.* Such.—*Sic and siclike*, a phrase commonly used to denote strict resemblance. [*Scotch.*]

SIC'CAN, *a.* Such kind of; as, *siccan* times. [*Scotch.*]
SIC'CAR, } *a.* Secure; safe; cautious;
SIK'KAR, } possessing solid judgment; precise in speech. [*Scotch.*]
SIC'CA-RUPEE', *n.* An East Indian coin of the value of 2*s.* 3*d.* sterling.
SICH,† *n.* [Sax.] A little current of water which is dry in summer; a water-furrow or gutter. [*Local.*]
SICIL'IAN, *n.* A native of Sicily.—As an *adjective*, relating to Sicily.
SI'CIUS, *n.* A sort of money current among the ancient English, of the value of 2*d.*
SICK, *v. i.* To sicken; to be ill. [*Shak.*]
SICK'-BED, *n.* A bed on which one is confined by sickness.
SICK'ERNESSE,† *n.* [*See* SICKER.] Firmness; security; safety. [*Spenser.*]
SIC'LATOUN, } *n.* A rich kind of stuff,
SIG'LATON, } which in ancient times was brought from the East.
SIC'LIKE, *a.* Such like; of this kind. —As an *adverb*, just so. [*Scotch.*]
SIC PAS'SIM. [L.] So everywhere.
SIC TRAN'SIT GLO'RIA MUN'DI, instead of SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI.
SI'CUT A'LIAS. [L.] In *law*, as at another time or heretofore.
SID'DOW-PEAS, *n.* Peas which boil freely.
SIDE, *a.* Long; hanging low, as garments. [*Scotch.*]
SIDE, *v. i.* [add.] To flank; to be on the side of, as ships. [*Pope.*]
SID'ED, *a.* Having a side; used in composition; as, one-*sided*, two-*sided*, many-*sided*.
SIDE'-LEVERS, *n.* The two levers or beams in rotatory marine steam-engines (one on each side of the steam-cylinder, alongside the engine), resembling the beam of the ordinary land-engine, and by which the motion of the piston is transformed and conveyed, by means of the links called *side-rods*, to the crank of the propeller-shaft. Engines of this construction are called *side lever engines*, to distinguish them from *direct-action engines*, in which the motion of the piston is communicated to the crank-shaft by a single intermediate link at most.
SIDE'LING. *See* SIDLING.
SIDE'LING GROUND, } *n.* Meres be-
SIDE'LINGS, } tween or on the sides of ridges of arable land; a line of country whose cross-section is inclined or sloping. [*Local.*]
SIDE'-LOOK, *n.* An oblique view.
SIDE'ROLITES, *n.* Nummulites which have a stellated appearance.
SIDEROSCHIS'OLITE, *n.* A black mineral, which occurs in six-sided prisms.
SIDES,† *n. plur.* [*See* SIDE.] Loins. [*Spenser.*]
SIDE'-SLEEVES, *n.* Ample long sleeves. [*Shak.*]
SIDES'-MEN,† } *n* Questmen. [*See*
SYN'OD'S-MEN,† } QUESTMAN.]
SIDE'-TIM'BERS, } *n.* Among *build-*
SIDE'-WA'VERS, } *ers*, other names for purlins. [*See* PURLIN.]
SIDE'-VIEW, *n.* An oblique view; a side-look.
SIDE'-WALK, *n.* A walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street or road; a footway; a footpath.
SIDE'-WIND, *n.* A wind blowing laterally; *metaphorically*, an indirect attack; an oblique insinuation; indirect means; as, to get rid of a measure by a *side-wind.*

SID'ING-DIMENSIONS, *n.* In *ship-building*, the breadth of a piece of timber.
SI'DLE, *v. i.* [add.] To move to one side.
SIE,† for SEIE, *pret.* of *See.* Saw. [*Chaucer.*]
SIENIT'IC, instead of SIENIT'IC.
SIEN'NA, } *n.* Ochre of a fine
SIEN'NA-EARTH, } yellow colour, obtained near Sienna.—*Burned sienna* is red ochre.
SIF'FLEMENT,† } *n.* A whistling.
STIF'FLEMENT,† }
SIFT, *v. t.* [add.] To shake in a sieve. [*Chaucer.*]
SIFT'ING, *n.* Act of using a sieve; scrutiny.
SIG, *n.* Urine; stale urine. [*Local.*]
SIGH,† for SEIE, *pret.* of *See.* Saw. [*Chaucer.*]
SIGHT, *n.* [add.] *A sight*, a great many; a great multitude. [*Vulgar.*]—*Field of sight*, same as *field of view.* [*See* FIELD.]
SIGHT,† *pret.* of *Sigh.* Sighed; grieved. [*Spenser.*]
SIGHT, *n.* [add.] Opinion; estimation. —*In all men's sights*, in the opinion of all men. [*Spenser.*]
SIGHTE,† *pret.* of *Sike* Sighed. [*Chaucer.*]
SIGHT'FUL,† *a.* Visible; perspicuous.
SIGHT'-HOLE, *n.* A hole to see through.
SIGHT'-SEEING, *n.* The act of seeing sights.
SIGHT'-SEEING, *a.* Employed in seeing curiosities.
SIGHT'-SEER, *n.* One who sees sights or curiosities.
SIG'ILLATIVE,† *a.* [Old Fr. *sigillatif.*] Fit to seal, or for a seal.
SIGN, *n.* [add.] A convincing token; an evidence.
SIGN, *v. i.* [add.] To make a signal or sign; as, he *signed* to me to come forward.
SIGN'ABLE, *a.* That may be signed.
SIG'NALIZE, *v. t.* [add.] Among *seamen*, to make signals to by means of flags, telegraphs, &c.
SIGNE,† *v. t.* (sine.) To assign; to appoint; to allot. [*Chaucer.*]
SIGNE,† *n.* Sign.—*Signe of victoree*, word of victory. [*Spenser.*]
SIGN'IFER,† *n.* [L. *signum*, and *fero*, to bear.] The zodiac. [*Chaucer.*]
SIGNIF'IAUNCE,† *n.* [Fr.] Signification. [*Chaucer.*]
SIGNIF'IC,† *a.* Significant. [*Chaucer.*]
SIGNIF'ICANT,† *n.* That which is significant; a token. [*Shak.*]
SIGNIF'ICATE, *n.* In *logic*, several things signified by a common term are called its *significates.*
SIGNIF'ICATOR, instead of SIGNIFICA'TOR.
SIGN'-MANUAL, *n.* *See* SIGN.
SIGN'-PAINTER, *n.* A painter of signs. [*See* SIGN, No. 5.]
SIG'NUM, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a cross prefixed as a sign of assent and approbation to a charter or deed, used by the Saxons.
SIKE, *n.* A small stream of water; a rill; a marshy bottom with a small stream in it. [*Scotch* and *N. of Eng.*]
SIKE,† *a.* for SIC. Such.—*Sike mister men*, such kind of men. [*Spenser.*]
SIKE,† *a.* Sick. [*Chaucer.*]
SIKE,† *n.* Sickness. [*Chaucer.*]
SIKE,† *v. i.* To sigh. [*Chaucer.*]
SIKE,† *n.* A sigh. [*Chaucer.*]
SIK'ERDE,† *pp.* of *Siker.* Assured. [*Chaucer.*]
SIK'ERLY,† *adv.* Surely; securely. [*Chaucer.*]

SI'LAUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. *S. pratensis*, meadow-pepper-saxifrage, is found in damp and moist places in England, Europe, and Siberia. The whole plant has an unpleasant smell when bruised, and cattle generally avoid it in pastures.

SILE, *n.* instead of SILE.

SILE, *v. t.* instead of SILE.

SI'LENCE, *interj.* Let there be silence! be still! [*See* the *Noun*, No. 7.]

SI'LENT-CLICK, } *n.* In *mech.*, a **SI'LENT-RATCHET**, } form of ratchet-wheel and click, in which the disagreeable noise made by the click in sliding over the teeth of the ordinary ratchet-wheel is avoided. [*See* RATCHET.]

SILHOUETTE, *n.* (sil'-öö-et') [add.] This name was given to monochromatic portraits, &c., not because Et. de Silhouette was the *inventor*, as is stated in *Dict.*, but in derision of his economical attempts to reform the financial state of France while minister. Every thing supposed to be niggardly economical was then characterized as *Silhouette*, and the term has been retained for this sort of portrait. The true Silhouette is also a profile.

SIL'ICA, *n.* *See* SILEX.

SILICALCA'REOUS, *a.* *See* SILICICALCAREOUS.

SIL'ICE, *n.* *See* SILICLE.

SILI'CEOUS, *a.* *See* SILICIOUS.

SILIC'ICALCE, instead of SILICICAL'CE.

SILICIFICA'TION, instead of SILICIFICA'TION.

SIL'ICLE, } *n.* [add.] In *bot.*, a siliqua **SILIC'ULA**, } about as broad as long, or broader. Among the *algæ*, it is also called *carpoclonium*; it is principally found in the genus Ectocarpus, and is a kind of propagulum, being pod-like, oblong, conical, linear, or lanceolate, transversely striated, and formed either of transformed branches or portions of a branch. It is not quite certain that these are connected with the reproduction of the plant.

SIL'ICO-FLU'ORIDES, *n.* A class of salts formed by the union of silicic acid with bases. They are nearly all insoluble.

SIL'ICON, *n.* *See* SILICIUM.

SIL'ICULE, *n.* Same as SILICLE.

SILK, *n.* [add.] A name given in America to the filiform style of the female flower of maize, which resembles real silk in fineness and softness.

SILK'-DRESSER, *n.* One employed in the trade of silk. [*Barrow.*]

SILK'NESS,† *n.* Silkiness.

SILK'-WORM ROT, *n.* A fungous plant, the *Botrytis bassiana*, which kills silk-worms in great numbers. It is well known in France by the name of *muscardine*, and its injury to the silk-worm has often attracted the attention of the French scientific men.

SIL'LER, *n.* Silver; money. [*Scotch.*]

SIL'LY, *a.* Lean; meagre; in a weakly state of health; fatuous; pusillanimous. [*Scotch.*]

SIL'PHIUM, *n.* A name of a plant and its juice; laser,—*which see.*

SILURE', instead of SILURE.

SILU'RIAN SYSTEM, *n.* In *geol.* [*See* SILURIAN ROCKS.]

SILU'RUS, *n.* A genus of malacopterygious fishes, the type of the family Siluridæ. The species are known by the name of *cat fish.* [*See* SILURIDÆ.]

SIL'VATE. *See* SYLVATE.

SIL'VER, *n.* [add.] *Horn-silver*, chloride of silver, which resembles horn.—*Fulminating silver*, an explosive compound, formed of oxide of silver combined with ammonia.

SIL'VER, *a.* [add.] *Silver sleep*, quiet sleep. [*Spenser.*]

SIL'VER-GRAY, *a.* Of a colour resembling silver.

SIL'VER-SHEDDING, *a.* Shedding silver. [*Shak.*]

SIL'VER-TONGUED, *a.* Having a smooth tongue or speech.

SILVIC ACID. *See* SYLVIC ACID.

SIL'YBUM, *n.* A genus of composite plants. *S. marianum* is the *Carduus marianum* (Linn.), and is popularly known by the name of *milk-thistle*. It is found in waste places in Great Britain, and is distinguishable at once by the milky veins on its leaves, and the great recurved scales of the involucre. The white veins on the leaves were supposed to have been produced by a drop of the Virgin Mary's milk.

SIMAR', instead of SIM'AR, *n.* [add.] A robe; a loose light garment, such as a bishop wore under his gown.

SIM'ILARY,† *a.* Similar.

SIM'ONIST, *n.* One who practises or defends simony.

SIM'ON PURE, *n.* *The real Simon Pure* is a *colloquial vulgarism*, signifying the genuine article, the real thing.

SIMOOM, *n.* [add.] This word is derived from the Ar. *samom*. [*See* SAMIEL.]

SIMOON', *n.* Same as SIMOOM.

SIM'PERER, *n.* One who simpers.

SIMPIESOM'ETER. *See* SYMPIESOMETER.

SIM'PLE, *a.* [add.] *Simple contract*, in *law*, a parol-promise, which may be either verbal or written, but not under seal.—*Simple deposit*, a deposit made according to the civil-law, by one or more persons having a common interest.—*Simple destination*, in *Scots law*, the settlement by the proprietor of an estate, by which he substitutes the persons who are to succeed one another.

SIM'PLE BODIES, *n.* In *chem.*, the same as ELEMENTARY BODIES. [*See* ELEMENTARY SUBSTANCES.]

SIM'PLE MINERAL, *n.* [add.] Simple minerals are not such as are strictly so in their own nature; for, when subjected to chemical analysis, they are found to consist of different elementary substances. Thus, pyrites is a simple mineral, but it is a chemical compound of sulphur and iron.

SIM'PLE PROPORTION, *n.* A proportion in which the terms are of the first order or power. [*See* PROPORTION.]

SIM'PLESSE,† *n.* [Fr.] Simplicity; silliness. [*Chaucer.*]

SIM'PLEX, *n.* [L.] Simple; single.

SIMPLI''CIA, } *n.* Cuvier's name **SIMPLI''CIANS**, } for an order of simple acalephans that float and swim in the ocean by the alternate contractions and dilatations of their body, which is gelatinous, and without apparent fibres. The medusa furnishes an example.

SIMPLIC'ITY, *n.* [add.] Folly. [*Shak.*]

SIM'ULAR,† *a.* Specious; plausible; feigned; counterfeit. [*Shak.*]

SI'MUL CUM. [L.] Together with. [*Law term.*]

SIMU'LIUM, *n.* [L. *simulo*, to feign.] A genus of dipterous insects. One species is known by the name of *sand-fly*, the larvæ of which are found on the stems of water-plants, and when anything disturbs the water they become perfectly still and motionless. The species of Simulium are small, and often prove very troublesome from piercing the flesh. Some travellers have confounded them with mosquitoes.

SIMULTANE'ITY, *n.* State of being simultaneous. [*Rare.*]

SIM'URG, *n.* A fabulous monstrous bird of the Persians. [*See* ROC.]

SIN'AMOME,† *n.* [Fr.] Cinnamon.

SINAP'ISINE, or **SIN'APISINE**.

SIN'-BRED, *a.* Produced or bred by sin.

SINCE, *conj.* Because that; seeing that; inasmuch as.

SIN'DRY, *a.* Sundry; in a state of disjunction. [*Scotch.*]

SI'NECURE, *v. t.* To place in a sinecure.

SI'NECURE-RECTOR, *n.* A rector without cure of souls.

SI'NECURISM, instead of SINE'CURISM.

SI'NECURIST, *n.* [add.] An advocate for sinecures.

SI'NE DI'E, instead of SI'NE DIE.

SI'NE PĀ'RI, instead of SI'NE PARI.

SI'NE QUA NON, instead of SINE QUA NON.

SIN'EW, *v. t.* [add.] To strengthen; to harden; to steel; as, youth *sinew'd* by hardship. [*Thomson.*]

SIN'EWINESS, *n.* The quality of being sinewy.

SINGE'ING, instead of SING'EING. Pron. sinj'ing.

SIN'GLE, *a.* [add.] *Single avail of marriage*, in *Scots law*, the value of the tocher or marriage-portion of the vassal's wife, which is modified to two years' rent of the vassal's estate.—*Single bond.* [*See* BOND.]—*Single escheat*, in *Scots law*, the forfeiture of all a person's movables to the crown, because of his being declared a rebel.

SIN'GLE-FLOWERED, *a.* Having a single flower, as a plant.

SIN'GLE-STICK, *n.* [add.] A game at cudgels, in which he who first brings blood from his adversary's head is pronounced victor.

SIN'GLIN, *n.* A single gleaning; a handful of gleaned grain; in Scotland called a *single.* [*Local.*]

SIN'GLO, *n.* A sort of fine tea.

SIN'GULAR, *a.* [add.] Individual; single; as, *singular* persons. [*Bacon.*]

SIN'GULFES,† } *n. plur.* [L. *singultus.*] **SIN'GULFS**,† } Sobs; sighs. [*Spenser.*]

SIN'GULI IN SOL'IDUM, instead of SIN'GULI IN SOLIDUM.

SIN'ISTER, *a.* [add.] This term, when used in the *heraldic* sense, is often accented *Sinis'ter*.

SIN'ISTRAL, *a.* [add.] Belonging to the left hand; sinistrous; sinistrorsal.

SIN'ISTRALLY, *adv.* On the left hand; from left to right.

SIN'LESSLY, *adv.* In a sinless manner; innocently.

SI NON OM'NES. [L.] In *law*, a writ on association of justices, by which, if all in commission cannot meet at the day assigned, it is allowed that two or more of them may finish the business.

SIN'OPLE, *n.* Same as SINOPER.

SIN'-POLLUTED, *a.* Polluted with sin.

SIN'TER, *n.* [add.] A German name for a rock precipitated from mineral waters.

SIN'UOSE, *a.* Same as SINUOUS.

SIN'UOUSLY, *adv.* Windingly; crookedly.

SI'NUS, *n.* [add.] Various irregular venous cavities in different organs of the body receive the general name of *venous*

sinuses, as those of the right and left auricle of the heart, &c.—In *bot.*, the rounded notch exhibited by the margins of certain organs, as of the leaves of plants.
SIN′-WORN, *a.* Worn by sin.
SIP, *n.* [add.] Drink. [*Chaucer.*]
SI′PHER,† *n.* A cipher. [*Chaucer.*]
SIPHONAP′TERA, *n.* Same as SIPHONAPTERANS.
SIPHONA′RIA, *n.* A genus of molluscans, the shell of which greatly resembles the patella in shape. They are found on the coasts of South America, Australia, and in the Mediterranean.
SI′PHON-BAROM′ETER, *n.* A barometer in which the lower end of the tube is bent upward, in the form of a siphon. There are several varieties of siphon-barometers, but the most convenient is that invented by Gay-Lussac. The tube is hermetically sealed at both ends, after having been filled with mercury, and the communication with the atmosphere takes place through a small capillary hole drilled laterally through the short turned-up branch near its upper extremity. This orifice is so small, that while it allows the air to pass freely, it prevents the escape of the mercury. This barometer is very convenient for carriage, and is easily brought to a position proper for observation.
SI′PHON GAUGE, *n.* An instrument consisting of a glass siphon, partially filled with mercury, for indicating the degree of rarefaction which has been produced in the receiver of an air-pump. A gauge of this kind is also used to ascertain the degree of vacuum in the condenser of a steam-engine, and to indicate the pressure of a fluid contained in a vessel, when greater than the pressure of the external atmosphere, and also the pressure of liquids, as water in pipes, &c.
SIPHONOBRANCHIA′TA, *n.* Same as SIPHONOBRANCHIATES.
SIPHONOS′TOMA, *n.* Same as SIPHONOSTOMES.
SIPHONOS′TOMOUS, *a.* A designation of animals with a siphon shaped mouth for suction. [*See* SIPHONOSTOMES.]
SIP′ID,† *a.* Savoury; sapid.
SIPUN′CULUS, *n.* A genus of radiated animals, at one time classed with the worms found in the sands of the seashore, and much sought after by fishermen, who use them as bait for their hooks.
SIR, *n.* No. 4. Instead of "In *American colleges*," read *Formerly*, in *American colleges*.
SIRE,† *n.* Sir; a respectful title formerly given to seniors or elders, and to men of various descriptions, as well as to knights; as, *sire* knight, *sire* clerk, *sire* monk, *sire* man of law. It was the usual title of priests, and hence a *Sire John* came to be a nickname for a priest. It was sometimes put for personage; as, melancholy, that angry *sire*.—*Our sire*, our husband; our goodman. [*See* SIRE.] [*Chaucer.*]
SIRE′DON, instead of SI′REDON.
SIR′MARKS, *n.* *See* SURMARKS.
SIRVANTE′, *n.* Same as SIRVENTE.
SIS,† *n.* [Anglo-Norman.] The cast of six; the highest cast upon a die. [*Chaucer.*]
SISAL′, instead of SIS′AL.
SISS, *v. i.* [D. *sissen.*] To hiss. [*Local.*]
SISSOO′, instead of SIS′SOO.
SIT,† *v. i.* or *t.* To become; to be becoming; to suit with; to fit; to befit; to beseem. [*See* SIT in *Dict.*] [*Chaucer.*]
SIT, for SITTETH. [*Chaucer.*]
SITH,† for SITHES. Times. [*Spenser.*]
SITHE, *v. i.* To sigh. [*Provincial* and *cockney.*]
SITHE,† for SITHES. Times. [*Chaucer.*]
SITHED, *a.* Armed with scythes; scythed.
SITHE′MAN, *n.* A mower; a scytheman.
SITH′EN,† *adv.* [*See* SITH.] Since. [*Chaucer.*]
SITT′AND,† *ppr.* Sitting; becoming; suiting with. [*Chaucer.*]
SITTE,† *v. i.* or *t.* To sit; to become; to fit; to suit with. [*Chaucer.*]
SIT′TEN,† *pp.* of *Sit.* [*Chaucer.*]
SIT′TEN, *pp.* from *Sit.* Placed on a seat. It is nearly obsolete, *sat* being used instead of it.
SIT′TINÆ, *n* The nut-hatches, a family of insessorial birds, named from the genus Sitta.
SIT′TINE, *a.* Pertaining to the nut-hatches.
SIT′TING, *n.* [add.] A seat, or the space occupied by a person in church.
SIV′VENS, *n.* *See* SIBBENS.
SIX′PENNY, *a.* [add.] *Sixpenny strikers*, petty footpads; robbers for sixpence. [*Shak.*]
SIX′-PETALLED, instead of SIX-PETALED.
SIX′TEENTH, *n.* In *music*, the replicate of the ninth, an interval consisting of two octaves and a second.
SIXTH SENSE, *n.* In *phys*, a term applied to muscular sensation arising from the sensitive department of the fifth pair, and the compound spinal nerves. The *seventh*, or *visceral sense*, is a term applied to the instinctive sensations arising from the ganglionic department of the nervous system.
SI′ZABLE, *a* 1. Of considerable bulk —2. Being of reasonable or suitable size; as, *sizable* timber.
SI′ZARSHIP, *n.* The rank or station of a sizar.
SIZE, *n.* [add.] The buffy coat which appears on the surface of coagulated blood drawn in inflammation.—Also, a thick tenacious kind of varnish used by gilders; called also *gold size*.
SI′ZEL, instead of SIZ′EL.
SIZE′-ROLL, *n.* A small piece of parchment added to some part of a roll or record
SI′ZING, *n* [add.] The act of covering with size; the act of arranging according to size.
SKAFF′AUT,† } **SKAF′FOLD**,† } *n.* [Fr. *eschafaud.*] A scaffold; a stage; a wooden tower. [*Chaucer.*]
SKART, } **SCART**, } *v. t.* To scratch. [*Scotch.*]
SKART, } **SCART**, } *n.* A scratch. [*Scotch.*]
SKAT, } **SCAT**, } *n.* [Dan. and Norw.] A tax, or tribute; whence *scathold*, land held under tax, and opposed in Shetland to *udal*, a freehold.
SKEEDS, *n.* *See* SKID.
SKEEL, *n.* Skill; acquaintance with; knowledge of. [*Scotch.*]
SKEEL′FU, } **SKEEL′Y**, } *a.* Skilful; intelligent; skilful in curing diseases in man or beast. [*Scotch.*]
SKEEN, *n.* A knife, or dirk. [*See* SKEAN.] [*Scotch.*]
SKEG, *n.* The after-part of a ship's keel.
SKEGS, *n.* A sort of oats.
SKEIN, *n.* A kind of knife. [*See* SKEAN.]
SKEL′ETON, *n.* [add.] The heads and outline of a literary performance; particularly of a sermon.
SKEL′LOCH, *n.* A shrill cry; wild mustard, or wild radish. [*Scotch.*]
SKELP, *n.* A stroke; a blow; a squall; a heavy fall of rain. [*Scotch.*]
SKELP′ING, *ppr.* Moving rapidly; slapping with the palm of the hand. [*Scotch.*]
SKEN, *v. i.* To squint. [*Local.*]
SKETCH′ER, *n.* One who sketches.
SKETCH′ILY, *adv.* In a sketchy manner. [*American.*]
SKEW, *v. i.* [add.] To start aside, as a horse; to shy. [*Local.*]
SKID, *n.* [add.] In *ships*, *skids* are pieces of plank fitted to a vessel's side, to prevent it from being abraded when heavy bodies are hoisted into or lowered out of the ship; also, pieces of plank put under a vessel for launching her off, when she has gone on shore.—In *America*, the term *skids* is applied to pieces of light timber, from ten to twenty feet long, upon which heavier timber is rolled or slid from place to place. Also, pieces of timber used as supports, as of a row of barrels, are termed *skids*.—*Skid-beams*, the beams which serve to support a spar-deck.
SKIE,† *n.* [*See* SKY.] A cloud; a shadow. [*Chaucer.*]
SKIL′DER, *v. i.* To live by begging or pilfering. [*Local.*]
SKIL′FUL, *a.* [add.] Reasonable. [*Chaucer.*]
SKILL,† *v. i.* [add.] To distinguish; to discriminate; to discern; to observe distinctions or differences; to see or perceive clearly.
SKILL, *n.* [add.] Discernment; discrimination; power or ability to perceive or to perform; particular cause or reason. [*Chaucer.*]
SKIL′LING, *n.* A bay of a barn; also, a slight addition to a cottage.
SKIM′BLE-SCAM′BLE, *adv.* In a confused manner.
SKIM′MER, *n.* [add.] There is another species (*Rhynchops orientalis*), found in Africa.
SKIM′MINGLY, *adv.* By gliding along the surface.
SKIM′MINGTON, } **SKIM′MERTON**, } *adv.* Used jestingly in ridicule of a man who suffers himself to be beaten by his wife; as, to *ride skimmington*, was a burlesque procession practised in England in such cases, which procession is admirably described by Butler in his *Hudibras*.
SKIN′-BOUND DISEASE, *n.* A peculiar affection of the skin in infancy, originating in chronic inflammation of the cellular membrane. The whole surface of the body is swelled and hard, and the skin is cold and tight-bound.
SKINCH, *v. t.* To stint; to scrimp; to give short allowance. [*Local.*]
SKIN′FUL, *n.* As much as the skin will hold.
SKINK,† *v. i.* [add.] To pour out liquor for drinking. [*Scotch.*]
SKINKE,† *v. i.* [*See* SKINK.] To pour out; to serve with drink. [*Chaucer.*]
SKIN′-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the skin.
SKIN′NING, *ppr.* [add.] Planking a ship.
SKIN′-WOOL, *n.* Wool pulled from the skin; felt-wool.
SKIP, *v. t.* [add.] To pass with a quick bound; as, to *skip* a mire. [*Swift.*]
SKIP′-JACK, *n.* [add.] A name given to beetles of the family Elateridæ, from their being able to spring into the air,

and thus regain their feet when laid on their backs.

SKIP′PER, *n.* A fish, the *Scomberesox saurus*, is sometimes so called.

SKIPTE,† *pret.* of *Skip.* Skipped; leaped. [*Chaucer.*]

SKIR, *v. t.* To scour. [*Shak.*]

SKIRL, *n.* A shrill cry.—*A skirl in the pan*, the noise made by a frying-pan when the butter is put in which prepares it for receiving the meat; also, the dish prepared in this manner. [*Scotch.*]

SKIRL′ING, *ppr.* Screaming; uttering a shrill cry. [*Scotch.*]

SKIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *scitan.*] To cast reflections on. [*Local.*]

SKITCH′ERS, *n.* Skates. [*Scotch.*]

SKI′VIE, *a.* Hare-brained; oblique; out of the proper direction. [*Scotch.*]

SKOR′CLE,† *v. t.* To scorch. [*Chaucer.*]

SKOW, *n.* A small boat made of willows, &c., and covered with skins; a flat-bottomed boat; a ferry-boat. [*See* SCOW.] [*Scotch.*]

SKREIGH, *n.* A screech; a loud, shrill cry.—*Shreigh-o'-day*, peep of day. [*Scotch.*]

SKREIGH, *v. i.* To screech. [*Scotch.*]

SKRIM′MAGE, } *n.* A skirmish; a ge-
SCRIM′MAGE, } neral row. [*Local.*]

SKRIMP. *See* SCRIMP.

SKRIM′PY, *a.* Mean, niggard; scrimp. [*Local.*]

SKRINGE, *v. t.* To squeeze violently. [*See* CRINGE, and SCRINGE.] [*Local.*]

SKRIPPE,† *n.* A scrip. [*Chaucer.*]

SKUA GULL, *n.* A palmiped bird, the *Lestris cataractes*, the most formidable of all the gull kind. It is found in the Shetland Islands, where it is also called *bonxie*.

SKULDUD′DERY. *See* SCULDUDDERY in this *Supp.*

SKULK, *v. t.* To produce or bring forward clandestinely or improperly. [*Rare.*]

SKY, *v. t.* To fling; to toss; to shy. [*Local.*]

SKY, *v. i.* To look or peep; to shy as horses do. [*Local.*]

SKY′-SAIL, } *n.* [add.] A sky-sail
SKY′-SCRAPER, } is properly a light sail, in a square-rigged vessel, next above the royal. It is sometimes called a *sky-scraper*, when it is triangular. [*See cut in Dict.* SAIL.]

SKYTE, *n.* A contemptible fellow. [*Scotch.*]

SKY′-TINCTURED, *a.* Tinctured by the sky.

SLAB, *n.* [add.] A thin flat piece of marble or other stone.

SLAB′BER, *v. i.* or *t.* [add.] Sometimes pronounced slob′ber.

SLAB′BER, *n.* Slimy moisture from the mouth; slaver.

SLAB′BINESS, *n.* The state of being thick or slabby; muddiness.

SLACK, *n.* [add.] An opening between hills; a hollow where no water runs. [*Scotch.*]

SLACKE,† *a.* *See* SLACK. [*Chaucer.*]

SLACK′ING, *ppr.* Relaxing; depriving of cohesion; as, *slacking* lime. [*Slaking* is more correct.]

SLADE, *pret.* from *Slide.* Slid; slipped along. [*Scotch.*]

SLAG, *n.* [add.] The scoria of a volcano.

SLAINS, *n.* In *Scots law, letters of slains* were letters subscribed by the relations of a person slain, declaring that they had received an assignment or recompense, and containing an application to the crown for a pardon to the murderer.

SLAIS′TERING, *ppr.* Doing anything in an awkward and untidy way; especially applied to dabbling in anything liquid. [*Scotch.*]

SLAIS′TERS, *n. plur.* Dirty slops. [*Scotch.*]

SLĀKE, *v. t.* instead of SLAKE. [add.] To appease; to make slack. [*Chaucer.*]

SLĀKE, *v. t.* instead of SLAKE.

SLĀKE, *v. i.* instead of SLAKE. [add.] To fail; to desist; to slack. [*Chaucer.*]

SLĀKE, *v. t.* To smear; to bedaub. [*Scotch.*]

SLĀKE, *n.* A slight bedaubing; a small quantity of some soft or unctuous substance applied to something else. [*Scotch.*]

SLĀKED, *pp.* instead of SLAK′ED.

SLĀKING, instead of SLAK′ING.

SLAN′DER, *n.* [add.] In *law*, slander is the maliciously defaming of a person in his reputation, profession, or livelihood, by words; as a libel is by writing. The mere speaking of the defamatory words, instead of writing them, is that which constitutes the difference between libel and slander. Slander is actionable when the commission of some crime or misdemeanour is imputed to the party slandered; but if the defamatory words are not in themselves actionable, even although they are untrue and spoken maliciously, the slander is not actionable, unless the party has actually sustained some injury in consequence of the slander.

SLĂN′DEROUSLY, instead of SLANDEROUSLY.

SLAP′-JACK, *n.* [add.] A pancake made of the whole size of the trying-pan; a flap-jack. [*American.*]

SLASH′Y, *a.* Slushy. [*Local.*]

SLAT, *n.* A sloat,—*which see.* [*American.*]

SLĀTE, *n.* [add.] *Slate-clay*, another name for *shale*,—*which see.*—*Slate-spar*, a subspecies of limestone; foliated carbonate of lime. It is also called *schiefer-spar.*—*Stonesfield-slate*, a component part of the lower oolitic series, consisting of slaty calcareous limestone.

SLAT′TERNLY, *adv.* [add.] Not clean; slovenly.

SLAUGH′TERER. Pron. slaw′-terer.

SLAVE,† *v. t.* To enslave.

SLĀVE′-DEALER, *n.* One who trades in slaves.

SLĀVE′-HOLDING, *n.* Act of holding slaves.

SLĀVE′-MERCHANT, *n.* A merchant engaged in the slave-trade.

SLĀVE′-OWNER, *n.* An owner of slaves.

SLĀVE′-SHIP, *n.* A vessel employed in the slave-trade.

SLĀVE′-TRĀDER, *n.* One who trades in slaves.

SLAW,† *pp.* of *Sle* (*Slay*). Slain. [*Chaucer.*]

SLĀY, *n.* A weaver's reed. [*See* SLAIE.]

SLA′ZY. *See* SLEAZY.

SLE,† } *v. t.* [Sax. *slægan.*] To slay;
SLĒE,† } to kill. [*Chaucer.*]

SLĒAVE′LESS-GATE, **SLĒAVE′LESS-ERRAND**, *n.* An idle errand. [*Scotch.*]

SLED, *n.* [add.] A sledge. [*Scotch.*]

SLED′DING, *n.* [add.] The means of conveying on sleds; snow sufficient for the running of sleds. [*American.*]

SLEDGE, *n.* [add.] A hurdle formerly used to draw traitors to execution.

SLEDGE′-HAMMER, *n.* The largest hammer used in forges, or by smiths, in beating iron on an anvil. [*See* SLEDGE.]

SLEEK, *adv.* With ease and dexterity; with exactness. [*Vulgar.*]

SLEEP, *v. t.* To furnish sleeping accommodations; as, the steamboat can *sleep* 300 passengers. [*American.*]

SLĒEP′ER, *n.* [add.] A dead person. [*Shak.*]—In 8th definition dele "*Exocœtus*," and substitute *Eleotris dormatrix*, from the West Indies. It belongs to the same family as the goby.

SLĒEP′ING, *a.* Occupied with sleep; as, *sleeping* hours.

SLĒER,† *n.* A slayer; a killer. [*Chaucer.*]

SLĒETCH, *n.* Thick mud, as at the bottom of rivers. [*See* SLUSH.]

SLEET′INESS, *n.* A state of weather in which rain falls mixed with snow.

SLEEVED, *pp.* Furnished with sleeves.

SLEEVE′-FISH, *n.* A species of cuttle-fish of the genus Loligo.

SLEE′ZY, *a.* *See* SLEAZY.

SLEIGH′LY,† *adv.* [*See* SLEIGHT.] Slily; cunningly. [*Chaucer.*]

SLEIGH′-RIDE, *n.* In the *United States*, a ride in a sleigh.

SLEIGHT,† *a.* (slīte.) Deceitful; artful.

SLEIGHTES,† *n. plur.* Sleights, artful tricks; contrivances. [*Chaucer.*]

SLEN,† } *pres. tense plur.* or *infin.* of
SLEEN,† } *Sle.*

SLEN′DER-LIMBED, *a.* Having slender limbs.

SLENT,† *v. i.* To make an oblique remark, or sarcastic reflection.

SLEP,† } *pret.* of *Slepe.* Slept. [*Chau-*
SLEPE,† } *cer.*]

SLEPE,† *v. i.* To sleep. [*Chaucer.*]

SLETE,† *n.* Sleet. [*Chaucer.*]

SLEVE′LESSE,† *a.* Idle; unprofitable. [*Chaucer.*]

SLEW, *v. t.* *See* SLUE.

SLEW′ED, *a.* Moderately drunk. [*Local.*]

SLICE, } *n.* A bar of iron with a
SLIC′ER, } sharp end, used to strip
SLICE′-BAR, } off sheathing, ceiling, &c., from ships.

SLICK, *v. t.* To comb the hair. [*Provincial* or *vulgar.*]

SLICK′EN, *a.* Sleek; smooth. [*Obsolete* or *vulgar.*]

SLICK′NESS, *n.* Sleekness; smoothness. [*Obsolete* or *vulgar.*]

SLID′DERY, *a.* Slippery. [*Scotch.*]

SLID′ING, *ppr.* [add.] Slippery; uncertain; as, *sliding* fortune. [*Chaucer.*]

SLID′ING-BAULKS, *n.* In *ship-building*, the planks fitted under the bottom of a ship, to descend with her upon the bilge-ways in launching. They are also termed *sliding-planks.*

SLID′ING-GUNTER MAST, *n.* In a *square-rigged vessel*, a spar upon which a sky-sail is set when the royal mast has no pole. It rests upon the top-gallant mast-head.

SLID′ING-KEEL, *n.* [add.] Sliding-keels serve to diminish the tendency of any vessel to roll, and to prevent a sailing vessel from falling to leeward when close-hauled.

SLID′ING-PLANKS, *n.* *See* SLIDING-BAULKS in this *Supp.*

SLIE,† } *a.* Sly; cunning. [*Chaucer.*]
SLIGH,† }

SLIGHT,† *n.* Sleight; artifice; art. [*Spenser.*]

SLIGHT, *adv.* Improperly used for SLIGHTLY. [*Shak.*]

SLIGHT, *v. t.* To dismantle, as a fortress. [*Scotch.*]

SLIGHT′ED, *pp.* Dismantled, as a fortress. [*Scotch.*]

SLIKE,† for SWILKE,† *a.* Such. [*Chaucer.*]

SLIM′SY, *a.* Flimsy; frail; most frequently applied to cotton or other cloth. [*American.*]

SLING, *n.* [add.] An American drink.

SLING, *v. t.* [add.] In *nautical lan.*, to place anything in slings in order to hoist or lower it.

SLINK,† *pret.* from *Slink*. *Slunk* is now used. [*See* SLINK.]

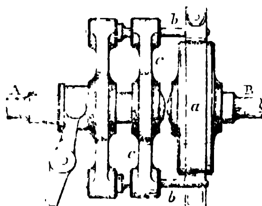
SLINK, *a.* Lank; slender; little worth; not to be depended on as good. [*Scotch.*]

SLINK, *n.* A sneaking fellow; a greedy starveling; a cheat; the flesh of an animal prematurely brought forth; the veal of a calf killed immediately after being calved. [*Scotch.*]

SLINK′IE, } *a.* Tall and slender; lank;
SLINK′Y, } thin. [*Scotch.*]

SLIP, *n.* [add.] *To give one the slip*, to escape secretly or run away; to desert unexpectedly. [*See* SLIPPER, No. 2.]

SLIP′-CLUTCH COUPLING, *n.* In *mill work*, a form of slip-coupling now nearly superseded by the friction-cone coupling. It is represented in its best form by the annexed figure. On the shaft B is fixed a pulley, which is embraced by a friction-band *a*, as tightly as may be required. This band is provided with projecting ears, with which the prongs *b b* of a fixed cross on the driving-shaft A, can be shifted into contact. This cross is free to slide endlong on its shaft, but is connected to it by a sunk feather, so that, being thrown forward into gear with the ears of the friction-band, the shaft being in motion, the band slips round on its pulley until the friction becomes equal to the resistance, and the pulley gradually attains the same motion as the clutch. The arms and sockets *c c*, which are keyed fast on the shaft A, are intended to steady and support the prongs, and to remove the strain from the shifting part.



Slip-clutch Coupling.

SLIP′-ON, *n.* In the *West Highlands of Scotland*, a greatcoat thrown over the shoulders loosely, like a cloak.

SLIP′PER, *n.* [add.] A kind of iron slide or lock for the use of a heavy waggon.

SLIP′PERY, *a.* [add.] Uncertain; changeable; not to be depended on or trusted; as, a *slippery* fellow. [*Colloquial.*]

SLIP′-SKIN,† *a.* Slippery; evasive.

SLIP′-THRIFT,† *n.* A spendthrift; a prodigal.

SLIT, for SLIDETH. [*Chaucer.*]

SLIVE, *v. i.* [add.] To skulk; to proceed in a sly way; to creep; to idle away time. [*Local.*]

SLI′VER, instead of **SLIV′ER**, *v. t.*

SLI′VERED, instead of **SLIV′ERED**, *pp.*

SLI′VERING, instead of **SLIV′ERING**, *ppr.*

SLO,† *v. t.* To slay. [*Chaucer.*]

SLO′AN, *n.* A sloven. [*Scotch.*]

SLOB′BER, *v. t.* To slaver; to spill upon; to slabber.

SLOB′BER, *v. i.* To drivel; to dote; to be weak or foolish; to slabber. [*Swift.*]

SLOB′BER, *n.* Slaver; liquor spilled; slabber.

SLOB′BERER, *n.* One who slobbers; a slovenly farmer. [*Grose.*]

SLOB′BERY, *a.* Moist; bloody. [*Shak.*]

SLOCK′EN. *See* SLOCK.

SLOCK′ENED, *pp.* Slaked; quenched, as thirst or fire. [*Scotch.*]

SLOG′ARDIE,† *n.* Sloth; sluggishness. [*Chaucer.*]

SLO′KAUN, } *n.* An algaceous plant,
SLŌKE, } the *Porphyra laciniata*; called also *laver*. It is edible, and said to be useful in scrofulous affections and glandular tumours.

SLOM′BERINGES,† *n. pl.* Slumberings. [*Chaucer.*]

SLOP,† } *n.* [Sax.] *pp.* of *Slip*. A
SLOPPE,† } smock-frock; any kind of outer garment made of linen; a night-gown; a kind of cloak or mantle.—In *Chaucer*, *sloppe* is used for *slops*, a sort of wide breeches. [*See* SLOPS in this *Supp.*]

SLOPE, *v. i.* To run away. [*American vulgarism.*]

SLOPE,† *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

SLOPS, *n.* [add.] Wide Dutch breeches, introduced into England during the reign of Elizabeth. They are also mentioned by *Chaucer*.—Dirty water; the contents of chamber-utensils, &c.

SLOTH. In *sloth*, and its derivatives, the *o* has the long sound, as in *slow*.

SLOT′-HOUND, *n.* A blood-hound. [*Scotch.*] [*See* SLEUTH-HOUND.]

SLOW,† *pret.* of *Slo* (*Slay*). Slew. [*Chaucer.*]

SLOWE,† *n.* [*See* SLOW] A moth. [*Chaucer.*]

SLOW′-GAITED, *a.* Moving slowly. [*Shak.*]

SLUB′BER, *v. t.* [add.] To hurry over in an indolent imperfect manner, to obscure. [*Shak.*]

SLUB′BER, *v. i.* To be in, or to move with a hurry.

SLUB′BING-MACHINE, *n.* [add.] A machine used in spinning-factories for drawing out into slub-yarn the rolls of wool, and slightly twisting them. [*See* SLUB.]

SLUDGE′-HOLES, } *n.* In *boilers*,
SLUDGE′-DOORS, } closed openings by which the matter deposited at the bottom of the boilers can be taken out.

SLUE, *v. i.* To slip softly and quietly. [*Scotch.*]

SLUG,† *v. t.* [add.] To retard; to hinder. [*Bacon.*]

SLUG,† *v. i.* [add.] To be lazy; to be dull or inert.—*To slug in sloth*, to live idly. [*Spenser.*]

SLUGGE,† *v. i.* Same as SLUG.

SLUICE, *v. t.* [add.] To open a flood-gate or sluice; to wet abundantly; to overwhelm.

SLUICE, *n.* [add.] The stream of water issuing through a flood-gate.

SLUMP, *n.* A marsh; a swamp. [*Scotch.*]—In *New York*, a sort of apple-pie.

SLUMP′Y, *a.* Marshy; swampy.

SLUMS, *n. plur.* [Qu., Suio-Gothic, *slama*, to pile up, to heap together.] A name given to the more densely built and inhabited localities in the rear of the principal streets of cities; as, the *slums* of Whitechapel and Westminster. The term appears to have usually associated with it the idea of poverty and dirt.

SLUR′RED, *pp.*—2. *a.* [add.] In *music*, marked with a slur; performed in a smooth gliding style, like notes marked with a slur.

SLUSH, *n.* [add.] Grease or fat from salt-meat; the refuse grease from cooking on board ship, which is one of the perquisites of the cook.

SLUTCH′Y, *a.* Miry; slushy. [*Provincial.*]

SLY, *a.* [add.] Thin; fine; slight; slender. [*Spenser.*]

SLY,† for SLYLY. Cunningly. [*Spenser.*]

SMA′, *a.* Small. [*Scotch.*]

SMACK, *n.* [add.] A large sloop, with a gaff-topsail, and a running bowsprit.

SMAIK, *n.* A puny fellow; a silly fellow; a paltry rogue. [*Scotch.*]

SMAL′ISH,† *a.* *See* SMALLISH. [*Chaucer.*]

SMALL′ FRY, *n.* Young children; persons of no importance. [*Colloquial.*]

SMALL′ PIECE, *n.* A Scotch coin, worth about twopence and one farthing sterling.

SMALL′ TITHES, *n.* Mixed and personal tithes.

SMALTZ, *n.* Same as SMALT. Powder-blue.

SMÄRT, *a.* [add.] Quick; active; intelligent; clever; as, a *smart* business-man. [*Colloquial.*]

SMÄRT, *v. t.* To produce pungent sensation; to inflict sharp tingling pain. [*Pope.*]

SMÄRT′ CHANCE, *n.* A good opportunity; a fair chance. [*American vulgarism.*]

SMÄRT′-MŎNEY, *n.* [add.] Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement, or some painful situation.

SMASH′ER, *n.* [add.] A *low* word, denoting anything very large, or larger than another of the same kind.

SMATCH,† *v. i.* To have a taste; to smack.

SMEAR′-CASE, *n.* [D. *smeer-kaas.*] A preparation of milk made to be spread on bread; otherwise called *cottage-cheese*. [*American.*]

SMEAR′-DAB, *n.* A species of flat-fish, the *Pleuronectes hirtus*, or Muller's top-knot, found occasionally on our coasts.

SMEEK, *n.* Smoke. [*Scotch.*]

SMEEK′IT, *a.* Smoked. [*Scotch.*]

SMEETH, *v. t.* To smooth. [*Scotch.*]

SMERK,† *v. i.* To smile wantonly or pertly; to smile affectedly; to fawn; to smirk.

SMERK,† *n.* An affected or fawning smile. [*See* SMIRK.]

SMERK,† *a.* Same as SMERKY.

SMER′LIN, *n.* A fish, the *Cobitis aculeata* (Linn.)

SMERTE,† *v. t.* To smart; to suffer pain. [*Chaucer.*]

SMERTE,† *adv.* for SMARTLY. [*Chaucer.*]

SMILASPERIC ACID, *n.* A peculiar volatile substance procured from the root of the *Hemidesmus indicus*. The name was occasioned by the belief that the root was that of *Smilax aspera*.

SMI′LAX, *n.* [add.] The *S. medica* is the Vera Cruz sarsaparilla; the *S. siphilitica*, the Brazilian sarsaparilla; the *S. officinalis*, the Jamaica sarsaparilla; the *S. china*, China-root, used as sarsaparilla.

SMILE, *v. t.* [add.] To smile at; to receive with a smile; as, to *smile* speeches. [*Shak.*]

SMIRCHED, *pp.* Clouded; soiled; smutched. [*Shak.*]

SMIT,† for SMITETH.

SMIT′ETH,† *imper. 2d pers. pl.* Smite ye. [*Chaucer.*]

SMITHE,† *v. t.* To forge. [*Chaucer.*]
SMIT'TED,† for SMITTEN, *pp.* of *Smite.* [*Chaucer.*]
SMIT'TLE, *v. t.* [From *smite.*] To infect. [*Local.*]
SMIT'TLE, SMIT'TLISH, *a.* Infectious; contagious. [*Local.*]
SMOCK, *n* [add.] A smock-frock,—*which see.*
SMOCK'-MILL, *n.* A form of windmill, of which the mill-house is fixed, and the cap only turns round as the wind varies It thus differs from the post-mill, of which the whole fabric is movable round a vertical axis. It is also called the *Dutch mill,* as that most commonly employed in Holland for pumping. The post-mill is employed for driving flour-stones, &c.
SMOCK'-RĀCE, *n.* A race run by women for the prize of a fine smock. [*North of England.*]
SMOK,† *n.* [Sax *smoc*] A smock
SMŌKE, *v. t.* [add.] To sneer at; to ridicule to the face. [*Congreve.*]—To cause to emit the fumes of tobacco; to inhale the smoke of tobacco through, as, to *smoke* a pipe. [*Addison.*]
SMŌKE'-BALLS, *n* In *military operations,* spherical cases of pasteboard or canvas filled with a composition which, while burning, emits a great quantity of smoke. They are frequently discharged from mortars, in order to conceal a movement of troops from the view of the enemy; they are also occasionally thrown from the hand, either to suffocate the men employed in the galleries of mines, or to compel them to quit their work.
SMŌKE'-BOX, *n.* A compartment at the off-end of a tubular steam-boiler, into which the smoke and other products from the furnaces are received from the tubes, preparatory to their passing into the funnel or chimney.
SMŌKE'-CLOUD, *n* A cloud of smoke.
SMŌKE'-FARTHINGS, *n.* In *law,* the customary oblations made by the inhabitants within a diocese, on the occasion of their going annually in procession to the cathedral church. Called also *pentecostals.*
SMŌKE'-SILVER, SMŌKE'-PENNY, *n.* Money paid annually to the minister of a parish, as a modus in lieu of tithe-wood.
SMOK'LES,† *a.* Without a smock. [*Chaucer.*]
SMOOTH'EN, *v. t.* To make smooth, to smooth.
SMOOTH'-HAIRED, *a.* Having smooth hair.
SMOOTH'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Flattering [*Shak*]
SMOT'ERLICH,† *a* [D. *smodderen,* to smut.] Smutty; dirty. [*Chaucer*]
SMŎTH'ER-FLY, *n.* The various species of Aphis are so called, doubtless from destroying plants.
SMŎTH'ERINGLY, *adv.* Suffocatingly; suppressingly.
SMOTH'ERY, *a.* Tending to smother.
SMŎUL'DER, *n.* Smoke smothered.
SMŎUL'DERING, [add.] *ppr* or *a.*
SMOUTCH, *v. t.* To gouge, to take undue advantage. [*Colloquial in New York.*]
SMUTCH, *n.* A foul spot; smut; a black stain. [*Provincial.*]
SMUTCH, *v. t.* [add.] [*Provincial.*]
SNACOT,† *n.* A fish.
SNAG, *n* [add.] A branch broken off from a tree; a tree having the branches roughly cut off.—*Aik-snag,* a knarry stump of an oak. [*Scotch.*]
SNAG, *v. t.* [add.] To hew roughly with an axe; to cut off the branches, knots, or protuberances of trees. [*Local.*]
SNĀIL'-FISH, *n.* A species of Liparis, found in the British Islands, and so called from its soft texture, and the habit of the fish to fix itself to rocks like a snail.
SNĀIL'-MOVEMENT, *n.* A name sometimes given to the eccentric of a steam-engine.
SNĀIL'-PĀCED, *a.* Moving slow, as a snail.
SNĀIL'-SHELL, *n* The covering of the snail.
SNĀKE, *v. i.* To crawl like a snake. [*American colloquialism.*]—*To snake out,* to drag out; to haul out, as a snake from its hole. [*American vulgarism.*]
SNĀKE-BOAT. *See* PAMBAN-MANCHÉ in this *Supp.*
SNĀKE'-FLY, *n.* The snake-flies or Raphidiadæ, are a group of neuropterous insects, which receive their common name from the elongated form of the head and neck, and the facility with which they move the front of the body in different directions They are mostly to be found in the neighbourhood of woods and streams. The common species is called *R. ophiopsis;* the specific name means *like a snake.*
SNĀKE'-GOURD, *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Trichosanthes
SNĀKE'-MOSS, *n* Common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum.*
SNĀKE'S-BEARD, *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Ophiopogon.
SNĀKE'S'-TONGUE, *n* The common name of plants of the genus Ophioglossum.
SNAP, *n.* [add] Beetles of the family Elateridæ are popularly called *snaps,* from the cracking noise they make in turning.
SNAP'-HAUNCE, *n* A Dutch firelock, introduced in the time of Charles I
SNAP'PER, *n* [add] Different fish of the family Serranidæ are so called in the West Indies.
SNAP'PER, *v i* To stumble, as a horse. [*Scotch.*]
SNAP'PING-TURTLE, *n* A reptile belonging to the genus Chelonura, common to all parts of the United States, so named from its propensity to snap at everything within its reach.
SNAP'PY, *a.* Same as SNAPPISH.
SNAPS, *n.* Gingerbread-nuts. [*Scotch*]—In the *United States,* young kidney-beans in the pods.
SNARL, *n* [add.] A quarrel; an angry contest; a growl. [*Provincial.*]
SNĀRL'ED,† *pp.* [*See* SNARL, *v i.*] Entangled, as, *snarled* hair. [*Spenser*]
SNATCH, *n.* [add.] A hasty repast; a snack. [*Scotch*]
SNAW, *n.* Snow [*Scotch*]
SNEAK'-CUP, *n.* A sneaker. [*Shak.*] [*See* SNEAK-UP.]
SNEAP,† *n.* A reprimand; a check. [*Shak*]
SNEAPED,† *pp* Checked. [*Shak.*]
SNEBBE,† *v. t.* [*See* SNEAP.] To check; to chide or revile. [*Spenser.*]
SNECK'-DRAWER, *n.* A latch-lifter; a bolt-drawer; a sly fellow. [*Scotch.*]
SNECK'ET, *n.* The latch of a door, or a string to draw up the latch. [*Local.*]
SNECK'IT, *pp.* Secured by a latch; notched. [*Scotch.*]
SNED, *v. t.* Same as SNATHE.
SNEE, *n.* A knife. [*See* SNICK.]
SNEWE,† *v i.* To snow; to fall plenteously; to be in as great abundance as snow. [*Chaucer.*]
SNIBBE,† *v. t.* To snub; to reprimand. [*Chaucer.*]
SNIG'GER, *v. i. See* SNICKER.
SNIG'GERING, *ppr.* Tittering sneeringly. [*Sir W. Scott.*]
SNIPE'-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus Centriscus, so called from its long snipe-like beak.
SNIP'PER-SNAP'PER, *n.* An effeminate young man; a trifler.
SNIP'-SNAP, *a.* Short and quick; smart. [*Cant word.*]
SNITHE, SNITH'Y, *a.* Sharp; piercing; cutting; applied to the wind. [*Local*]
SNOB, *n.* A vulgar person, particularly one who apes gentility. [*A term of derision.*]—2. In the *English universities,* a townsman, as opposed to a gownsman.—3. A journeyman-shoemaker. [*Local*]
SNOB'BISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being a snob.
SNOD, *a.* [add.] Neat; trim [*Scotch.*]
SNOOD, *n.* A fillet with which the hair of a young maiden's head is bound up. [*Scotch*]
SNOOF, *v. i.* [D. *snoepen.*] To eat clandestinely dainties or other victuals which have been put aside; as children and servants. [*A term peculiar to New York*]
SNOOZE, *v. i.* To slumber; to take a short nap. [*Familiar.*]
SNOOZ'ER, *n* In *New York,* a thief who follows the business of robbing the boarders at hotels.
SNORT, *v. i.* To laugh outright. [*Local*]
SNORT'ER, *n.* A dashing riotous fellow. [*A vulgar term of the western states of America*]
SNOT'TER, *v i.* [add.] To go loiteringly.—*To snotter and snivel,* to blubber and snuffle. [*Scotch.*]
SNOT'TER, *n.* The proboscis of a turkey-cock; snot at a child's nose. [*Scotch*]
SNŌW'-APPLE, *n* A species of apple
SNŌW'-BALL, *n.* [add.] In the *United States,* a jeering appellation for a negro.
SNŌW'-BERRY, *n.* An ornamental plant, the *Chiococca racemosa,* a native of Jamaica; but what are commonly cultivated in our shrubberies in Great Britain under this name, are species of Symphoricarpus, especially *S. racemosus.*
SNŌW'-BLINDNESS, *n.* An affection of the eyes, caused by the reflection of light from the snow. It is peculiar to the Esquimaux.
SNŌW'DOWN ROCKS, *n.* In *geol.,* one of the subordinate divisions of the Cambrian group of rocks, varying from fragmentary to the finest roofing-slate.
SNŌW'-DROP TREE, *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Halesia. They are all beautiful and valuable shrubs, on account of their flowering so early in the season.
SNŌW'-GOOSE, *n.* A web-footed bird, the *Anser hyperboreus,* inhabiting the arctic regions. Its flesh is esteemed excellent.
SNŌW'ISH, *a.* Resembling snow; snowy.
SNŌW'-MOULD, *n.* A fungous plant, the *Lanosa nivalis,* which grows beneath snow, on grasses and cereal crops It is especially injurious to barley and rye.
SNUFF, *n.* [add.] Aromatic powders used as snuff. [*Shak.*]
SNUFF'-MĀKER, *n.* One who makes snuff.

SNUG'IFY, *v. t.* To make snug. [*Ludicrous.*]

SO, *adv.* [add.] *Or so*, about; or thereabouts; as, he owes me twenty pounds, *or so*.—*So* is used to signify, to that purpose or effect; as, he was much to blame, and *so* I told him.—It also signifies, equally; just as; as, the inclosed fields resembled *so* many beds of flowers.—*So as that*, for *so that*, is a phrase condemned by several grammarians, but its use is supported by undoubted authorities.—*So* is frequently used *colloquially* for *very*; as, the weather is *so* cold; I feel *so* hot.

SŌAK, *v. t.* [add.] To bake thoroughly, as bread. [*Local.*]

SŌAK'AGE, *n.* Act of soaking; state of being soaked.

SŌAP'-LOCK, *n.* A lock of hair made to lie smooth by soaping it.—Also, a name given to a low set of fellows who lounge about the markets, engine-houses, and wharfs of New York, and are always ready to engage in midnight rows or brawls. [*American.*]

SOB'BING, *n.* [add.] The act of sighing with a heaving of the breast

SOBRĬQUET', *n.* [add.] Pron. sob-re-kā'.

SOC, } *n.* [add.] A shire, circuit, or
SOKE, } territory.

SOC'AGE, *n.* *See* SOCAGE.

SOC'CAGER, *n.* *See* SOCAGER.

SO'CIAL CONTRACT, } *n.* That
ORIG'INAL CONTRACT, } imaginary bond of union which keeps mankind together, and which consists in a sense of mutual weakness. It is the solid and natural foundation, as well as the cement of civil society.

SOCIALIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Socialism, or to the principles of the Socialists. [*American.*]

SOCIOL'OGY, *n.* For "M. Compte," read M. Comte.

SOCK'ET-POLE, *n.* A pole armed with an iron socket, and used to propel boats, &c. [*American.*]

SO'DA-SALTS, *n.* In *chem.*, salts which have soda for their base.

SOD'-BURNING, *n.* In *agric.*, the burning of the turf of old pasture-lands, for the sake of the ashes, as manure, &c.

SOD'EN,† *a.* [Sax.] Sudden. [*Chaucer.*]

SO'FA-BED, *n.* A sofa adapted for use as a bed when required.

SOFT,† *v. t.* To soften. [*Spenser.*]

SOFT'-AM'ADOU, *n.* German tinder, *Polyporus fomentarius.*

SOFTE,† for SOFTLY. [*Spenser.*]

SOFT'ENING, *n.* [add.] In *patho.*, a diminution of the natural and healthy consistence of organs.—*Softening of the brain*, *mollities cerebri*, an affection of the brain, in which it becomes pulpy or pasty.

SOFT'NESS, *n.* [add.] In *physics*, a condition of solid bodies, in which the particles are held together by a small cohesive force. Such bodies change their forms upon the application of a small force, and do not recover their previous forms when the force is removed. Putty, wet clay, and dough are examples of soft bodies. [*See* ELASTICITY.]—In a *general* sense, smoothness or delicacy of surface or texture, as perceived by the touch; opposed to *roughness* or *ruggedness*.

SOFT' PALATE, *n.* That part of the palate which lies behind the hard or bony palate, and separates the mouth from the pharynx. It is a soft movable curtain.

SOFT'-SAWDER, *n.* Flattery; blarney.—As a *verb*, to flatter. [*Vulgar Americanism.*]

SOFT'-SOAP, *n.* Used in the same sense as SOFT-SAWDER. [*Vulgar.*]

SO'GET,† *n.* [It. *soggetto.*] Subject. [*Chaucer.*]

SOI'-DISANT'. Pron. swä'-de zäng', instead of swa desaun.

SOIGNE,† *n.* (soin.) [Fr.] Care; diligence; anxiety. [*Chaucer.*]

SOIL, *n.* [add.] A spot; a defilement; a taint. [*Shak.*]

SOIL'Y,† *a.* Dirty; foul; soiled.

SOJOUR',† *n.* Sojourn; stay; abode. [*Chaucer.*]

SO'JOURNMENT, instead of **SO-JOURN'MENT**.

SOK'EN,† *n.* [Sax. *socne.*] Toll; toll for grinding corn; a district held by tenure of socage. [*Chaucer.*]

SOK'INGLY,† *adv.* Suckingly; gently. [*Chaucer.*]

SOL, *n.* [add.] The name given to gold by the old chemists or alchemists, *luna* being used to denote silver

SO'LAR PHOS'PHORUS, *n.* A substance which, after exposure to light, exhibits phosphorescent properties, as Canton's phosphorus, &c.

SO'LAR PLEX'US, *n.* In *anat.*, an assemblage of ganglia which are distributed to all the divisions of the aorta

SOL'AS,† *n.* Solace; recreation; mirth; sport. [*Chaucer.*]

SOL'DER, *n.* [add.] *Hard solders* are ductile and malleable, and are usually prepared of the same metal with that to be soldered, with the addition of some other.—*Soft solders* are those which melt readily, and which are partly brittle. Bismuth is much used in the composition of soft solders.

SOL'DERER, *n.* One who solders.

SŌL'DIER-BEETLE, *n.* A name given to coleopterous insects of the genus Telephorus.

SŌL'DIER-FLIES, *n.* A name given in the United States to flies of the family Stratiomydæ.

SOLE, *n.* [add.] Besides the *Pleuronectes Solea*, or *Solea vulgaris*, the name *sole* is also given to certain other flat-fishes of the genera Monochirus and Achirus, subdivisions of the genus Pleuronectes, and to all the species of the genus Solea separated from Pleuronectes.

SŌLE'-CORPORATION, *n.* *See* CORPORATION.

SOL'EIN,† *a.* [*Sole*, and term. *en.*] One; single. [*Chaucer.*]

SOL'EIN,† *a.* Sullen. [*Chaucer.*]

SOL'EMN, *a.* [add.] Possessing an air of importance and dignity unsuitable to circumstances or subjects; as, *solemn* dissertations on trivial subjects.

SOLEM'NITY, *n.* [add.] Awful gloominess; as, the *solemnity* of Westminster Abbey. [*Addison.*]

SOLEMP'NELY,† *adv.* Solemnly [*Chaucer.*]

SOLEN'IDÆ, *n.* A family of molluscans, including the solens or spout-fish.

SOLENI'NÆ, *n.* A subfamily of the Myadæ, or gaping bivalves, having their shells always open at both extremities.

SOLENI'TES, *n.* A finely-leaved fossil plant from the Yorkshire coast, supposed to belong to the order Marsiliaceæ.

SOL'ERE,† *n.* [Ger. *soller.*] *Solere-hall*, a hall with a *soler* or *sollar*, that is, with an open balcony or gallery.—*Soler-window*, the window of a loft or garret. [*See* SOLLAR.] [*Chaucer.*]

SŌLE'SHIP, *n.* Single state; soleness. [*Rare.*]

SŌLE'-TENANT, *n.* In *law*, one who holds lands by his own right only, without any other person being joined with him.

SO'LEUS, *n.* [L. from *solea*, a sole.] A muscle of the leg shaped like the sole-fish. It serves to extend the foot.

SOL-FA'-ING, instead of **SOL'-FA-ING**.

SOLICITA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *law*, the offence of inciting or instigating a person to commit a felony. It is an indictable offence, although no felony be in fact committed.

SOLI''CITOR, *n.* [add.] Solicitors are officers of the court of chancery, who are retained by clients to sue and defend for them.

SOL'IDARE, instead of **SOLI'DARE**.

SOLIDÄRITÉ, *n.* [Fr.] The mutual responsibility existing between two or more persons.

SOL'ID CAM, *n.* In *mech.*, a form of cam employed when the series of changes in velocity and direction required are too numerous to be included in a single rotation of a cam-plate. The cam is formed on the surface of a cone, either parallel to the axis or spirally, and the cone, as it revolves, is made to travel also endlong by means of a screw. Usually the spindle passing through it is screwed, and works in a fixed nut, to communicate this endlong motion.

SOLIDIFICA'TION, *n.* [add.] The state assumed by liquid bodies on parting with their free caloric.

SOLID'ITY, *n.* [add.] Earth. [*Shak.*]

SOL'IFORM,† *a.* Formed like the sun.

SOLITAIRE', *n.* [add.] The name given in Jamaica to a species of thrush, the *Ptilogonys armillatus*. It sings very sweetly, and is met with among the mountain-woods.

SOLITA'RIUS, *n.* [L.] The Hermit, an obscure constellation of Lemounier, situated a little above Centaurus, near the tail of Hydra.

SOLIV'AGOUS, *a.* Same as SOLIVAGANT.

SOL-LU'NAR INFLUENCE, *n.* In *patho.*, the influence supposed to be produced on various diseases, when the sun and moon are in a state of conjunction.

SOLŪTE', *a.* [add.] Relaxed; joyous; licentious; as, a brow *solute*. [*Young.*]

SOLU'TION, *n.* [add.] Dissolution; disunion; as, *solutions* of conjugal society. [*Locke.*]—*Chemical solution*, a perfect chemical union of a solid with a liquid, in accordance with the laws of definite proportions.—*Mechanical solution*, the mere union of a solid with a liquid in such a manner that its aggregate form is changed without any alteration of the chemical properties of either the solid or its solvent.—*Moist solutions*, solutions in which at least one of the bodies, the solvent, must be a liquid.—*Dry solutions*, solutions in which both of the substances are solids, and in this case liquefaction must be brought about by heat before any combination can take place.

SOLVE, *n.* Solution. [*Shak.*]

SOL'VIT. [L. he paid.] *Solvit ad diem*, in *law*, a plea in an action of debt on bond, &c., that the money was paid at the day limited.—*Solvit ante diem*, a plea that the money was paid before the day limited.—*Solvit post diem*, a plea that the money was paid after the day appointed.

SOM,† *a.* Some.—*All and som,* the whole, or one and all. [*Chaucer.*]

SOMATOL'OGY, *n.* [add.] In *anat*, a treatise on the human body.

SOMATOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. σωμα, body, and τομη, incision.] The dissection of the human body. [*Lit. us.*]

SŎME, *a.* [add.] *Some* is by grammarians usually classed among the indefinite adjective pronouns; as, *some* people, *some* persons, *some* things.

SOME'DEL,† } *adv.* [*Some,* and *deal*.] Somewhat; in some measure or degree. [*Chaucer.*]
SOME'DELE,† }

SŎME'GATE, *adv.* Somehow; somewhere. [*Scotch.*]

SŎME'THING, *adv.* In some degree. [*See* the *Noun,* No. 6.]

SOMME,† *a.* Some. [*Chaucer.*]

SOMME,† *n.* Sum. [*Chaucer.*]

SOM'MER,† *n.* Summer. [*Chaucer.*]

SOM'MERVILLITE, *n.* A new mineral from Vesuvius, occurring in cavities with crystallized black mica. It is related to gehlenite.

SOM'NIAL, *a.* [L. *somnium,* a dream.] Relating to dreams. [*Rare.*]

SOM'NIATIVE, *a.* Relating to, or producing dreams. [*Rare.*]

SŎM'ONE,† } *v. t.* To summon. [*Chaucer.*]
SOMP'NE,† }

SOMP'NOUR,† *n.* An officer employed to summon delinquents to appear in ecclesiastical courts, now called an *apparitor.* [*Chaucer.*]

SON'CY, *a.* *See* SONSY.

SOND,† *n.* Sand. [*Chaucer.*]

SOND,† *n.* [Fr. *sonde.*] A sounding-line. [*Chaucer.*]

SONDE,† *n.* [Sax. from *send.*] A message, a sending.—*Goddes sonde,* what God has sent; God's gift. [*Chaucer.*]

SŎNE,† *adv.* Soon. [*Chaucer.*]

SONE,† *n.* A son. [*Chaucer.*]

SONG,† *pret.* of *Sing.* Sung or sang. [*Spenser.*]

SONG'-SPARROW, *n.* A bird of the finch family, found in North America; the *Fringilla melodia.*

SONIF'EROUS, *a.* [add.] A distinction has been made between *soniferous* bodies and *sonorous* bodies, the latter class being such as produce or originate sound, and the former such as convey the sound, or rather the vibrations of the latter, to the ear.

SONNE,† *n.* The sun. [*Chaucer.*]

SON'NET-WRITER, *n.* A writer of sonnets; a sonneteer.

SŎN'NISH,† *a.* Like the sun. [*Chaucer.*]

SON'NITE, *n.* One of a Mahometan sect; called also *Sunnites, Soonees,* and *Sunnies.*

SONOM'ETER, *n.* [add.] An apparatus for illustrating the phenomena exhibited by sonorous bodies, and the ratios of their vibrations.

SONO'ROUS, *a.* [add.] *Sonorous figures,* a name given to those figures which are formed by nodal lines. Thus, when some fine sand is strewed on a disc of glass or metal, and a violin-bow drawn down on its edge, a musical note will be heard, and at the same instant the sand will be in motion, and gather itself to those parts which continue at rest, that is, to the nodal lines, forming what are termed *sonorous figures.* [*See* NODAL LINES in this *Supp.*]

SON'TAGE, *n.* A tax of forty shillings formerly laid upon every knight's fee.

SOO'FEL, *n.* Same as SOFI,—*which see.*

SOO'JEE, } *n.* A granular preparation of wheat. [*See* MANNA-CROUP in this *Supp.*]
SOU'JEE, }

SOOL,† *n.* *See* SOUL in this *Supp.*

SOON'LY, *adv.* [add.] This word is obsolete.

SOO'SE, *n.* To be substituted for Soo'-soo.

SOOT'ED, *a.* Smeared or covered with soot.

SOOTH, *n.* [add.] Assent. [*Shak.*]

SOOTH'LICH,† *adv.* [Sax. *sothlice.* *See* SOOTH.] Soothly; truly.

SOOTH'SAY,† *n.* A true saying; a prediction.

SO'PHEE, *n.* for SOFA. [*Young.*]

SOPH'IC,† *a.* Same as SOPHICAL.

SOPH'IME,† *n.* A sophism; a subtle fallacy. [*Chaucer.*]

SOPH'ISTER, *n.* [add.] In the *university of Cambridge,* the entire course consists of three years and one term. During the first year the students have the title of *fresh-men,* or *first-year men;* during the second, *second-year men,* or *junior sophs,* or *sophisters;* during the third year, *third-year men,* or *senior sophs,* or *sophisters;* and in the last term, *questionists,* with reference to the approaching examination.—In the older *American colleges,* the junior and senior classes were originally called *junior sophisters* and *senior sophisters.*

SOPH'OMORE, *n.* [add.] One belonging to the second of the four classes in an American college.

SOPHOMOR'ICAL, *a.* Inflated in style or manner. [*American.*]

SOP-IN-WINE, } *n.* A kind of pink. [*Spenser.*]
SOPS-IN-WINE, }

SOPORIF'EROUSLY, *adv.* So as to produce sleep.

SOP'OROUS, SOP'OROSE, instead of SO'POROUS, SO'POROSE.

SOPPE,† *n.* A sop; a piece of bread dipped in any sort of liquor. [*Chaucer.*]

SORBIODU'NUM, } *n.* Roman names for Salisbury.
SA'RUM, }
SARISBUR'IA, }
SALISBUR'IA, }

SOR'D,† *pp.* [*See* SORE.] Sored, hurt; made sore. [*Spenser.*]

SOR'DET, } *n.* [add.] A small instrument or damper in the mouth of a trumpet, or on the bridge of a violin or violoncello, to make it sound lower or fainter.
SOR'DINE, }

SORE, *n.* [add.] *Bay sore,* an endemic disease at the Bay of Honduras, considered as a true cancer, commencing with an ulcer.

SORE, *adv.* [add.] Sorely; sadly. [*Spenser.*]

SŎRE,† *v. i.* To soar. [*Chaucer.*]

SŎRE'HON, instead of SOREHON.

SORI'CIDÆ, *n.* A family of nocturnal insectivorous quadrupeds, having the genus Sorex for its type. They are all small and sharp-faced.

SORN, *n.* *See* SORFHON.

SORN, *v. i.* To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board. [*Scotch.*]

SORN'ING, *ppr.* Spunging and playing the unwelcome guest. [*Scotch.*]

SOR'RY, *a.* [add.] Mournful, sad. [*Shak.*]

SORT, *n.* [add.] Chance; destiny. [*Chaucer.*]—A flock; a troop. [*Spenser.*]

SORT, *v. t.* [add.] To conform; to suit; to render conformable. [*Shak.*]—To assort; to arrange; to fit; to accommodate: to manage. [*Scotch.*]—To assign; to appropriate. [*Shak.*]

SORT'ED, *pp.* [add.] Allotted. [*Chaucer.*]

SOR'TIE, instead of SORTIE'. Pron. sor'-te.

SOR'WE,† *n.* [Sax.] Sorrow.

SOR'Y,† *a.* Sorry; sorrowful.—*Sory grace,* misfortune. [*Chaucer.*]

SOSS,† *v. t.* To throw carelessly; to toss.

SOTE,† *n.* Soot. [*Chaucer.*]

SOTE,† } *a.* Sweet. [*Chaucer.*]
SWOTE,† }

SOTE,† *n.* A sot; a fool. [*Chaucer.*]

SOT'ED,† *pp.* Besotted; senseless; infatuated. [*Chaucer.*]

SOT'EL,† *a.* [It. *sottile.*] Subtle; artfully contrived. [*Chaucer.*]

SOTH,† *a.* [*See* SOOTH.] True; certain. [*Chaucer.*]

SOTH,† } *adv.* Truly; certainly. [*Chaucer.*]
SOTH'LY,† }

SOTHE,† *n.* Truth; reality. [*Chaucer.*]

SOTH'ER,† *a. compar.* More true; more certain. [*Chaucer.*]

SOTH'ERN,† *a.* Southern. [*Chaucer.*]

SOTH'FAST,† *a.* [*Soth,* and *fast.*] Fast or firm in truth; true. [*Chaucer.*]

SOTH'FASTNESS,† *n.* Steady or firm adherence to truth; truth simply. [*Chaucer.*]

SOTH'NESS,† *n.* Truth; reality. [*Chaucer.*]

SOTH'SAW,† *n.* [*Soth,* and Sax. *saga,* a saying. *See* SAW.] True saying; veracity. [*Chaucer.*]

SOUBRETTE, *n.* [add.] Pron. soo-bret'.

SOUCE, *n.* *See* SOUSE.

SOUD! An expression of fatigue. [*Shak.*]

SOU'DAN,† *n.* [Fr. *soldan.*] A sultan. [*Chaucer.*]

SOU'DANESSE,† *n.* A sultaness; the wife of a sultan. [*Chaucer.*]

SOU'DED,† *pp.* [Fr. *soudé.* *See* SOLDER.] Consolidated; united, confirmed; fastened; soldered. [*Chaucer.*]

SOU'JEE, *n.* *See* SOOJEE in this *Supp.*

SOUKE,† *v. i.* or *t.* To suck. [*Chaucer.*]

SOUK'ED,† *pp.* Sucked. [*Chaucer.*]

SOUL,† } *n.* [*See* SOUL, *v. i.*] All kinds of meats, except bread and drink; anything eaten with bread, as butter, cheese, milk, &c. It is also written *sool,* and corresponds to the Scottish word *kitchen.*
SOWLE,† }

SOULA'MEA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Polygalaceæ. *S. amara* is a native of the Moluccas; it is intensely bitter, and is used medicinally in cases of cholera, pleurisy, and intermittents.

SOUL'DER,† *n.* Solder.

SŎUL'DIER, *n.* *See* SOLDIER.

SOUL'-REVIVING, *a.* Reviving the soul.

SOUN,† *n.* Sound; noise. [*Chaucer.*]

SOUND, *v. i.* [add.] *To sound in damages,* in *law,* is when there is no specific value of property in demand to serve as a rule of damages, as in actions of tort or trespass, as distinguished from actions of debt, &c.

SOUND, *v. t.* To cause to make a noise; as, to *sound* a trumpet or a horn.—2. To utter audibly; as, to *sound* a note with the voice.—3. To play on; as, to *sound* an instrument.—4. To order or direct by a sound; to give a signal for, by a certain sound; as, to *sound* a retreat.—5. To celebrate or honour by sounds; to cause to be reported; as, to *sound* one's praise.—6. To spread by sound or report; to publish or proclaim; as, to *sound* the praises or fame of a great man or a great exploit. We sometimes say, to *sound abroad.*

SOUND, *v. i.* To swoon. [*Shak.*]

SOUNDE,† *v. t.* [*See* SOUND, *a.*] To make sound; to heal. [*Chaucer.*]

SOUND'INGS, *n.* [add.] *To strike soundings,* to find bottom with the deep-sea lead, on coming in from sea.

SOUNE,† *v. i.* To grow sound; to become whole. [*Chaucer.*]

SOUNE,† *v. i.* To sound; to be consonant to; to harmonize with; in concord with; followed by *unto*, *in*, or *into*. [*Chaucer.*]

SOUN'ING,† *ppr.* Sounding; being consonant to. [*Chaucer.*]

SOUP, } *n.* A spoonful or mouthful of
SUP, } soup or other liquid; spoonmeat. [*Scotch.*]

SOUPE,† *v. i.* [Fr. *souper.*] To sup; to take the evening-meal. [*Chaucer.*]

SOUP'EN,† *pres. tense plur.* of *Soupe.* [*Chaucer.*]

SOUP'ER,† *n.* Supper. [*Chaucer.*]

SOUP'ERS, } *n. plur.* In *Ireland*,
SWAD'DLERS, } names applied *derisively* to the Protestant missionaries and converts from Popery.

SOUPLE, *n* (soop'l.) That part of a flail that strikes the grain; the swiple; a piece of wood used as a cudgel. [*Scotch.*]

SOUPLE, *a.* (soop'l.) Supple; active; subtle. [*Scotch.*]

SOUP'LE,† *a.* [Scot.] Supple; pliant. [*Chaucer.*]

SOUR, *a.* [add.] Caused by misanthropy or moroseness; as, a *sour* retreat from mankind. [*Addison.*]

SOURDE,† *v i.* [Fr. *sourdre*, from *sourdre*; L. *surgere.*] To rise; to spring or issue; to have or take its source, as a spring or river. [*Chaucer.*]

SOURS,† } *n.* [It *sòrsi.*] Rise; ascent;
SOURSE,† } spring; the source of a stream of water. [*Chaucer.*]

SOUS'LIK, *n.* A pretty little rodent quadruped, the *Spermophilus citillus.* [*See* SUSLIK.]

SOUTERRAIN', instead of **SOUTERRAIN.**

SOUTHEAST'ERLY, *a.* In the direction of south-east, or nearly so; from the south east, as wind.

SOU'THER, }
SOW'THER, } *n* Solder. [*Scotch.*]
SOW'DER, }

SOUTH'ERLINESS, *n.* State of being southerly.

SOUTH'ERLY, instead of **SOUTHERLY.**

SOUTH'ERN, instead of **SOUTHERN.**

SOUTH'ERN, *n.* Same as SOUTHRON.

SOUTH'ERNER, instead of **SOUTHERNER.**

SOUTH'ERNLY, instead of **SOUTHERNLY.**

SOUTH'ERNMOST, instead of **SOUTHERNMOST.**

SOUTH'WARD, *adv.* instead of **SOUTHWARD.**

SOUTH'WARD, *n.* instead of **SOUTHWARD.**

SOUV'ENANCE. [add.] Pron. soov'-nans.

SOV'ENANCE,† } *n.* [*See* SOUVE-
SOV'ENAUNCE,† } NANCE.] Remembrance. [*Spenser.*]

SOV'ERAINE,† *a.* Excellent, chief; highly exalted; predominant. [*See* SOVEREIGN.] [*Chaucer.*]

SOV'ERAINLY,† *adv.* Above all. [*Chaucer.*]

SOV'EREIGN, *a.* [add.] Pron. sŏv'-ĕr-ĭn.

SOV'EREIGN, *n* [add.] Pron. sŏv'-ĕr-ĭn. The chief magistrate of the town of Belfast in Ireland.

SOV'EREIGNIZE,† *v i* [add.] Pron. sŏv'-ĕr-ĭn-īze.

SOV'EREIGNLY. [add.] Pron. sŏv'-ĕr-ĭn-le.

SOV'EREIGNTY. [add.] Pron sŏv'-ĕr-ĭn-te.

SOW,† }
SOW'EN,† } *v. t.* To sow [*Chaucer.*]

SOWDE'-METEL,† *n.* Metal used as solder.

SOWE,† *v. t.* To sew; as, to *sowe* letters on parchment. [*Chaucer.*]

SOWERS,† *n. plur.* Sores. [*Chaucer.*]

SOW'ERS,† *n. pl.* Bucks in their fourth year. [*Chaucer.*]

SOWLE,† *n.* *See* SOUL in this *Supp.*

SOWLE,† *v. i.* [Said to be from *sow.*] To pull about; to pull by the ears, as dogs pull *swine.*

SOWLE,† *v. t.* To pull by the ears.

SOYLE,† *v. t.* [*See* ASSOIL.] To solve.

SOYLE,† *n.* Soil.—Among *hunters*, the mire in which a beast of the chase wallows; the prey. [*Spenser.*]

SOZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To mingle confusedly. [*Local.*]

SPACE,† *v. i.* [add.] To pace; to roam about. [*Spenser.*]

SPADE'-HUSBANDRY, *n.* A mode of cultivating the soil, and improving it, by means of deep digging with the spade, instead of the subsoil-plough.

SPADIL'IO, *n.* Same as SPADILLE.

SPAE'-WIFE, } *n.* A female fortune-
SPAY'-WIFE, } teller, or prophetess [*Scotch.*]

SPAGYR'ICAL,† *a.* Same as SPAGYRIC.

SPALE, *n.* A lath used in wooden houses for filling up the interstices betwixt the beams; a chip; a shaving of wood. [*Scotch.*]

SPALLES,† *n plur.* [*See* SPALL.] Shoulders. [*Spenser.*]

SPALT, *a.* [Dan.] Brittle; liable to break or split. [*Local.*]

SPAN, *n* [add.] In *seamen's lan.*, a rope fastened at both ends, so that a purchase may be hooked to its bight. Also, a double rope, having thimbles attached betwixt its two parts, and used as a fair-leader for ropes.

SPAN, *v i* To agree in colour, or in colour and size; as, the horses *span* well. [*New England.*]

SPANG, *v i.* To leap with elastic force; to spring.—As a *verb active*, to cause to spring; and as a *noun*, a spring, the act of springing [*Scotch.*]

SPANG'ING, *ppr.* Springing; bounding. [*Scotch.*]

SPAN'GLES, *n.* In *anc costume*, small circular ornaments of metal stitched on various articles of dress. Such ornaments were used by ladies in the time of Elizabeth.

SPAN'ISH-CHALK, *n.* Steatite or soap-stone.

SPAN'ISH-WINDLASS, *n.* In *ships*, an apparatus used for setting up rigging, &c. It consists of a wooden roller, about which a rope is wound, having an iron bolt inserted in its bight for heaving the roller round.

SPANK, *v. i.* To move with quickness and elasticity. [*Scotch.*]

SPAN'NER, *n.* [add.] In a *marine steam-engine*, the lever of parallel motion, or rod which connects the jointed rods with the radius-bar. Also, in other engines, the hand-bar, or lever by which the valves are moved for the admission and shutting-off of the steam.

SPAN'NISHING,† *n.* [Fr. *espanouissement.*] The full blow of a flower. [*Chaucer.*]

SPAN'-WORM, *n.* Caterpillars of moths of the family Geometridæ are often so called in the United States, from their appearing to measure the ground step by step as they proceed. They are also called *loopers.*

SPÄR, *n.* [add.] Among *seamen*, a general term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs.—Among *old architects*, a piece of timber of various kinds.

SPÄR'ANDE,† *ppr.* Sparing; being niggardly. [*Chaucer.*]

SPÄR'-DECK, *n.* [add.] Properly, a temporary deck laid in any part of a vessel. The term is also applied to the quarter-deck, gangways, and forecastle of a deep-waisted vessel.

SPARE, *v. i.* [add.] To refrain. [*Chaucer.*]

SPÄR'ETH,† *imper. 2d pers. plur.* Spare ye. [*Chaucer.*]

SPÄR'-HAUK,† *n.* A sparrow-hawk. [*Chaucer.*]

SPÄR'-HAWK. *See* SPARROW-HAWK.

SPÄR'KLE,† *v. t.* [add.] To emit with coruscations; as, eyes that *sparkle* fires. [*Dryden.*]

SPÄR'KLERS, *n.* The tiger-beetles are so named from their lively colours, and their flying about in the sun.

SPÄRRE,† } *v. t.* [*See* SPAR.] To bar;
SPERRE,† } to bolt; to shut [*Spenser.*]

SPÄRRE,† *n.* A spar; a wooden bar. [*Chaucer.*]

SPÄR'RED,† *pp* Barred; bolted. [*Chaucer.*]

SPAR'ROW-WORT, *n* The common name of plants of the genus Passerina (Linn.) Also, a plant of the genus Erica, the *E passerina.*

SPAR'RY ANHYDRITE, *n* Same as CUBE-SPAR, a subspecies of prismatic gypsum, found in the salt-mines of Halle, &c.

SPAR'RY GRASS, *n* Asparagus. [*Scotch.*]

SPÄRSE'LY, instead of **SPÄRSELY.**

SPARTHE,† *n.* [Sax.] An axe or halbert [*Chaucer.*]

SPAR'TIUM, *n.* A genus of ornamental plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. *S. junceum*, Spanish-broom, inhabits the south of Europe Its seeds are emetic, purgative, diuretic, and tonic, and are employed medicinally in cases of dropsy.

SPASM, *n.* [add.] *Constrictive spasm*, spasm attended with contraction, rigidity, or both, as wry-neck, lock-jaw, &c. *Synclonic spasm*, the tremulous, simultaneous, and chronic agitation of various muscles, as shaking-palsy, St. Vitus's dance, &c.

SPAS'MUS CYN'ICUS, *n.* The sardonic laugh or grin.

SPAT, *n.* The name given by oyster-fishers to the developing spawn of the oyster.

SPAT, *n.* [add.] A blow. [*Local.*]—A petty combat; a little quarrel or dissension [*A New England vulgarism.*]

SPATHE, instead of **SPATHE.**

SPATHO'DEA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Bignoniaceæ. The species are truly splendid plants when in flower, the flowers being orange-coloured, yellow, or purple. They are chiefly natives of the East Indies.

SPATS, *n* Spatterdashes. [*Scotch.*]

SPATULA'RIA, *n.* A genus of fishes belonging to the sturgeon tribe. They are remarkable for the form of their snouts, which are enormously long, and leaf-like in form. The type of the genus is the paddle-fish of the Mississippi.

1

2

Spatularia, upper (1) and under (2) view.

SPAULD, } *n.* The shoulder. [*Scotch.*]
SPAWLD, }

SPĂ'-WATER, *n.* An acidulous chalybeate, containing more iron and carbonic acid than any other mineral spring.

SPAW'DER, *n.* A *provincial* term, signifying an injury arising from the legs of animals being forced too far asunder on ice or slippery roads.

SPAWL, *v. i.* In *Dict.*, No. 2 belongs to the *Noun.*

SPĒAK, *v. i.* [add.] *Speak sad brow, and true maid,* speak with a serious countenance, and as a true maid. [*Shak.*]

SPĒAK, *v. t.* [add.] *Speak him far,* carry your praises far. [*Shak.*]

SPĒAK'ING DEMURRER, *n.* In *law*, a demurrer in which new facts which do not appear upon the face of the bill in equity, are introduced.

SPEC, for SPECULATION. [*Vulgar.*]

SPĒ'CES,† *n. plur.* Species; sorts or kinds. [*Chaucer.*]

SPE''CIAL, *a.* [add.] *Special bastard,* in *law*, one born of parents before marriage, the parents afterwards intermarrying.—*Special injunctions,* those prohibitory writs or interdicts against acts of parties, such as waste, nuisance, piracy, &c.—*Special occupancy,* where an estate is granted to a man and his heirs during the life of *cestui que vie,* and the grantee die without alienation, and while the life for which he held continues, the heir will succeed, and is called a *special occupant.*—*Special paper,* a list kept in court for putting down demurrers, &c., to be argued.

SPE''CIALTY DEBTS, *n.* In *law*, bonds, mortgages, debts secured by writing under seal.

SPE'CIES, *n.* [add.] In *scientific classification,* a group of such individuals as have an essential identity in all qualities proceeding from their ultimate constitution or structure.

SPECIF'IC, *a.* [add.] That specifies or particularizes; as, a *specific* statement.

SPECIF'ICALLY, *adv.* [add.] Definitely; particularly.

SPECK, *n.* [Suio-Goth. *spaeck.*] Blubber, the fat of whales, and other mammalia in South Africa. The fat flesh of the hippopotamus is so called by the Dutch.—*Speck-falls,* in the *Northern whale-fishery,* falls or ropes rove through blocks, for hoisting the blubber and bone off the whale.

SPECK-AND-SPAN-NEW, *a.* Quite new. [*Sir W. Scott.*]

SPECKSIONEER', *n.* In the *Northern whale-fishery,* the man who directs the cutting operations.

SPECTATO'RIAL, *a.* [add.] Looking on; observing.

SPEC'ULAR, *a.* [add.] Of glass; transparent.—*Specular iron-ore,* iron-glance, a subspecies of rhomboidal iron-ore, occurring frequently in crystals of a brilliant metallic lustre. The common variety affords an excellent maleable iron, and the micaceous yields an iron well suited for cast ware.

SPECULA'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Campanulaceæ. The species are small annual plants. *S. hybrida* is a native of the corn-fields of Great Britain. *S. speculum* is a pretty annual, commonly cultivated under the name of *Venus's looking-glass.*

SPEC'ULATING, *ppr.* Meditating; purchasing with the expectation of an advance in price.

SPEC'ULATIVE, *a.* [add.] Commanding an extensive prospect; as, a *speculative* height. [Lat. *specula.*] [*Cowper.*]

SPĒDE,† *v. t.* To speed; to despatch [*Chaucer.*]

SPĒDE'FUL,† *a.* Effectual; successful. [*Chaucer.*]

SPĒECE,† *n.* Kind; species.

SPĒECHIFICA'TION, *n.* Act of making speeches or of haranguing. [*Used rather as a term of sport or derision.*]

SPĒECH'IFY, *v. i.* [add.] [*Rather a low word.*]

SPĒED'ER, *n.* One who speeds; a machine.

SPEER, *v. t.* See SPEIR.

SPĒER'INGS, *n. pl.* Askings; answers to questions asked; information. [*Scotch.*]

SPĒKE'-HOUSE, } *n.* A parlour; the
SPĒAK'-HOUSE, } room in a convent in which the inmates were allowed to speak with their friends

SPEK'TAKEL,† *n.* [*See* SPECTACLE.] A spying-glass. [*Chaucer.*]

SPEL'DING, } *n.* A small fish split
SPEL'DRON, } and dried in the sun. [*Scotch.*]

SPELL, *n.* [add.] Sport; play. [*Chaucer.*]—In *New England,* a short time; a little time; a short turn; a bout; fit; the continuance of any kind of weather.—Also, a turn of gratuitous labour performed to a neighbour, sometimes accompanied with presents.

SPEL'LING, *ppr.* [add.] Taking another's turn.

SPELL'-LAND, *n.* A land of spells or charms.

SPELL'-STOPPED, *a.* Stopped by a spell or spells. [*Shak.*]

SPEN'CER, *n.* [add.] *Spencer-mast,* a small mast on which a spencer is hoisted.

SPĒRE,† *n.* A sphere. [*Chaucer.*]

SPĒRE,† *n.* A spear. [*Chaucer.*]

SPER'ED,† } *pp.* [*See* SPARRED in
SPER'RED,† } this *Supp.*] Barred, bolted. [*Chaucer.*]

SPER'MA, *n.* [L.] Sperm; seminal fluid; the seed of plants.

SPERMACE'TI, *a.* Relating to, or made of spermaceti.

SPERMACE'TI-WHALE, } *n.* The
SPERM'-WHALE, } *Physeter macrocephalus.* [*See* SPERMACETI.]

SPERMAT'OCĒLE, instead of SPERMATOCĒLE. [add.] Pron. spermat'-osēl.

SPERMA'TO-CYSTID'IUM, *n.* [Gr. σπέρμα, a seed, and κύστις, a bladder.] A name given to the male organ of mosses; otherwise called *staminidium.*

SPERMATOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. σπέρμα, seed, and λόγος, discourse.] A treatise on sperm.

SPERME,† *n.* See SPERM. [*Chaucer.*]

SPERMID'IUM, instead of SPERMI'-DIUM.

SPER'MODERM, *n.* [add.] *Properly,* the testa, primine, or external membrane of the seed of plants.

SPERMOL'OGIST, *n.* [add.] One who treats of seeds.

SPERMOPH'AGA, instead of SPERMO'PHAGA.

SPERMOPH'ILA, instead of SPERMO'PHILA.

SPERMOPH'ILUS, instead of SPERMO'PHILUS.

SPERS'ED,† } *pp.* [*See* DISPERSE.]
SPERST,† } Dispersed; scattered. [*Spenser.*]

SPE'TUM, *n.* A kind of spear used in the 15th century. [*See cut in Dict.* SPEAR.]

SPHACELIS'MUS, *n.* *See* SPHACELISM.

SPHÆREN'CHYMA, *n.* [Gr. σφαῖρα, a sphere, and ἔγχυμα, anything poured out.] A name given to the spherical variety of the parenchyma of plants.

SPHÆRID'IUM, *n.* [Gr. σφαῖρα, a sphere, and εἶδος, resemblance.] A genus of palpicorn coleopterous insects, the species of which are found chiefly in dung.

SPHÆROCOC'CITES, *n.* A genus of fucoidal fossil plants from the oolite series of the Yorkshire coast.

SPHÆ'RODUS, *n.* A fossil genus of fishes from the oolitic and cretaceous strata.

SPHÆROSIDE'RITE. *See* SPHEROSIDERITE.

SPHAL'ERO-CAR'PIUM, *n.* [Gr. σφαλερός, delusive, and καρπός, fruit.] A botanical designation of the collective fruit of the yew, blitum, &c.

SPHEG'IDÆ, *n.* Same as SPHECIDÆ.

SPHENACAN'THUS, *n.* A genus of fossil fishes from the coal-formation of Scotland.

SPHE'NOID, instead of SPHENOID'.

SPHE'NOID, *n.* The sphenoid bone.

SPHE'NO-PALATINE GANGLION, *n.* The largest of the cranial ganglia.

SPHENOP'TERIS, instead of SPHENOPTERIS.

SPHE'NO-SALPIN'GO-STAPHYLI'NUS, *n.* A designation of the circumflexus-palati muscle.

SPHE'NO-STAPHYLI'NUS, *n.* A designation of the levator palati mollis.

SPHEROM'ETER, instead of SPHERO'METER.

SPHER'ULA, *n.* [L. *sphærula,* a little sphere.] A spherule; a term applied to the globose peridium of some plants.

SPHIGMOM'ETER, SPHYGMOM'ETER, instead of SPHIGMO'METER, SPHYGMO'METER.

SPHRAG'IDE, instead of SPHRAG'-IDE.

SPHYRÆ'NODUS, *n.* A genus of fossil fishes from the London clay.

SPI'CA, *n.* [L. an ear of corn.] In *surgery,* the name of a bandage, so named from its turns, being thought to resemble the rows of an ear of corn.—*Spica descendens,* the uniting bandage used in rectilinear wounds. It consists of a double-headed roller, with a longitudinal slit in the middle, three or four inches long. [*See* SPIKE.]

SPICE'-APPLE, *n.* A kind of apple.

SPĪCED, *pp.* [add.] Having a taste or flavour; having a relish.—*Metaphorically,* nice; dainty; delicate; tender; as, a *spiced* conscience. [*Chaucer.*]

SPĪ'CES,† *n.* for SPECES. Species. [*Chaucer.*]

SPICK,† *n.* A spike; a tenter

SPICK-AND-SPAN, *n.* Matter and form. [*Sir W. Scott.*]

SPICK-AND-SPAN, *adv.* With glossy freshness. [*Butler.*]

SPĪ'COSE, } *a.* Having spikes or ears;
SPĪ'COUS, } eared like corn.

SPIC'ULA, *n. pl. Spiculæ.* [L.] A small spike or spikelet.

SPIC'ULIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a spicule.

SPICULIG'ENOUS, *a.* Containing spicules.

SPĪ'DER-CATCHER, *n.* A bird, the *Tichodroma muraria,* found in southern Europe. It is allied to our creeper. Also, a genus of birds (Arachnothera), whose favourite food is spiders.

SPĪ'DER-FLY, *n.* A dipterous insect of the family Pupipara. There are many species of these found parasitic on birds and quadrupeds. They belong to the

genera Hippobosca and Nycteribia. They are long-legged, and, like spiders, move sideways.

SPI'DER-MONKEYS, *n.* A name given to monkeys of the genus Ateles, which are distinguished by the great length, slenderness, and flexibility of their limbs, and by the prehensile power of their tails. They are found in South America.

SPI'DER-SHELL, *n.* A species of the genus Murex.

SPIES,† *n. pl.* [*See* SPY.] Looks; glances. [*Spenser.*]

SPIGUR'NEL, *n.* [Sax. *spicurran*, to shut up, or inclose.] In *law*, the sealer of the royal writs.

SPIKE, *v. t.* [add.] To fix upon a spike.

SPIKE'-LAV'ENDER, *n.* Common lavender, *Lavandula spica.*

SPIKE'-NAIL, *n.* A nail of four inches in length and upwards. [*See* SPIKE.]

SPIKE'-TEAM, *n.* In the *United States*, a waggon drawn by three horses, or by two oxen and a horse.

SPI'KY, *a.* [add.] Set with spikes; as, *spiky* wheels. [*Pope.*]

SPILAN'THUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, suborder Corymbiferæ. The involucre and receptacle of *S. oleracea* are said to act as a powerful stimulant of the salivary organs.

SPILE, *n.* [D. *spil*; Ir. *spile*; Scot. *spyle.*] A small peg or wooden pin, used to stop a hole; a stake driven into the ground to protect a bank, form wharfs, abutments, &c. [*Provincial.*]

SPILE'-HOLE, *n.* Air-hole of a cask; hole for a spile.

SPIL'IKINS, *n. plur.* A set of small ivory instruments used in playing games.

SPILL, *n.* A strip of paper rolled up to light a lamp or a cigar. [*Provincial.*]

SPILLE,† *v. t.* *See* SPILL. [*Chaucer.*]

SPILLE,† *v. i.* To perish; to be lost. [*Chaucer.*]

SPILT,† for SPILLED,† *pp.* [Suio-Goth. *spiaell*: G. *spille*; Scot. *spale*, a small shiver or thin sl[i]p of wood, a chip.] Pieced; diversified with pieces; inlaid. [*Spenser.*]

SPI'LUS, *n.* [Gr. σπιλος, a spot.] In *patho.*, a congenital spot or discoloration of the skin.

SPI'NA, *n.* [add.] The backbone or spine.

SPI'NA-BIF'IDA, *n.* [L.] The cloven spine; a disease attended with an incomplete state of some of the vertebræ, and a fluid swelling, commonly situated over the lower lumbar vertebræ.

SPIN'ACH, *n.* [add.] *New Zealand spinach*, the *Tetragonia expansa*, used instead of common spinach.

SPINA'CIA, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* SPINACH.]

SPINA'LIS DOR'SI, *n.* A muscle of the back, which serves to extend the vertebræ, and to assist in raising the spine.

SPI'NA-VENTO'SA, *n.* [L.] A caries of a bone; white-swelling.

SPIN'DLE-LEGGED, *a.* Having long slender legs.

SPIN'DLE-SHELL, *n.* The species of the genus Fusus.

SPINES OF THE LEAVES, *n.* In *bot.*, the hardened extremities of lobes; or, in some cases, superficial spiny elevations.

SPIN'ET, or **SPINET'**, *n.*

SPI'NIFORM, instead of **SPIN'IFORM.**

SPI'NINESS, *n.* The quality of being spiny.

SPINNE,† *v. t.* To spin.

SPIN'NY, } *n.* A small wood; a clump
SPI'NY, } of trees; a small grove or shrubbery. [*Provincial.*] [*See* SPINET.]

SPIN'ULOUS, *a.* Covered with minute spines.

SPI'RACLE, instead of **SPIR'ACLE**, *n.* [add.] Any small hole, aperture, orifice, or vent; a pore; a minute passage; as, the *spiracles* of the human skin.

SPI'RAL CAM, *n.* In *mech.*, the name given to the solid cam (*which see* in this *Supp.*), when the ridge is formed spirally on the cone.

SPI'RAL WHEELS, *n.* [add.] Wheels of this kind are used when the two shafts require to pass each other; when the shafts are in the same plane, bevel-wheels are employed. Spiral wheels are attended with considerable friction, and are therefore objectionable.

SPIRE, *n.* [add.] A term applied collectively to the convolutions of a spiral shell, which are placed above the lowest or body whorl, whatever shape it may assume.—A stake; probably a corruption of *spere* (*spear*). [*Chaucer.*]

SPIRE,† *v. t.* To shoot forth.

SPIRED,† *pret.* of *Spere*, to inquire Asked; inquired [*Chaucer.*]

SPI'RIFER, instead of **SPIR'IFER.**

SPIR'IT, *n.* [add.] *Spirit of sense*, sensibility of touch. [*Shak.*]

SPIR'IT, *v. t.* [add.] To convey away rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; as, "I felt as if I had been *spirited* into some castle of antiquity."

SPIR'IT-DUCK, *n.* The *Anas albeola* is so called in the United States from its expertness in diving, and its sudden appearances and disappearances.

SPIR'ITS, *n.* [add.] *Ordinary spirits* contain from 50 to 52 per cent. of alcohol; *spirits of wine*, from 62 to 67 per cent.; *rectified spirits*, from 82 to 85 per cent.

SPIR'ITUAL, *a.* [add.] *Spiritual corporations*, corporations where the members are entirely spiritual persons, and incorporated as such, for the furtherance of religion and perpetuating the rights of the church They are either *sole*, as bishops, certain deans, parsons, and vicars; or *aggregate*, as deans and chapters, prior and convent, abbot and monk.

SPIRITUAL'ITY, *n.* [add.] *Spirituality of benefices*, the tithes of land, &c.

SPIR'ITUALIZE. For "*v. i.*," read *v. t.*

SPIRITUOS'ITY,† instead of **SPIR'ITUOSITY.**

SPIRITUO'SO, instead of **SPIRITUOSO.**

SPIR'ITUS, *n.* [L.] Spirit; any inflammable liquor obtained by distillation.

SPIROG'LYPHUS, *n.* A genus of fossils from the mountain-limestones of Ireland.

SPIR'ULA, *n.* A genus of cephalopods, having a discoid multilocular shell, and forming the type of the family Spirulidæ.

SPI'RY, *a.* [add.] Abounding in spires or steeples; as, *spiry* towns. [*Thomson.*]

SPITE, *n.* [add.] Chagrin; vexation; trouble. [*Shak.*]

SPIT'OUS,† *a.* [*See* SPITE.] Spiteful; angry. [*Chaucer.*]

SPIT'OUSLY,† *adv.* Angrily; spitefully. [*Chaucer.*]

SPIT'TLE, *v. t.* To dig or stir with a small spade. [*Local.*]

SPIT'TLY,† *a.* Slimy; full of spittle.

SPLAIE,† *v. t.* [*See* DISPLAY.] To display; to unfold; to expand; to extend. [*Chaucer.*]

SPLANCHNOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. σπλαγχνα, the bowels, and γραφω, to write.] An anatomical description of the viscera.

SPLANCH'NO-SKEL'ETON, *n.* [Gr. σπλαγχνον, an intestine, and σκελετον, a dry body.] In *anat.*, a term applied to the various osseous or cartilaginous pieces which are often found supporting the viscera and organs of the senses of animals.

SPLĀY, *v. t.* [add.] To display; to unfold.

SPLĀY'-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a wide mouth.

SPLEN, *n.* [L., from Gr. σπλην.] The spleen.

SPLENAL'GIA, *n.* *See* SPLENALGY.

SPLENET'ICALLY, *adv.* In a morose or splenetic manner.

SPLEN'ICAL,† *a.* Relating to the spleen.

SPLENIZA'TION, *n.* In *patho.*, a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, in which they resemble the substance of the spleen.

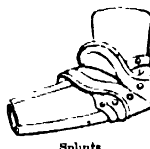
SPLEN'OCĒLE, instead of **SPLEN'OCELE.**

SPLENOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. σπλην, the spleen, and γραφω, to describe.] An anatomical description of the spleen.

SPLENOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. σπλην, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise on the spleen.

SPLENOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. σπλην, and τομη, a cutting.] Anatomical dissection of the spleen.

SPLIN'TER, *v. t.* *See* SPLINT.



Splints

SPLINTS, *n. plur.* In *anc. armour*, small overlapping plates for the defence of the bend of the arm, and which allowed of free motion. [*See* SPLINT-ARMOUR.]

SPLIT, *n.* A crack; rent, or longitudinal fissure; a breach; a division or separation, as in a political party. [*Colloq.*]

SPLIT, *pp.* Divided; separated; rent; broken or dashed to pieces against a rock, as a ship.

SPLIT'TED, *pp.* Same as SPLIT, but seldom used.

SPOCH'-DOG,† *n.* A species of dog.

SPOD'IUM, *n.* The oxide of zinc.

SPOD'OMANCY, *n.* [Gr. σποδος, a cinder, and μαντεια, divination.] Divination by ashes.

SPŌKE, *n.* [add.] The round of a ladder

SPŌKE, *v. t.* To fit or furnish with spokes.

SPO'LIATORY, instead of **SPOLIA'TORY.**

SPONDYL'IDÆ, *n.* A family of marine conchifers, named from the genus Spondylus,—*which see.*

SPŌNE,† *n.* A spoon. [*Chaucer.*]

SPONGE'-CRAB, *n.* A name given to crustaceous animals of the genus Dromia. [*See* DROMIA.]

SPONGELET, instead of **SPON'GELET.**

SPONG'ING, *ppr.* Wiping with a wet sponge; cleansing with a sponge; gaining by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on.

SPONGI'OLA, *n.* [L.] A spongiole,—*which see.*

SPONNE,† *pret.* of *Spinne* (*Spin*). Spun. [*Chaucer.*]

SPON'SIBLE, *a.* Worthy of credit. [*Local.*]

SPON'SINGS, } *n.* In a *steam-ship*, the
SPON'CINGS, } curve of the timber and planking towards the outer part of

the wing, before and abaft each of the paddle-boxes.

SPON'SIONAL, *a.* Responsible; implying a pledge.

SPONTA'NEOUS, *a.* [add.] *Spontaneous diseases,* those which occur without external cause.

SPOOK, *n.* [D.] A ghost; a hobgoblin. [*American.*]

SPOON'EY, *n.* A man who has been drinking till he becomes disgusting; a stupid or silly fellow. [*Provincial.*]

SPOON'FUL, *n.* [add.] A small quantity of a liquid.

SPOR'ADES, *n.* [Gr.] A name given by the Greeks to a cluster of islands in the Archipelago.—Also, in *antiquity*, a name given to stars which were not included in any constellation. They are now distinguished by the name of *unformed stars.*

SPORAD'ICALLY, *adv.* Dispersedly; in a scattered manner; separately; singly.

SPORE,† *n.* [Sax. *spora.*] A spur. [*Chaucer.*]

SPORES, *n.* In *bot.*, the seed-like reproductive bodies of thallogens and acrogens.

SPO'RID, *n.* In *bot.*, a naked corcle. [*See* SPORIDES.]

SPORNE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *spornan, spurnan.* *See* SPURN.] To strike at; to strike the foot against anything. [*Chaucer.*]

SPOROPHYL'LUM, *n.* Among the *algæ*, a leaf-like receptacle containing tetraspores.

SPORT, *v. t.* [add.] *To sport off,* to utter sportively; to throw off with easy and playful copiousness; as, to *sport off* epigrams. [*Addison.*]

SPORT'INGLY, *adv.* In jest; in sport.

SPORTS'MAN, *n.* [add.] A gambler. [*American.*]

SPORT'ULA,† *n.* [L.] A dole or largess, either of meat or money, given by princes or great men to the poor people.

SPOT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Stained; impure. [*Shak.*]

SPOUS'AILE,† *n.* [Fr. *epousailles.*] Spousal; marriage. [*Chaucer.*]

SPOUT, *n.* [add.] *To put anything up the spout,* is to place it in pawn. [*Vulgar.*]

SPOUT, *v. i.* [add.] To make a speech, especially in debating clubs. [*Colloq.*]

SPOUT'-SHELL, *n.* The *Aporrhais pes-pelicani,* a British shell, is sometimes so called.

SPRACK, *a.* Lively; animated; spruce; sprightly. [*Scotch.*] [*See* SPRAG.]

SPRAICK'LE, *v. i.* To clamber; to get on with difficulty. [*Scotch.*]

SPRAWL, *n.* A small twig or branch of a tree. [*Local.*]

SPREAD, *v. t.* [add.] To extend, figuratively; as, to spread the interests of Christianity. [*Atterbury.*]

SPREAD, *n.* [add.] A cloth used as a cover, a table, as spread or furnished with a meal. [*Colloquial.*]

SPREAD'ING, *ppr.* [add.] *Spreading false news,* a misdemeanour punishable at common-law with fine and imprisonment.

SPRE'AGH, SPRE'ATH, SPREITH, *n.* Prey; booty; literally cattle. [*Scotch.*]

SPREAGH'ERIE, *n.* Cattle-lifting; prey-driving; also small spoil; paltry booty of small articles. [*Scotch.*]

SPREINT,† *pp.* of *Sprenge.* Sprinkled, scattered. [*Chaucer.*]

SPRENGE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *sprengan.*] To sprinkle; to scatter; to disperse.

SPRENT,† *pp.* [add.] Scattered; spread over; as, *sprent* with vermilion. [*Spenser.*]

SPREY, *a.* Spruce; spry. [*Local.*]

SPRIG, *n.* [add.] A small eye-bolt ragged at the point.

SPRIG'GED, *pp.* [add.] *Adjectively,* growing in sprigs; as, *sprigged* rosemary.

SPRING, *v. i.* [add.] To bend or wind from a straight or plane surface, as a piece of timber or plank in seasoning.

SPRING, *n.* [add.] A beginning. [*Shak.*]

SPRIN'GALL,† *n.* A youth; an active young man; a shoot; a warlike engine. [*See* SPRINGALD.]

SPRING'ALS,† *n. plur.* [Sw. *springa.* *See* SPRING.] Young men. [*Spenser.*]

SPRING'-CROCUS, *n.* A spring-flowering plant, the *Crocus vernus,* which grows in meadows.

SPRING'ER-ANTELOPE, *n.* The springbok,—*which see.*

SPRING'OLDS,† *n. plur.* Machines for casting stones and arrows. [*See* SPRINGALD.] [*Chaucer.*]

SPRING'-STAY, *n.* In *ships,* a smaller stay used to assist the regular one.

SPRING'-TAILS, *n.* Insects of the family Poduridæ, which have the tail ending in two bristles, usually bent under the belly, but which, when the insect wishes to move, fly out straight and throw the insect forward.

SPRINK'LE, *v. i.* [add.] To fly in small drops or sprinkles; as, to make water *sprinkle* up in fine dew.

SPRINK'LING, *n.* [add.] A small quantity of anything scattered; a sprinkle.

SPRITE'LESS,† *a.* *See* SPRIGHTLESS.

SPRIT'-SAIL YARD, *n.* In *ships,* a yard slung across the bowsprit. A sprit-sail used to be rigged on it. [*See* SPRIT-SAIL. *See cut* in *Dict.* JIB-BOOM.]

SPRUCE, *v. i.* [add.] *To spruce up,* to dress one's self sprucely or neatly. [*American.*]

SPRUE, *n.* That which is thrown off in casting metals; dross or scoria; a disease. [*See* SPRUE.]

SPRUG, *n.* A sparrow. [*Scotch.*]

SPRUG'-UP, *v. i.* To dress neatly. [*Local.*]

SPRUNT,† *n.* [add.] A short curled hair.

SPRUSH, *a.* Spruce. [*Scotch.*]

SPRY, *a.* [add.] [*Local in England.*]

SPULE'-BANE, *n.* The shoulder-bone. [*Scotch.*]

SPU'MINESS, instead of SPUMINESS.

SPUNE, *n.* A spoon. [*Scotch.*]

SPUNGE, *v. i.* To get or gain by mean arts. [*See* SPONGE.] [*Swift.*]

SPUNGE, *v. t.* To get by sponging; as, to *spunge* a breakfast. [*Swift.*]

SPUN'GER, *n.* One who, by mean arts, contrives to feed at the expense of others. [*Swift.*]

SPUR, *n.* [add.] *Spur-shores,* or *spurs.* [*See* SHORE in this *Supp.* *See* also SPRIT.]

SPURGE, *n.* [add.] The *caper-spurge* is the *Euphorbia lathyris,* the oil of the seeds of which is a substitute for croton-oil, the *cypress-spurge* is the *E. cyparissias,* a virulent poison; the *petty spurge* is the *E. peplus,* once used as a powerful purgative; the *winter-spurge* is the *E. hiberna,* a fish-poison.

SPUR'LING, *n.* A small sea-fish.

SPUR'-MAKER, *n.* One who makes spurs.

SPURN, *v. i.* [add.] To stumble or strike against accidentally; as, to *spurn* at a dead body and fall upon it.

SPURN'EY, *n.* A plant; probably a corruption of *spurrey.*

SPUR'RER, *n.* [add.] Something that incites or urges on; as, a *spurrer* to exercise and amusement. [*Swift.*]

SPUR'-ROW'EL, *n.* The point of a spur.

SPUR'RY, *n.* *See* SPURREY.

SPUR'-WHANG, *n.* Spur-leather. [*Scotch.*]

SPUR-WING, *n.* [add.] Geese of the genus Plectropterus are also so called. They are natives of Africa, and have two strong spurs on the shoulder of the wing.

SPY'ALS,† *n. plur.* [*See* SPY.] Spies. [*Spenser.*]

SPYRE,† *v. i.* [*See* SPIRE.] To shoot forth. [*Spenser.*]

SQUAB'-CHICK, *n.* A chicken not fully feathered. [*Local.*]

SQUAD'DY, *a.* Squabby. [*American vulgarism.*]

SQUAIM'OUS.† Tyrwhitt conjectures this word to signify *squeamish,* but is very doubtful as to the proper meaning or derivation. From the context it would seem to have some connection with *squall* or *squalid.* [*Chaucer.*]

SQUAMES,† *n. plur.* [L. *squama,* a scale.] Scales. [*Chaucer.*]

SQUA'MIFORM, instead of SQUAM'IFORM.

SQUA'MIPEN, *n.* *See* SQUAMIPENNES.

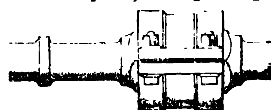
SQUAN'DER, *n.* Act of squandering. [*Rare.*]

SQUARE, *n.* [add.] *Method of least squares,* the method of finding the probable error in assuming the mean of a number of discordant observations of a phenomenon. In the application of this method, the rule in all cases is the same; namely, that that result has the greatest probability in its favour, the assumption of which makes the sum of the squares of the errors the least possible, provided that all the observations are equally worthy of confidence. The method of least squares is now universally used in astronomy.

SQUARE, *v. t.* [add.] *To square the circle,* to determine the exact area of a circle in square measure. [*See* QUADRATURE.]

SQUARE, *v. i.* [add.] *To square up,* to put one's self in an attitude fit for boxing. [*Provincial.*]

SQUARE'-COUPLING, *n.* In *millwork,* a kind of permanent coupling, of which the coupling-box is made in halves and square, corresponding to the



Square coupling.

form of the two connected ends of the shafts. The two halves of the box are bolted together on the opposite sides, as represented by the annexed figure.

SQUARE'-TOED, *a.* Having the toes or end square.

SQUAR'ING, for "*ppr.* or *n.*," read *ppr.* [add.] *Squaring-off,* in *ship-building,* plugging off and otherwise tightening the treenails, and chinsing all the rents and shakes in the planks, after the seams have been caulked.

SQUAR'ISH, *a.* Nearly square.

SQUASH'-BUG, *n.* In *New England,* the name given to a fetid insect destructive to the leaves of the squash-vine. It belongs to the order Hemiptera, and is the *Coreus tristis* of naturalists.

SQUASH'ER, *n.* One who squashes.

SQUASH-GOURD, *n.* The *Cucurbito melopepo.* [*See* SQUASH.]

SQUATI'NA, *n.* A genus of cartilaginous fishes belonging to the family Squalidæ. The *S. angelus* is the angel-fish, *Squalus squatina* (Linn.) [*See* ANGEL-FISH.]

SQUAW'-ROOT, *n.* In the *United States,* a medicinal plant, the *Macrotys racemosa.* It possesses narcotic properties, and is recommended by the Shakers for correcting the secretions.

SQUAW'-WEED, *n.* In the *United States,* a medicinal plant, the *Senecio obovatus,* used for diseases of the skin.

SQUĒAL, *n.* A shrill or sharp cry.

SQUĒAL, *v. i.* [add.] This verb was formerly used of persons; as, her nurse scarce heard her *squeal.* [*Prior.*]—Ghosts did shriek and *squeal* about the streets. [*Shak.*]

SQUETĒAGUE', *n.* (sqwe-tēg'.) An American fish, the *Labrus squeteaque,* very common in the waters of Long Island Sound and adjacent bays.

SQUIB, *n.* Instead of "A pretty fellow" [No 3], read A petty fellow; a flashy person.

SQUIB, *v. i.* [add.] [*Colloquial in the United States.*]

SQUIB'BING, *ppr.* Throwing squibs; uttering severe reflections. [*Colloquial in the United States.*]

SQUIER,† *n.* A squire. [*Chaucer.*]

SQUIER,† *v. t.* To attend as a squire. [*Chaucer.*]

SQUIER IE,† *n.* A company or number of squires. [*Chaucer.*]

SQUIG'GLE, *v. i.* To shake a fluid about in the mouth, with the lips closed [*Local.*]

SQUILL, *n.* [add.] *Officinal squill,* the *Scilla maritima* (Linn.), or *Urginea Scilla* of Steinheil.—*Pancratic squill,* the *Urginea pancration* (Steinheil). It inhabits the Mediterranean coast, and is used as the officinal squill, but is said to be milder in its effects.

SQUINAN THUS, *n.* A species of Juncus, the *J. odoratus,* called also *sweet-rush* and *camel's hay.* It has a pungent taste and fragrant smell, and its pith was once used medicinally.

SQUINT'-EȲE, *n.* [add.] A partial judgment. [*Spenser.*]

SQUĪRE, *n.* A rule; a foot-rule. [*Shak.*]

SQUIRE,† for SQUARE, *n.* [*Spenser.*]

SQUIRR. *See* SQUIR.

SQUIRT, *n.* A foppish young fellow; a whipper-snapper. [*American vulgarism.*]

SQUIRT'ED, *pp.* Ejected in a stream from a narrow orifice.

SQUIRT'ING, *ppr.* Ejecting from a narrow orifice in a stream.

STAB, *v. t.* [add.] To be *stabbed* with laughter, in *Shak.,* is to be completely overcome with laughter; to laugh one's self out of breath.

STAB'BING, *n.* Instead of signification given, read as follows:—The act of piercing with a pointed weapon; the act of wounding or killing with a pointed instrument.

STACK, *n.* [add.] *Stack of arms,* a number of muskets set up together, with the bayonets crossing one another, forming a sort of conical pile.

STACKE,† *n.* for STACK; as, a *stack* of wood. [*Chaucer.*]

STĀDE, *n.* A furlong; a stadium,—*which see.*

STAD'LE,† *n.* [*See* STADDLE.] A staff. [*Spenser.*]

STAFF, *n.* [add.] *Regimental staff,* an establishment of officers, consisting of an adjutant, quarter-master, chaplain, surgeon, &c.—*Personal staff,* the officers employed immediately about the general of an army.—*Staff-officer,* an officer belonging to the staff of a regiment.

STAFF'-HERDING, *n.* In *law,* a right to drive cattle on a common gently, without hounding or violence.

STAFF'-SLING,† *n.* A sling which consisted of a staff, with a leathern bag fixed to the end of it, in which the stone to be thrown was placed. It was wielded with both hands, and the soldiers who used it were stationed in the turrets of a castle, or the topcastles and forecastles of shipping [*Chaucer.*]

STAG, *n.* [add.] A colt or filly; a romping girl a castrated bull. [*Local.*]—In the *New York courts,* a *stag* is the technical name for a man who is always ready to aid in proving an alibi, for a consideration.

STAG'-DANCE, *n.* In the *United States,* a dance performed by males only, in bar-rooms, &c.

STĂG'ING, *n.* Among *ship-wrights,* scaffolding.

STAG'IRITE, *n.* *See* STAGYRITE.

STAG'YRITE, for "STAG IRITE," read STAG IRITE.

STĀHL'IANISM, *n.* In *med.,* the doctrine of Stahl, a German physician, who considered every vital action under the direction and presidency of the soul.

STĀID'LY, *adv.* In a staid manner; calmly; soberly.

STĀIG, *n.* A young horse not yet broken in for work or riding; a stallion [*Scotch.*]

STĀIK, *n.* Steak. [*Scotch.*]

STĀIN, *v. i.* To take stains; to become stained. [*Shak.*]

STĀIN, *n.* [add.] Tincture; slight mark. [*Shak.*]

STAIR'CASE-SHELLS, *n.* Shells of the genus Solarium are so called by collectors.

STĀIR'HEAD, *n.* The top of a staircase.

STĀKE'-FELLOW, *n.* One tied or burned at the same stake.

STAK'ER,† *v. i.* To stagger. [*Chaucer.*]

STALACTI'TES, *n.* The word originally used for *Stalactite.*

STAL'D,† *pp.* for STOLEN. [*Spenser.*]

STĀLE, *n.* [add.] A stalking-horse; a thing stalled, or exposed for common sale. [*Shak.*]

STĀLE'-CHECK, *n.* In *law,* an antedated check.

STĀLES,† *n. plur.* [*See* STALE.] Enticements; devices; tricks. [*Spenser.*]

STALK, *v. i.* [add.] To go warily or softly. [*Shak.*]

STALKE,† *v. i.* for STALK. [*Chaucer.*]

STALKES,† *n. plur.* (stauks.) The upright pieces of a ladder, into which the rounds or steps are fixed. [*Chaucer.*]

STALK'LETS, *n.* In *bot.,* secondary petioles; petiolules; the stalks of leaflets.

STALL, *v. t.* [add.] To set; to fix; to plunge into mire, so as not to be able to proceed; as, to *stall* horses or a carriage. [*Provincial.*]

STAL'WARTH, } *a.* *See* STALWART.
STAL'WORT, }

STAM'ACH, *n.* Stomach. [*Scotch.*]

STA'MEN, *n.* [add.] This term, when used in the *botanical* sense, usually takes the English plural *sta'mens;* but in other senses the Latin plural *stam'ina.*

STAM'EN,† *n.* *See* STAMIN. [*Chaucer.*]

STAM'IN, *n.* [add.] A coarse worsted cloth manufactured in Norfolk in the 16th century.

STAM'MEL,† *a.* Of a reddish colour; pertaining to the cloth called *stammel.*

STAMPĒDE', *n.* [Sp. *estampado,* footsteps, noise of stamping feet.] In the *western states of America,* a sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, in droves or encampments on the prairies, and causing them to run for many miles, until they often sink down, or die under their terrors. It is also written *stampado.*

STANCK,† } *a.* [Suio-Goth. *stanka,* to
STANK,† } gasp for breath.] Exhausted; faint; weary. [*Spenser.*]

STAND, *v. i.* [add.] *To stand on,* in *seamen's lan.,* to continue on the same tack or course.

STAND'ARD STARS, *n.* A name given by astronomers to those stars which are best known, and best adapted for observation.

STAND'-CROP, *n.* A plant, the *Crassula minor.*

STAND'EL, *n.* In *law,* a young store oak-tree, twelve of which were to be left in every acre of wood at the felling thereof.

STAND'ER, } *n.* [add.] A
STAND'ARD-GRASS, } plant, the *Orchis mascula,* or *male orchis;* called also *dog's-stones* and *satyrion.*

STAND'ING, *ppr.* [add.] *Standing army,* a regular army kept in constant service, as distinct from militia.—*Standing ropes.* Instead of the words "as the sheet-stays, backstays, &c.," insert as the jack-stays, backstays, &c.

STAND'-STILL, *n.* Act of stopping; state of rest; a stop.

STĀNE, *n.* A stone. [*Scotch.*]

STANG, *n.* [add.] A sting. [*Scotch.*]

STANG, *v. t.* To sting. [*Scotch.*]

STAN'IUM, *n.* A strong cloth of a superior quality, worn during the Anglo-Norman period. Also called *stamfortis.*

STAN'NOUS OXIDE, *n.* Protoxide of tin.

STAN'NUM, *n.* [L.] Tin.—This word originally signified a compound of silver and lead.

STANT,† for STANDETH. [*Chaucer.*]

STAPE DIUS, *n.* [From *stapes.*] A small muscle of the internal ear, inserted into the neck of the *stapes* or stirrup.

STAPHISA'GRIA, *n.* Stavesacre, *Delphinium staphisagria.*

STAPH'YLE, *n.* [Gr. σταφυλη, a bunch of grapes.] In *anat.,* the ulvula.

STAPHYLI'NUS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, with short wing-sheaths, the type of the family Staphylinidæ. The species are usually found under dead leaves, stones, dung, &c. The *S. olens,* common in this country, has received the name of the *devil's coach-horse* or *rove-beetle.* It is of a dead black, thickly punctured, and covered with short hairs.



Fœtid Rove beetle, *Staphylinus olens*

STAPHYLORRHA'PHIA, *n.* [L.] Same as STAPHYLORAPHY,—*which see.*

STA'PLE, *n.* [add.] *Figuratively,* the material or substance of a thing; as, the *staple* of a literary production.

STĂR, *n.* [add.] *Binary stars,* in *astr.,* sidereal systems, composed of two stars revolving about each other, in regular orbits.—In *law, star* was an ancient name for all deeds, releases, or obliga-

tions of the Jews, and also for a schedule or inventory. [The term thus used is said to be derived from Heb. *shetar*, a deed or contract.]—*Star of the earth*, a plant, the *Plantago coronopus*.

STĂR, *v. i.* To shine as a star; to shine above others, as an eminent theatrical performer.

STĂR'-BRIGHT, *a.* Bright as a star.

STĂRCH'-MAKER, *n.* One who makes starch.

STĂR'-CROSSED, *a.* Ill-fated. [*Shak.*]

STARFE,† *pret.* of *Sterve* (*Starve*). [*Chaucer.*]

STĂR'-GAZING, *a.* Looking at, or admiring the stars

STĂR'-GRASS, *n* [add.] A plant of the genus Callitriche, and one also of the genus Aletris.

STĂR'-HAWK, *n.* A species of hawk so called.

STĂRK, *a* [add.] Strong; rigid; stiff —*Stark-staring-mad*, evidently quite mad [*Scotch*.]

STĂR'LINGES,† *n. plur.* [*See* STERLING.] Starlings; pence of sterling money. [*Chaucer*.]

STĂR OF BETHLEHEM. *See* under STAR.

STAR'OST, instead of **STA'ROST**, *n* [add.] In *Poland*, a nobleman possessed of a castle or domain, called a *starosty*.

STAR'OSTY, instead of **STA'ROSTY**, *n.* [add.] In *Poland*, a name given to castles and domains conferred on noblemen for life by the crown

STĂR'RINESS, *n.* The state of being starry.

STĂR'RY, *a.* In *bot.*, arranged in rays like the points of a star

STĂR'-SPOTTED, *a.* Spotted with stars.

STĂRT, *v. t.* [add.] *To start an anchor*, to make it lose its hold of the ground. —*To start a cask*, to open it; to empty it.—*To start a tack* or *a sheet*, to slack it off a little.

STĂRT'LISH, *a.* Apt to start. [*Colloq.*]

STĂRT'UPS, *n.* In *anc. costume*, a kind of rustic high shoes; called also *bagging-shoes*.

STATA'RIAN,† *a.* Steady, well-disciplined.

STATA'RIANLY,† *adv.* In a statarian manner.

STATE,† *adv.* for STATELY or STOUTLY. [*Spenser.*]

STĀ'TER, *n.* [add.] The gold stater of ancient Greece was usually worth about £1, 3*s.* sterling. The Attic silver tetradrachm was, in later times, called *stater*. *Stater* is also the name of an apothecaries' weight, equal to 1½ ounces.

STATE'RA, *n.* [L.] In *antiquity*, a kind of Roman balance, much the same as the steelyard.

STĀTES,† *n. pl.* [*See* STATE, No. 11.] Canopies or pavilions. [*Spenser.*]

STĀTES'-GENERAL. *See* STATES.

STĀTES'MANLY, *adv.* Relating to, or befitting a statesman; statesmanlike. [*Seldom used.*]

STAT'IC, } *a.* [add.] Resting; act-
STAT'ICAL, } ing by mere weight or pressure, without producing motion —*Statical figure*, the figure which results from the equilibrium of forces

STĀ'TING, *ppr.* Setting forth; expressing in particular.

STA'TION, *n.* [add.] Manner of standing; attitude. [*Shak.*] —In *bot.*, a term used to signify the peculiar locality where each species of plants is accustomed to grow; and it has reference to climate, soil, humidity, light, elevation above the sea, &c.

STATIST'ICALLY, *adv.* In a statistical manner.

STATIST'ICS, *n.* [add.] *Medical statistics*, the application of numbers to illustrate the natural history of men in health and disease.

STAT PRO RATIO'NE VOLUN'TAS, instead of **STAT PRO RATIONE VOLUNTAS.**

STAT'UAS, *n.* Pictures. [*Shak.*]

STAT'UE, *n.* [add.] A picture. [*Shak.*]

STAT'UED, *a.* Furnished with statues.

STAT'UESQUE, *a.* Relating to a statue. [*Rar. us.*]

STA'TU QUO, instead of **STATU QUO.**

STAT'UTE, *n.* [add.] Some ancient statutes are in the form of charters or ordinances, proceeding from the crown, and in which the consent of the lords and commons is not expressed.—*Statute of frauds and perjuries*, the Act 29 Car. II., c. 3, which enacts for the prevention of many fraudulent practices, that all agreements respecting land shall be in writing, except leases not exceeding three years—two-thirds of the value being reserved for rent. Also, that all assignments and surrenders, all real property contracts, declarations of trust, except by implication and personal engagements, shall be in writing. Part of this statute was repealed by 1 Vict., c. 26.

STAT'UTE-MERCHANT, *n.* [add.] This bond of record is fallen into disuse.

STAT'UTE-STAPLE, *n.* [add.] This bond of record is now obsolete.

STĂUNCHE,† *v. t.* or *i* [*See* STANCH.] To stop; to satisfy. [*Chaucer.*]

STAURONE'IS, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of Diatomaceæ, separated from Navicula, in consequence of having a central transverse band free from striæ. *Navicula Phœnicenteron* of Ehrenberg belongs to it

STAU'ROPUS, *n.* A genus of nocturnal lepidopterous insects. *S. fagi* is known by the name of the *lobster-moth*. It is found in various parts of the south of England, but is a rare species. The larva is very curious in form

STĀVE, *v. t.* [add.] In *naut. lan.*, to break a hole in a vessel; as, our launch is *stove*.—*To stave and tail*, to part dogs by interposing a staff, and pulling the tail.

STĀVES, *n.* The plural of *staff* and *stave*

STĀVES ACRE, *n.* [add.] The *Delphinium staphisagria*, the seeds of which are emetic, purgative, acrid, and narcotic.

STAW, *v. i.* [Suio-Goth. *staa.*] To be fixed or set; to stand still, as a cart. [*North of England.*]

STAW, *v. t.* To put to a stand; to surfeit. [*Scotch.*]

STĀY, *n.* [add.] *Slack in stays*, the situation of a ship when she works slowly in tacking

STĀY, *v. t.* [add.] To wait for; as, my father *stays* my coming. [*Shak.*]

STĀY'-BARS, } *n.* Strong iron bars
STĀY'-RODS, } for supporting the frames on which the paddle-shafts and intermediate shaft of a marine steam-engine rest.

STĀY'-BOBBIN, *n.* A bobbin used for stays.

STAYD,† *pp* from *Stay*. Stopt or caught. [*Spenser.*]

STĀYK'FALD HOLES, *n. plur.* Holes in a wall, used by workmen to erect their scaffolding. [*Local.*]

STEAD, } *n.* [Sax. *sted*, a place.]
STEAD'ING, } The ground on which a house stands, or the vestiges of a former building; a farm-house and offices; a farm itself. [*Scotch.*]

STĒAL, } *n.* The handle of any imple-
STĒEL, } ment; a haft or helve. [*Provincial.*] [*See* STALE, STELE.]

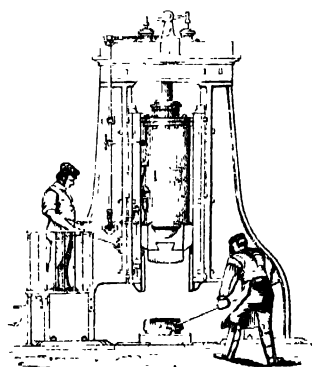
STĒAL, *v. t.* [add.] To do or effect something so as to escape observation; as, to *steal* a sigh; to *steal* a look.

STĒAL'ER, *n* In *ship-building*. [*See* STEELER.]

STĒAM'-CĂR, *n.* [add.] [*American.*]

STĒAM'-CHEST, *n.* In *marine steam-engines*, the vessel into which the steam from the boilers is collected.

STĒAM'-HAMMER, } *n.* A form of tilt
STĒAM'-TILT, } or forge hammer, consisting of a steam cylinder and piston, placed vertically over the anvil. There are two varieties; in one, the cylinder is fixed, and the hammer is attached to the piston-rod, and is operated by the direct action of the steam in the cylinder; in the other, the piston is fixed, and the hammer is attached to the lower end of the cylinder, which similarly rises and falls by the action of the steam in the cylinder. The former is known as Nasmyth's, and the latter as Condie's hammer, being subjects of patents respectively by Mr. James Nasmyth of Manchester, and Mr. John Condie of Glasgow.



Condie's Steam-hammer.

In the entablature of the above fig. is a steam and exhaust valve, and attached to it a hollow piston-rod, acting as steam and exhaust pipe, to which the piston is attached as a fixture. The steam being introduced into the cylinder or hammer, immediately above the piston, presses the cylinder-cover, and raises the hammer between the guides to the required height. The steam being then cut off, and the exhaust-valve opened, the hammer falls, not only with the velocity of gravity, but with the additional velocity produced by the compression of the air under the piston during the latter portion of the hammer's ascent, which, acting as a recoil, adds considerably to the effect of the blow. The valves and valve-gearing are so arranged that the person in charge of the machine can arrest the motion of the hammer while falling, or cause it to fall at any moment while ascending.

STĒAM'Y, *a.* Consisting of, or abounding in steam.

STEAR'IC ACID, instead of **STEA'RIC ACID.**

STEAROP'TENE, instead of **STEAROPTE'NE.**

STE'ARO-RICINIC ACID, *n.* An

acid procured by distillation from castor-oil.

STED,† *n.* [*See* STEAD.] Place or station. [*Spenser.*]

STEEL′ING-STRAKE, *n.* Same as STEELER,—*which see.*

STĒEN, } *v. t.* To line with stone or
STĒAN, } brick, as a well, cess-pool, &c.

STĒEN′BOK, } *n.* A species of ante-
STĒIN′BOK, } lope, the *Antilope tragulus*, which derives its name from inhabiting the *stony* plains and rocky hills of South Africa. Its flesh is esteemed excellent venison

STĒENHAM′MERA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Boraginaceæ. *S. maritima* is a British species. It differs but little from Lithospermum, except in habit.

STEEP, *n.* [add.] Something that is steeped, or used in steeping.

STĒEP′-DOWN, *a.* Having steep descent. [*Shak*]

STĒEP′INESS, *n.* The state or quality of being steep; steepness [*Rare*]

STĒEP′LE-CHASE, *n* [add.] A race between a number of horsemen, to see which can first reach some distant object (as a church-steeple), in a straight course, or one marked out within narrow limits.

STĒEP -TO, *a.* In *naut lan.*, referring to a coast, sandbank, &c., means that the water becomes suddenly deep close in shore, or close to the beach.

STEER′AGE, *n* [add] *Steerage passengers*, in a vessel carrying passengers, the name given to those who do not occupy the main-cabin and quarter-deck.

STĒERED, *pp.* Stirred; meddled with [*Scotch.*]

STĒER′LING, *n* A young steer or bullock.

STĒER′Y, } *n* A bustle; disturbance;
STĒER′IE, } tumult; stir; quandary [*Scotch*]

STĒEVE, *v i* To make an angle with the horizon, as a bowsprit.

STĒEVE′LY, *adv.* Firmly; stoutly. [*Scotch.*]

STEIN′BOK, *n. See* STEENBOK in this *Supp.*

STELL, *n* A covert; a shelter; an inclosure for cattle. [*Scotch.*]

STEL′LA, } *n.* In
STEL′LATED-BANDAGE, } *surgery*, a bandage so named, because it makes a cross or star on the back. It is a roller, applied in the form of the figure 8, so as to keep back the shoulders, and often employed in cases of fracture of the clavicle.

STEL′LION,† *n.* [L. *stellio.*] A newt spotted with stars; called also the *star-lizard.*

STEL′LULATE, *a* Resembling little stars.

STEM, *n* [add.] *Main stem of a vessel*, the principal curved timber at the foremost extremity of the vessel, to which the two sides are united, and on the upper end of which the bowsprit rests. It is so named to distinguish it from the *cut-water* or *false stem.*

STĒME,† *v t.* [*See* STEAM.] To exhale; to evaporate. [*Spenser.*]

STEMME,† *v. t.* [*See* STEM.] To stop; to check; to stay.—*To stemme in compass*, to encompass. [*Spenser.*]

STEN′CIL, *n.* [add.] A piece of thin metal with letters cut out, used in marking packages.

STENELY′TRANS, } *n* [Gr στενος, nar-
STENELY′TRA, } row, and ἐλυτρον, a wing-case.] A family of coleopterous insects, comprising those in which the *elytra* become narrow at the posterior part of the body. The genera Helops, Cistela, Dercæa, and Œdemera are examples; they are all heteromerous.

STENT,† *v t.* [*See* STINT.] To restrain. [*Spenser.*]

STENT,† *v i.* [*See* STINT.] To cease; to desist. [*Chaucer.*]

STENT′EN,† *pp.* of *Stent* Ceased; desisted. [*Chaucer.*]

STENTORON′IC,† *a.* Very loud; stentorian.

STĒPE,† *a* [Qu., from *steep*] Deep; sunk; as, *stepe* eyen. [*Chaucer.*]

STEPPE, *n.* [add.] A Russian name applied particularly to the extensive plains which lie on the north-west of Asia, especially in the country known as Independent Tartary. The term *steppes* is synonymous with the *prairies* of North America, and the *llanos* of South America.

STER′CORATE,† *n* Dung: excrement.

STER′CUS-DIAB′OLI, *n* [L.] Devil's-dung, a term applied by the Germans to asafetida, on account of its disagreeable taste and odour.

STĒRE,† *v. t.* or *i.* To stir. [*Chaucer*]

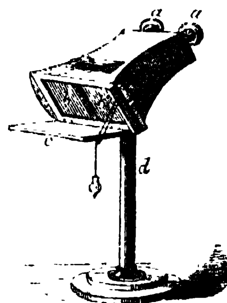
STĒRE,† *n.* A steer; a young bullock. [*Chaucer.*]

STĒRE′LESS,† *a.* Without a rudder [*Chaucer*]

STERELMIN′THA, *n* [Gr. στερεος, solid, and ἑλμινς, an intestinal worm.] Intestinal worms, which have no true abdominal cavity, as the tape-worm.

STEREOM′ETER, instead of STEREO METER.

STER′EOSCOPE, *n* [Gr στερεος, solid, and σκεπτω, to view.] An optical instrument, invented by Prof. Wheatstone, which illustrates the phenomena of binocular vision An object viewed by both eyes does not appear to each under the same angle; hence, whatever we look upon is apprehended by the sense of vision, through the medium of two distinct images, which unite in the sensory of the brain, and give us the idea of substance and solidity. The stereoscope is an optical construction, which enables us to look upon two pictures taken under a small difference of angular view, each eye looking upon one picture only; and thus, as in ordinary vision, two images are conveyed to the brain, which unite into one, exhibiting the objects represented under a high degree of relief. The instrument is shown in the figure: *a a* are



Improved Stereoscope.

tubes containing the two halves of a lens; *b b* is a glass slide, on which the two views are depicted by the photographic process; *c* is a flap, covered with a light-coloured paper, to receive the light and reflect it upon the slide. When the tubes, *a a*, are adjusted to suit the eye, the observer takes the one picture into the right eye, and the other into the left eye, but the perceptive faculty apprehends only one image, and that in bold substantial relief and intensity. *d* is a stand, which can be elevated or depressed to suit the height of the observer. The union of the two stereoscopic pictures can be effected without the stereoscope; nothing more is needed than to place a strip of pasteboard at right angles to the slide, so that the eyes can see only the picture opposite to each. Stereoscopic effect does not present the phenomenon of *ordinary* binocular vision, which gives little more than increased intensity to the image, but shows objects under an extraordinary and extravagant relief.

STEREOSCOP′IC, *a.* Pertaining to the stereoscope.

STER′EOTYPED, *pp.* or *a.* Done on fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed types.—2 *a.* Formed in a fixed unchangeable manner; as, *stereotyped* opinions

STEREOTYP′IC, *a.* Relating to stereotype.

STĒRES′MAN,† *n* A steersman; a pilot. [*Chaucer.*]

STERNBERG′IA, instead of STERN′-BERGIA.

STERN′-CHĀSER, *n* Same as STERN-CHASE.

STERNE,† *n* [*See* STERN.] The stern; the rudder. [*Chaucer.*]

STERNE,† *a. See* STERN. [*Chaucer.*]

STERNE,† *n* [*See* STERN] The tail [*Spenser*]

STERN′-KNEE, } *n.* The continuation
STERN′SON, } of a vessel's keelson, to which the stern-post is secured by bolts

STER′NO. [From L. *sternum*, the breast-bone] In *anat.*, terms compounded of this word refer to muscles arising from the sternum, or breast-bone; as, *sterno-hyoideus*, a muscle arising from the sternum, and inserted into the *os-hyoideus* It depresses the larynx —*Sterno-thyroideus*, a muscle arising from the sternum, and inserted into the thyroid cartilage It draws the larynx downwards - *Sterno-clavicular*, a ligament extending from the sternum to the clavicle.

STER′NON, instead of STERN ON.

STERNOP′TYX, *n.* A genus of small fishes belonging to the family Salmonidæ They have short broad bodies, but very much compressed. They inhabit the warmer parts of the Atlantic Ocean.

STER′NUM, instead of STERN′UM.

STER′NUTORY, instead of STERN′-UTORY.

STERRE,† *n.* [D.] A star. [*Chaucer.*]

STERT,† *n.* A start; a leap.—*At a stert*, immediately. [*Chaucer.*]

STERTE,† *pret.* of *Stert.* Leaped; escaped; ran away. [*Chaucer.*]

STĒRT′ING,† *ppr.* Leaping nimbly. [*Chaucer.*]

STERT′LING,† *ppr.* Same as STERTING. [*Chaucer.*]

STERVE,† *v. i.* To starve; to die; to perish. [*Chaucer.*]

STERVE,† *v. t.* [*See* STARVE.] To cause to perish. [*Spenser.*]

STERV′ED, *pp.* Starved [*Shak.*]

STETHOSCOP′ICAL, *a.* Same as STETHOSCOPIC.

STEV′EN,† *n.* [add.] Voice; sound;

noise; instituted, announced, or appointed time; hence, appointment.—*At unset steven,* without any previous appointment.—*They setten steven,* they appointed a time. [*Chaucer.*]

STEW, *n.* [add.] Confusion, as when the air is full of dust.—A cupboard; a closet. [*Chaucer.*]—*To be in a stew,* to be in a heat or in confusion. [*Local.*]—In *Scotch,stew* signifies vapour,smoke, dust, spray.

STEW'ARD, *n.* [add.] In *Scots law,* an officer appointed by the king over special lands belonging to himself, having the same proper jurisdiction as that of a regality. Also, the deputy of a lord of regality.—*Steward of Scotland,* in *anc. times,* a chief officer of the crown, of the highest dignity and trust. He had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief oversight of all the affairs of the household, and the privilege of the first place in the army, next to the king, in the day of battle.—*Land-steward.* [*See* under LAND.]

STEW'ARDRY, *n.* Office of steward; superintendence.

STEW'ARTRY, *n.* [add.] In *Scotland,* a jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, nearly the same with that of a regality. Also, the territory over which this jurisdiction extends. Most stewartries consisted of small parcels of land which were only parts of a county; but the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and that of Orkney and Zetland, make counties by themselves.

STEWE,† *n.* Same as STEW. [*Chaucer.*]

STEW'ING, *n.* [add.] A process in *cookery,* by which meat or vegetables are prepared for food by immersion in water of a high temperature for a considerable length of time, by which means the ingredients used are thoroughly softened, and the flavour to a great degree retained. *Stewing* differs from *boiling* by the temperature of the water being kept under 212°, and by being continued for a longer time.

STEW'-POT, *n.* A pot used for stewing.

STEYE,† *v. i.* [*See* STY.] To ascend; to soar. [*Chaucer.*]

STEY'ERS,† *n. plur.* [*See* STAIR.] Stairs. [*Chaucer.*]

STIB'BLE, *n.* Stubble. [*Scotch.*]

STIB'BLER, *n.* A ludicrous designation for a clerical probationer. [*Scotch.*]

STIB'BORNE,† *a.* Stubborn. [*Chaucer.*]

STIBIA'RIAN,† *n.* [L. *stibium.*] A violent man.

STIB'IC, } *a.* Containing, or de-
STIB'IOUS, } rived from antimony.—*Stibic acid,* antimonic acid.—*Stibious acid,* antimonious acid. [*Not used.*]

STIC'ADOS,† *n.* A plant or herb.

STICH, *n.* [add.] In *New England,* as much land as lies between double furrows; also called a *land.*

STICHID'IUM, *n.* Among the *algæ,* a peculiar kind of lance-shaped, pod-like receptacle, containing tetraspores.

STICK, *v. i.* [add.] *To stick upon one's hands,* to remain or continue in one's possession, as something that cannot be got rid of; to continue undisposed of, as, a large quantity of goods *stuck* upon his hands.

STICK, *v. t.* [add.] *To stick out,* to cause to project, or to be prominent.

STICK'ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Stuck; stabbed;
STICK'IT, } bungled and spoiled in the making.—*Stickit minister,* a clerical student or probationer become disqualified for the ministerial office from imbecility or immoral conduct.

STICK'ER, *n.* One who sticks or stabs. [*Rar. us.*]—In the *United States,* a technical name for an article of merchandise which *sticks* by the dealer, and does not meet with a ready sale.

STICK'ERS, *n.* In *mech.,* the arms of a crank-axis employed to change the plane and direction of a reciprocating motion. For distinction, the arms are thus named when they act by compression, and *trackers* when they act by tension. The axis is termed a *roller.*

STICK'LER, *n.* [add.] An arbitrator. [*Shak.*]

STICK'LING, *ppr.* [add.] Hesitating; delaying. [*Local.*]

STIC'TA PULMONARIA, *n.* Lungwort, the *Pulmonaria officinalis* (Linn.) [*See* LUNG-WORT.]

STID'DY, *n.* [Ice. *stedia.*] An anvil; a smith's shop; a stithy; a smithery. [*Local.*]

STIE,† *v. i.* [*See* STY.] To soar; to ascend. [*Spenser.*]

STIEVE, *a.* *See* STEEVE.

STIEVE'LY, *adv.* *See* STEEVELY in this *Supp.*

STIFF'-NECK'EDNESS, *n.* Stubbornness.

STIFLE, *v. i.* To suffocate; to perish by suffocation or strangulation. [*Shak.*]

STIFLE'MENT,† *n.* Act of stifling.

STIG'MATA, *n.* [add.] In the *Roman Catholic church,* marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons, in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ; as, the *stigmata* of St. Francis.

STIGMAT'ICK,† *a.* Stigmatic.

STIKE,† *v. t.* To stick; to pierce. [*Chaucer.*]

STILD,† *pp.* for STILLED. [*See* STILL, DISTIL.] Dropped. [*Spenser.*]

STILE, *n.* [add.] *Properly,* steps for enabling people to pass over a fence from one field to another.—*By stile and eke by strete,* everywhere; in town and country. [*Chaucer.*]

STILET'TOED, *pp.* or *a.* Stabbed or pricked with a stiletto. [*Chesterfield.*]

STILL, *v. t.* [add.] To let fall in drops, as, to *still* tears. [*Dryden.*]

STILLE,† *a.* *See* STILL. [*Chaucer.*]

STILLICID'IUM, *n.* [L. *See* STILLICIDE.] Strangury,—*which see.*

STILL'-PEERING, *a.* Appearing still. [*Shak.*]

STILT, *n.* The stilt-bird,—*which see.*

STIME, *n.* The faintest form of any object; the slightest degree perceptible or imaginable; a glimpse. [*Scotch.*]

STING, *n.* [add.] A piquant or poignant sensation; as, the *sting* of love.

STING-AND-LING, *adv.* [*Sting,* a pole, and *ling,* a rope.] By force; *vi et armis.* [*Scotch.*]

STING'-BULL, *n.* The sting-ray,—*which see.*

STING'-WINKLE, *n.* The fishermen's name for a common species of shell, *Murex erinaceus.* It is so named by them from its making round holes in the other shell-fish with its beak.

STINK, *v. t.* To annoy with an offensive smell.

STINT, *v. i.* To cease; to stop; to desist. [*Rare.*]

STINT, *n.* [add.] A stop. [*Shak.*]

STINT'ANCE,† *n.* Restraint; stoppage; stint.

STINT'ED, *pp.* [add.] Stopped; ceased. [*Shak.*]

STI'PELS, instead of **STIP'ELS.**

STIPENDA'RIAN, *a.* Mercenary; hired.

STIP'ULARY, *a.* In *bot.,* relating to stipules; stipular.

STIP'ULATED DAMAGE, *n.* In *law,* liquidated damage. [*See* LIQUIDATED DAMAGE in this *Supp.*]

STIPULA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *law,* a recognizance of certain fidejussors in the nature of bail, taken in the admiralty-courts.

STIR, *n.* Sir. [*Scottish vulgarism.*]

STIRE,† *v. t.* To stir; to move; to incite. [*Spenser.*]

STIRPS, *n. plur. Stirpes* [L.] Root; stem; stock.—In *law,* the person from whom a family is descended; family; kindred. [*See* PER STIRPES.]

STITCH'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Sewed with a back puncture of the needle; sewed together.

STITHE,† *n.* (stith.) [*See* STITHY.] An anvil. [*Chaucer.*]

STITH'E, for STITHY. [*Shak.*]

STITH'Y, *n.* [add.] A smith's shop; a smithy.

STIVE,† *v. t.* [add.] To stew, as meat. [*Lye.*]

STI'VED,† *pp.* (steev'd.) Stuffed; stewed.

STI'VER, *n.* [add.] The stiver is a money of account in Holland and Flanders.—*Not worth a stiver,* very poor. [*Colloq.*]

STIVES,† *n. plur.* (steevs) Stews; brothels. [*Chaucer.*]

STOB'LE-GOOS,† *n.* A stubble-goose,—*which see.* [*Chaucer.*]

STOCK, *n.* [add.] In *America,* living beasts shipped to a foreign country, as, a brig sailed yesterday with *stock* on deck. Cattle are also called *live-stock.*—In the *West Indies, formerly,* the slaves of a plantation.—In *book keeping,* the owner or owners of the books.

STOCK,† *n.* [It. *stocco.*] A long taper.

STOCKADE', *n.* [add.] In *fort.,* a wall constructed by planting, upright in the ground, squared trunks of trees or rough piles of timber, so as to inclose an area which is to be defended. Stockades are still frequently constructed, as temporary fortifications, in countries which abound with wood.

STOCK'ED, *pp.* Stored; supplied; filled; laid up in store; confined in the stocks.

STOCK'HOLDER, *n.* [add.] Instead of *stockholder,* we now generally use *shareholder,* especially in reference to the funds of a bank or other company.

STOCK'ING-WEAVER, *n.* One who weaves stockings.

STOIC'ITY, instead of **STO'ICITY.†**

STOIT'ING, *ppr.* Staggering. [*Scotch.*]

STOKE'-HOLE, *n.* A scuttle in a steamer's deck for the admission of fuel to the engine. Also, a space in which the men stand to feed and trim the fires.

STO'KER, *n.* [add.] One who feeds and trims the fires for the boilers of steam-engines; one who attends to the fire in a brew-house, or that of any other furnace.

STOLE,† *n.* [Sax.] A stool. [*Chaucer.*]

STOLE, *n.* [add.] A long robe or garment worn by ladies, and reaching to the ankles or heels. [*Spenser.*]

STO'MA, STOM'ATA, instead of **STO'MA, STO'MATA.** [add.] *Stoma* is the singular, and *stomata* the plural.

STOMAC'ACE, instead of **STO'MACACE.** [add.] Pron. stomak'-a-se.

STOM'ACH, instead of **STŎMACH.**

STŎM'ACH-PIECE, *n.* In *ships,* the same as APRON,—*which see.*

STŎM'ACHUS, *n.* [L.] The stomach.

STOMAP'ODA, instead of **STOMA'-PODA.**

STO'MATE, *a.* In *bot*, having stomata, or oval spaces, opening into intercellular cavities in the subjacent tissue, and bordered by a rim composed of two or sometimes four oblong glands [*See* STOMA.]

STOMA'TIA, *n.* [Gr. στομα, a mouth.] A genus of molluscans belonging to the haliotidæ, or ear-shells. They are found in the East Indian seas and in those of Australia. The shell is like haliotis, but wants the perforations.

STOMAT'IC, *n.* A medicine for diseases of the mouth.

STOMA'TO-GASTRIC SYSTEM, *n.* In *phys.*, the name given to small ganglia and nerves, connected with the operations of mastication and digestion in the invertebrate animals.

STO'MIAS, *n.* A genus of fishes belonging to the pike family. Two species are met with in the Mediterranean.

STOND'EN,† *pp.* of *Stonde* (*Stand*). Stood. [*Chaucer.*]

STŌNE'-BLUE, *n* A compound of indigo and starch, or whiting.

STŌNE-BRAMBLE, *n* A plant, the *Rubus chamæmorus*; called also *cloud berry* and *roebuck-berry*.

STŌNE'-BUCK, *n.* The steinbok, an animal of the antelope kind

STŌNE'-BUTTER, *n* A sort of alum

STŌNE'-COLD, *a* Cold as a stone.

STŌNE'-CORAL, *n.* A hard species of coral.

STŌNE'-CRUSH, *n* A sore on the foot. [*Local*]

STŌNE'-HAMMER, *n* A hammer for breaking stones

STŌNE'-ROOT, *n* In *North America*, the popular name of a medicinal plant, the *Collinsonia canadensis* It possesses diuretic and stomachic properties.

STŌNES'FIELD SLATE, *n* In *geol*, a slaty calcareous limestone, forming a constituent portion of the lower oolite formation, and abounding in organic remains.

STŌNES'MICKLE,† *n* A bird.

STONT,† for STONDETH. Standeth. [*Chaucer.*]

STOOL, *v i.* In *agric*, to ramify; to tiller, as grain: to shoot out suckers.

STOOP, *v. t* [add] To lower; to bend down; as, to *stoop* the head. [*Shak.*] To debase; to subject, with degradation or infamy. [*Shak.*]

STOOP, *n.* [add.] In *New England*, the steps at the entrance of a house; door-steps. Also, a porch with seats; a piazza or balustrade.

STOOP-AND-ROOP, **STOUP-AND-ROUP**, *adv.* Completely; altogether, that is, stump-and-rump. [*Scotch.*]

STOOR, **STOUR**, *v i* To rise in foam or spray; to rise clouds, as dust or smoke; to move swiftly. [*Scotch.*]

STOOR, *n. See* STOUR.

STOP, *v. i.* [add.] To remain; to stay; as, when you come to town, *stop* with me instead of going to a hotel. [*Colloq.*]

STOP'EN,† *pp.* of *Stepe* (*Step*). Stepped; advanced. [*Chaucer.*]

STOP'PERING, *n.* Among *seamen*, the operation of checking and holding fast by means of stoppers.

STOP'PING, *n.* The act of halting or stopping; the act of closing, shutting, or obstructing.—Among *seamen*, the operation of fastening a rope in a temporary manner.

STOP'PLE, *v. t.* To stop or close with a stopple.

STO'RAX-TREE, *n.* A plant, the *Styrax officinalis.* [*See* STORAX, and STYRAX]

STORE,† *a.* [Sax. *stor;* Scot. *stour, sture, stoor.*] Strong; robust; tall; large; powerful. [*Chaucer.*]

STORE, *n* [add.] Anything laid up for use.—*To tell no store of a thing*, to consider it as of no use or importance. [*Chaucer.*]—*To set store by*, to value; to esteem; to regard. [*Provincial.*]

STŌRE'-KEEPER, *n.* [add.] In *North America*, one who has the care of a store or warehouse; a shopkeeper. [*See* STORE, No. 6.]

STŌRE'-PAY, *n.* In the *United States*, payment made for produce or other articles purchased, by goods from a store, instead of cash: a common way of buying produce in rural districts.

STORM, *n* [add.] The violent action of one or more of the meteorological elements, wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning.

STORM'-PETREL, **STORMY-PETREL.** Misplaced: *see* after STORM, *v i.*

STORM'-SAIL, *n* A sail made of very stout canvas, of smaller size than a sail in ordinary use, employed in gales of wind.

STORV'EN,† *pret. plur.* of *Sterve* (*Starve*). [*Chaucer.*]

STOUND,† *pp* Stunned.

STOUND,† *n.* [add.] A moment; an instant; a short space of time —*In a stound*, on a sudden. [*Chaucer.*]

STOUNDE MELE,† *adv.* [*See* MEAL] Momentarily, every moment [*Chaucer.*]

STOUNDES,† *n plur* Times: seasons. [*Chaucer.*]

STOUNDS,† *n plur* [*See* STOUND.] Fits; shooting pains, times or occasions [*Spenser*]

STOUP EN,† for STOP'EN,† *pp.* of *Step*. Advanced: as, *stoupen* in age. [*Chaucer.*]

STOUP'ING,† *ppr.* Stooping; bending down; as a hawk on the wing to strike the prey. [*See* STOOP, No. 6] [*Spenser.*]

STOUR, **STOOR**, *a.* Tall; large, strong; stern. —*Stour-looking*, gruff-looking. [*Scotch*]

STOUR,† *n.* [Sax. *stur.*] A river; used in composition, as *Stourbridge.*

STOUR'BRIDGE CLAY, *n.* In *geol*, a variety of clay from Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, resembling potter's-clay, but of a dark colour. It is employed in the manufacture of crucibles.

STOURE,† **STOWRE**,† *n.* [*See* STOUR.] A fit; a fight; a battle, danger; misfortune. [*Spenser.*]

STOUT, *a.* [add.] Healthy. [*Shak*]

STOUTH-AND-ROUTH, *n.* Plenty; abundance. [*Scotch.*]

STOVE, *v. t.* [add.] To heat as in a stove; as, to *stove* feathers.

STŌV'ER, *n* [add.] Provision in general for animals.

STO'VING, *ppr* [add.] Heating as in a stove.

STŌW, *v. t.* [add.] *To stow the hold of a vessel*, to stow or arrange articles in the hold.

STOW, **STOO**, *v. t.* To cut off; to crop; to lop. [*Scotch.*]

STOW'INGS, **STOO'INGS**, *n.* Sprouts of colewort nipt off in spring. [*Scotch.*]

STRABIS'MUS, *n. See* STRABISM.

STRACK'EN,† *pp.* of *Strike.* Stricken. [*Chaucer.*]

STRADOMET'RICAL, *a.* [It. *strada*, a street, road, or way, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] Pertaining to the measuring of streets or roads.

STRAE, *n.* Straw.—*Strae-death*, a natural death on one's bed (*straw*), as opposed to a violent or accidental death. [*Scotch.*]

STRAG'GLINGLY, *adv.* In a straggling manner.

STRĀIGHT, *n.* Straight part; straight direction.

STRĀIGHT,† *v. t.* To make straight; to straighten.

STRĀIGHT'FOR'WARD, *a.* [add.] Upright; undeviating; as, a *straightforward* character.

STRĀIK, *n.* A stroke; a blow. [*Scotch*]

STRĀIKE, *n.* A strike or strickle; a bushel.

STRĀINE,† *n.* [*See* STRAINE, No. 7.] Race; lineage. [*Spenser.*]

STRĀIN'ER, *n.* [add.] [*See* ROSE in this *Supp.*]

STRAIT'EN, *v t.* [add.] To reduce into pecuniary difficulties; to confine within narrower bounds of expenditure. [*Addison*]

STRĀKE,† *v. i.* [Scotch, *straik.*] To proceed directly; to go. [*Chaucer.*]

STRAM'ASH, *n.* A crash; a tumult. [*Scotch.*]

STRAMO'NIUM, *n. See* STRAMONY.

STRAND'ING, *n.* [add] In *marine insurance*, stranding generally means the act of a vessel being driven ashore or taking the ground out of the usual course of the navigation, in consequence of some unforeseen accident, and remaining fixed for sometime. Much diversity of opinion, however, has been entertained in respect to what constitutes *stranding.*

STRANG, *a.* Strong. [*Scotland* and *North of England*]

STRĀNGE'NESS, *n.* [add.] Coyness; bashfulness. [*Shak*]

STRĀNGE' SAIL, *n.* In *naut lan.*, a strange ship or an enemy's ship within view

STRAN'GULATED, *a.* [add.] In *bot.*, contracted and expanded in an irregular manner.

STRAP, *n.* [add.] A piece of leather prepared for sharpening a razor, usually written *strop.*

STRAP, *v. t.* [add.] To sharpen with a strap; to strop.

STRAP'PED, *pp.* [add.] Sharpened by means of a strap; stropped.

STRAP'PER, *n.* One who straps; anything bulky; a large tall person. [*Local.*]

STRAP'PING, *ppr.* [add.] Sharpening with a strap; stropping.

STRAP'PLE,† *v. t.* To bind with twigs; to strap.

STRAT'AGEM, *n.* [add.] A disastrous event. [*Shak.*]

STRATEGET'IC, **STRATEGET'ICAL.** *See* STRATEGIC, STRATEGICAL.

STRATEGET'ICS, instead of **STRATEGE'TICS.**

STRAT'IFORM, instead of **STRA'TIFORM.**

STRATIOM'IDÆ, *n.* A family of dipterous insects. They are mostly small, but gaily coloured insects, most numerous in moist situations, while others live in decomposing matter or in decayed wood. There are about fifty British species, comprised in nine genera. The larvæ of *Stratiomys chamæleon* are completely aquatic.

STRAUCHT, **STRAUGHT**, *v t.* To make straight; to stretch. [*Scotch.*]

STRAUCHT'ED, STRAUGHT'ED, *pp.* Made straight; stretched. [*Scotch.*]
STRAUGHT,† *pret.of Strecche*(*Straut*). Stretched. [*Chaucer.*]
STRAW, *n.* [add.] *Man of straw*, the mere resemblance of a man; an inefficient person; an imaginary person; as, to fight with a *man of straw*.
STRAY, *n.* [add.] Persons straying; as, to pursue the scattered *stray*. [*Shak.*]
STRAYT,† *n.* for STREET. [*Spenser.*]
STRE,† *n* [Sax.] Straw. [*Chaucer.*]
STREAK, *v i.* To run swiftly. [*Local* or *vulgar.*]
STREAK, STREEK, STREIK, *v. t.* To stretch; to lay out a corpse. [*Scotch.*]
STREAM, *n.* [add.] A multitude moving uniformly forward without interval, as, a *stream* of people.
STREAM, *v. t.* [add.] To pour; to send forth; to emit in streams; as, to *stream* forth blood. [*Shak.*]
STREAM'-ANCHOR, *n* In *ships*, an anchor of a size intermediate between the small bower-anchor and the kedge It is used for warping, and like purposes
STREAM'-BUOY. *See* BUOY.
STREAM'-CABLE. *See* CABLE.
STREAME,† *v. t* [*See* STREAM, *v i*] To emit; to send or pour forth. [*Spenser*]
STREAM'FUL, *a.* Full of streams or of water.
STREAM'-MEASURER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the velocity of a stream of water at different depths. It is variously constructed.
STRECCHE,† *v. t.* or *i.* To stretch. [*Chaucer*]
STREEK, *v t* To stretch, to lay out a dead body. [*See* STREAK in this *Supp*]
STREET, *n* [add.] In *New England*, any public highway
STREIGHT,† *a* Narrow. [*See* STRAIT]
STREIGHT,† *adv.* [add.] *Streight bedight*, strictly commanded. [*Spenser*]
STREIGHTE,† *pp* of *Strecche.* Stretched. [*Chaucer.*]
STREINE,† *v. t.* To constrain; to press closely. [*Chaucer.*]
STREITE,† *a* Strait. [*Chaucer*]
STREME,† *v. i.* To stream; to flow. [*Chaucer*]
STREM'EDEN,† *pret. plur* of *Streme.* Streamed; flowed. [*Chaucer.*]
STREMES,† *n plur.* Streams, the rays of the sun. [*Chaucer.*]
STREM'MA, *n* [Gr στρέμμα.] In *patho*, a strain or sprain of the parts about a joint.
STRENE,† *n.* [add.] [*See* STRAIN, No 7.] [*Chaucer.*]—Descent, race. [*Spenser.*]
STRENG'EST,† *a. superl* Strongest --*Strengest faithed*, endowed with the strongest faith. [*Chaucer.*]
STRENGTH'FULNESS, *n.* Fulness of strength.
STRENGTH'NER, *n.* Same as STRENGTHENER.
STRENGTH'Y,† *a.* Having strength, strong.
STREPE,† *v t* To strip. [*Chaucer.*]
STREPSIP'TERA, *n.* [add.] The females of these are apterous, and never leave the abdomen of the wasp or bee, to which they are attached. From their structure naturalists now regard this curious group, formerly reckoned an order, as a section of parasitic coleoptera.
STRESS, *n.* Hard pressure; hard straining; an ancient mode of taking up indictments for circuit-courts; the act of distraining. [*Scotch.*]
STRESSE,† *n.* for DISTRESSE. [*Spenser.*]
STRETCH, *v. i.* [add.] *Stretch out!* in *naut. lan.*, means pull strong, used as an order to a boat's crew.
STRETCH'ER, *n.* [add.] A notorious lie. [*Local*]
STRETE,† *n.* A street.—*The maister-strete*, the principal street. [*Chaucer.*]
STRET'WARD,† *n.* Same as STREETWARD.
STREW, *v. t.* [add.] Pron. strō or strū. So also in the derivatives. To spread a report.

I have *strew'd* it in the common ear. *Shak.*

STRICH,† *n.* [*See* STRICK.] The screech-owl. [*Spenser*]
STRICK'EN, *pp.* [add.] This form of the past participle is now antiquated, although it is much used in the American Congress, and other legislative assemblies.—*Struck* is the form now in use.
STRICK'LER, STRICK LESS, *n.* A strickle or strike. [*Local.*]
STRICT SETTLEMENT, *n.* In *law*, a *strict settlement* is where land is settled to the parent for life, and after his death to his first and other sons entail, trustees being interposed to preserve the contingent remainders.
STRIC'TURE, *n.* [add.] Strictness. [*Shak*]
STRIDE, *v i.* [add.] To stand with the legs far from each other.
STRIDE, *v t.* [add] To sit astride on; to ride upon; as, to *stride* the clouds. [*Shak*]
STRIG'IL, *n.* [add] An instrument of metal, ivory, or horn, used by the ancients for scraping the skin at the bath.
STRIGOCEPH'ALUS, *n.* A genus of fossil brachiopoda, from the Devonian strata of Plymouth, the Eifel, &c.
STRI'GOPS, *n.* A curious genus of birds of the parrot family, so called from its having some resemblance to an owl. One species is known, of a greenish and mottled hue. It is a native of New Zealand, where it has only lately been discovered.
STRIKE,† *n.* A line; a streak [*Chaucer*]
STRIKE, *v i.* [add.] *To strike into*, to turn into, quickly or abruptly; as, it began raining, and I *struck into* Mrs. Vanhomrigh's, and dined —*To strike up*, to begin to play on musical instruments; as, come, harper, *strike up.* [*Swift*]
STRIKE, *v t.* [add.] *Stricken*, for the *past participle*, is antiquated —To lade into a cooler. [*West Indies.*]
STRING, *n.* [add.] Among *Cornish miners*, the name of small filamentous ramifications of a metallic vein.—*To harp upon one string*, to talk incessantly about one thing or one subject. [*Colloquial.*]
STRING'-BEANS, *n.* In the *United States*, the common name for French beans, so called from the string-like substance stripped from the side of the pod in preparing it for the table.
STRING'ERS, *n.* In *ship-building*, strakes of plank wrought round the inside of a vessel, close to the under sides of the beams. They serve as a shelf to rest the beams upon, and are hence generally called *shelf pieces* or *shelves.*
STRING'-PIECE, STRING, *n.* In *arch.*, that part of a flight of stairs which forms its ceiling or soffit.
STRIP, *v. i.* To take off the covering or clothes.
STRIP, *n.* [Norm. *estrippe.*] Waste; destruction of fences, buildings, timber, &c. [*American law-term.*]
STRIPE,† *n.* [L. *stirps.*] Race; kindred. [*Chaucer.*]
STRIPE,† *v. t.* To strip.
STRITCH'EL, *n.* A strickle. [*Local.*]
STROB'IL, *n.* *See* STROBILE.
STROB'ILITES, *n.* A genus of fossil fruits from the cretaceous and oolitic strata of England.
STROF,† *pret.* of *Strive.* Strove; contended. [*Chaucer.*]
STROM'BINÆ, *n.* A subfamily of the strombidæ, consisting of the true wing-shells, in which the outer lip is greatly dilated, with a lobe at the base.
STRONDE,† *n.* A strand; a shore. [*Chaucer.*]
STRONG, *a.* [add.] *Strong escape*, escape effected by strength. [*Shak.*]—*To go it strong*, to do a thing with energy and perseverance. [*Slang term*]
STRONG,† *pp.* of *String.* Strung. [*Spenser.*]
STRONG'-SMELLING, *a* Having a strong scent or smell.
STRONTIT'IC, *a.* *See* STRONTIAN.
STROP, *n.* [add.] In *ships*, blocks as well as dead eyes, have now generally iron strops. Any short piece of rope, with its ends spliced together, is called a *strop*
STROPH'IOLA, *n.* In *bot*, the same as STROPHIOLE.
STROPH'IOLATE, STROPH'IOLATED, instead of STRO'PHIOLATE, STRO'PHIOLATED.
STROPH'IOLE, instead of STRO'PHIOLE
STROPH'ODUS, *n.* [Gr. στρέφος, anything twisted, and ὀδούς, a tooth.] A genus of fossil fishes from the oolitic and cretaceous strata of England.
STROPH'ULUS, instead of STRO'PHULUS.
STROP'PED, *pp.* Sharpened by means of a strop, as a razor.
STROP'PING, *ppr.* Sharpening by means of a strop.
STROUD, *n.* In *naut lan*, a twist at the end of a cable or rope.
STROUT,† *v t* To swell or puff out; to enlarge by affectation.
STROUTE,† *v. i.* To strut. [*Chaucer.*]
STRUC'TURE, *n.* [add.] *Structure of rocks*, in *geol.*, the arrangement of their parts, viewed on a larger scale than that of their texture. A rock is said to have a *massive structure*, when it is of a uniform texture over a great extent, and presents no internal division into plates, prisms, or balls. When a mass of rock is internally divided by fissures into prisms of various sizes and forms, as basalt, greenstone, and porphyry, it is said to have a *prismatic* or *columnar structure*; when the rock is composed of parallel plates, separated by regular seams, it is said to have a *tabular structure*; and when it contains globular masses of a large size imbedded in a substance of the same nature, the structure is said to be *globular.*
STRUM'STRUM, *n.* A noisy musical instrument.
STRU'THIOLA, *n.* A genus of ornamental plants from the Cape of Good Hope, nat. order Thymelaceæ.
STRUTHIOLA'RIA, *n.* A genus of marine mollusca, belonging to the family Cerithiadæ, found in New Holland and New Zealand. The shells are oval, in shape like a buccinum.
STRYCH'NINA, *n.* *See* STRYCHNIA.

STRYF'ULL,† *a.* for STRYFEFULL.† Full of strife; contentious. [*Spenser.*]
STUB, *v. t.* [add.] In *New England*, to strike the toes against a stump, stone, or other fixed object.
STUB'BLED, *a.* Covered with stubble.
STUB'-MORTISE, instead of STUB'-MORTI'SE.
STUCK,† *n.* Stucco.
STUCK'LE, *n* A number of sheaves set together in the field; a stook. [*Local.*]
STUDDE,† *n.* [*See* STUD.] A stay or prop; a stock or trunk, as of a tree. [*Spenser.*]
STUD'DING-SAIL, *n.* In the words explanatory of cut, instead of "Top-royal-studding-sail," read Royal-studding-sail.
STUD'Y, *n.* [add] In *painting* and *sculpture*, a work undertaken for improvement in the art, and usually left incomplete. [*See* STUDIES.]
STUFF, *n* [add.] Baggage; matter; material substance. [*Shak.*]
STUFF ED, *pp.* [add] Stored; furnished. [*Shak.*]
STULP, *n.* [Scot. *stoop*, or *stoup*] A short, stout post, driven into the ground for any purpose. [*Local.*]
STUMP, *v i.* To make electioneering speeches from the stump of a tree or other elevation [*American*]
STUMP AGE, *n* In the *United States*, the sum paid to owners of land for the privilege of cutting the timber growing thereon
STUMP ER, *n* [add] A puzzler [*American*]
STUMP'-SPEAKER, } *n.* A popular political speaker.
STUMP'-ORATOR, } [*American*]
STUMP'-SPEECH, *n.* A speech made from the stump of a tree or other elevation; an electioneering speech in favour of one's self or some other political candidate. [*American*]
STUNT, *n* A check in growth, a stunted animal. [*Obsolete* or *local.*]
STUPEFA'CIENTS, *n.* Medicines which produce stupor or insensibility; narcotics.
STUR'DIED SHEEP, *n* Sheep affected with the disease called *sturdy*. [*Sir W. Scott.*]
STUR'GEON, *n* [add.] The sturgeon is a royal fish, which, when either thrown ashore or caught near the coast, is the property of the sovereign. [*See* REGAL FISHES in this *Supp*]
STURK, *n* A young ox or heifer [*Local.*]
STUR'NIDÆ, instead of STUR'NIDAE.
STUT,† *v. i.* To stutter.
STUT'TER,† *n.* A stutterer.
ST. VI'TUS'S DANCE, *n.* *See* CHOREA.
STYE,† *v. i.* *See* STY. [*Spenser.*]
STYLAGALMA IC, or **STYLAGAL'MAIC.**
STYLOSTEG'IUM, *n.* [Gr. στυλη, a style, and στεγω, to cover closely.] In *bot*, the same as *orbiculus* or *corona*.
STYP'TIC, *a.* Instead of definition given, read Astringent; that produces contraction; that stops bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage.
STYP'TICAL, *a.* Same as STYPTIC.
SU'ANT, *a.* [Norm. *suante.*] Even; uniform; spread equally over the surface. Written also *suent*. [*Provincial* or *local.*]
SU'ANTLY, *adv.* Evenly; smoothly; regularly. [*Provincial* or *local.*]
SUAV'ITER IN MO'DO, instead of SUAV'ITER IN MODO.

SUB. [add.] In *bot.*, in composition, usually signifies somewhat; as, *sub*-rotund, somewhat round. Also, nearly; as, *sub*-insipid, nearly insipid.
SUBAC'ETATE, *n.* An acetate having an excess of the base; as, *subacetate* of lead, *subacetate* of copper, or verdigris
SUB-A'GENCY, *n.* A subordinate agency.
SU'BAHDAR, *n.* *See* SUBADAR.
SUBAID'ING, *a.* Giving secret or private aid.
SUB-AL'MONER, *n.* A subordinate almoner.
SUB'ALTERN, instead of SUBAL'TERN, *a.* [add] *Subaltern species* or *genus*, in *logic*, that which is both a species of some higher genus, and a genus in respect of the species into which it is divided. — *Subaltern opposition* is between a universal and a particular of the same quality
SUB'ALTERN, instead of SUBAL'TERN.
SUBALTERN'ANT, *n* In *logic*, a universal, as opposed to a particular.
SUBALTERN'ATE, *n.* In *logic*, a particular, as opposed to a universal
SUBALTERN'ATING, *a* Succeeding by turns.
SUB ARBES,† *n. pl* Suburbs [*Chaucer*]
SUBCON'TRARY, *n* In *logic*, a subcontrary proposition.
SUBDIVIDE', *v. i.* [add.] To separate or go apart into subdivisions
SUBDIVINE', *a.* Divine in a lower degree.
SUBDOM'INANT, *n.* [add.] The *subdominant* is properly that note which is a fifth below the key-note; but in the regular ascending scale of seven notes, it is the fourth. The term, however, has its origin from its relation to the tonic as the fifth below.
SUBER'IC, or **SU'BERIC,** *a*
SUBFUMIGA TION,† *n.* [L. *subfumigatio*] A species of charm by smoke.
SUBGET,† *a* [Fr. *sujet.*] Subject. [*Chaucer.*]
SUBHORNBLEND IC, *a* In *geol*, a term applied to rocks containing disseminated hornblende.
SUB JECT, *n.* [add.] The exact distinction between the terms *subject* and *object* was first made by the schoolmen, and in their substantive and adjective forms, they passed from the schools into the scientific language of Telesius, Gassendi, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Wolff, and others. They, however, gradually lost their primary meaning Besides its primary signification, *object* became, metaphorically, *motive*, *end*, *final cause*, &c.; and *subject* also became synonymous with *object*.
SUBJECT'IVE, *a.* [add.] *Subjective truth* or *reality*, is that which is verified by consciousness; *objective truth* or *reality*, is that which results from the nature and relation of things.
SUBJECT'IVELY, *adv.* [add.] As existing in a subject or mind.
SUBJECTIV'ITY, instead of SUBJECTI'VITY.
SUB'LANATE, instead of SUBLA'NATE.
SUB'LATIVE, instead of SUBLA'TIVE.
SUBLEVA'TION, *n.* [add.] A rising or insurrection. [*Temple.*]
SUB'LIMATORIE,† *n.* A vessel used by the older chemists in the process of sublimation. [*Chaucer.*]
SUBLIME', *a.* [add.] Haughty [*Spenser.*]

SUBLIM'ITY, *n.* [add.] An elevated feeling, consisting of a union of astonishment and awe, at the contemplation of great scenes and objects, or of exalted excellence.
SUBMARINE', *a.* [add.] *Submarine telegraph*, an electric telegraph, formed for the purpose of establishing a communication between countries and places separated by the sea. This is effected by laying strong wires, or ropes of wire along the bottom of the sea, from the one shore to the other—the wires being protected by a strong casing of some substance not acted upon by the sea-water. Of this nature is the telegraph between Dover and Calais. [*See* TELEGRAPH.]—*Submarine thermometer*, a thermometer invented by M. Clement, for indicating changes in the temperature of the sea at a certain depth, and thence the near approach of a vessel to land, shoals, icebergs, &c. It is formed of platina and silver, and being placed at a depth of about ten feet below the surface of the water, it indicates with great delicacy, by means of a dial plate and index on deck, any change in the temperature of the sea.
SUBMARINE', *n.* A submarine plant.
SUB-MAR SHAL, *n.* A deputy to the chief marshal; the under-marshal in the Marshalsea
SUBME DIAL, *a.* [add.] In *geol.*, a term synonymous with *transition*, and applied to the lower secondary rocks, which bear a close resemblance to some of the primary rocks, though differing in being often fragmentary, and containing organic remains.
SUB'-OFFICER, *n.* An under-officer.
SUBOR'DINATENESS, *n.* State of being subordinate or inferior.
SUB'-PORPHYRIT'IC, *a.* Allied to porphyry, but containing smaller and less distinctly marked points or crystals.
SUB'-RES IN, *n.* A name given to that portion of a resin which is soluble only in boiling alcohol, and is precipitated again as the alcohol cools, forming a kind of seeming crystallization
SUBSCAP'ULARY, *a* Same as SUBSCAPULAR.
SUBSID'IARILY, *adv.* In a subsidiary manner.
SUBSID'IARY, *a.* [add.] *Subsidiary treaties*, treaties by which payments called *subsidies* were stipulated. [*Lyttleton.*]
SUB SOIL-PLOUGHING, *n.* In *agri*, the operation of ploughing deep, or of turning up the subsoil or substratum by means of a subsoil-plough. [*See* SUBSOIL.]
SUBSTAN TIA, *n* [L.] Ultimate substance upon which the properties of matter rest.
SUBSTAN'TIALIZED, *pp.* Made real or solid.
SUBSTAN'TIALIZING, *ppr.* Making real in substance.
SUB'STANTIVAL, *a.* Relating to, or like a substantive.
SUB'STANTIVE, *a.* [add.] *Substantive agents*, a name given by Dr. Paris to those medicinal agents which possess an inherent and independent activity.
SUBSTER'NAL, *a.* [L. *sub* and *sternum*] In *anat.*, situated beneath the sternum; as, the *substernal* lymphatics.
SUBSTITU'TIONALLY, *adv.* By way of substitution.
SUBSTITU'TIONARY, *a.* Relating to, or making substitution; substitutional.

SUB'SULTORILY,† *a.* By fits or starts.

SUB'TARTA'REAN, *a.* Being under Tartarus.

SUB'TERRĀNE, instead of **SUBTERRĀNE.**

SUBTERRA'NEAL,† *a.* Same as SUBTERRANEAN.

SUBTERRAN'ITY, instead of **SUBTERRA'NITY.**

SUB'TERRĒNE, instead of **SUBTERRĒNE.**

SUB'TLY, *adv.* [add.] Pron. sut'-le.

SUBTRAC'TION, *n.* In *law.* [*See* SUBSTRACTION.]

SUB'TRAHEND, instead of **SUBTRAHEND'.**

SUBTRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *sub,* and *trudo.*] To insert or place under.

SUBTULA'RES,† *n.* Close warm shoes that sometimes ascended half-way up the leg, in use by the Normans. They were also called *sotulares.*

SUBVĒNE', *v. i.* [*See* SUBVENTION.] To come under, as a support or stay; to happen.

SUBVER'SIONARY, *a.* Destructive; subversive.

SUC'CADES *n. pl.* [L. *succus,* juice.] A commercial name sometimes given to green fruits and citron, candied and preserved in syrup.

SUCCĒED', *v. i.* [add.] To approach. [*Spenser.*]

SUCCES'SIONAL, *a.* [add.] Existing in succession; consecutive.

SUCCESS'LESSLY, *adv.* Without success.

SUC'CULOUS, *a.* Succulent.

SUCH, *a.* [add.] To so great a degree; so greatly; as, *such* terrible enemies, *such* different ideas.—Noting absolute negation; as, there *is no such thing as* property under an arbitrary government. [*Addison.*]—Denoting excess in any quality or mode; as, if I were to give my opinion upon *such* an exhausted subject.

SUCK'ATASH, *n. See* SUCCOTASH.

SUCK'ER, *n.* [add.] In the *United States,* a *cant* name for an inhabitant of Illinois.

SUCK'ER, *v. t.* To strip off shoots; to deprive of suckers; as, to *sucker* maize. [*United States.*]

SUCK IN, *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive; to take in.—*To be sucked in,* to be cheated in a bargain. [*American vulgarism.*]

SUCK'IN, *n. See* SUCKEN.

SUCK'ING,† *n.* [Fr. *souquenie.*] A loose frock worn by carters, &c., over their other clothes. [*Chaucer.*]

SUCTO'RIA, *n.* Same as SUCTORIANS.

SUCTO'RIANS, *n.* [add.] A name given also to a family of annelides which contains the leech and its allies, which are all animals of aquatic habits. The name is derived from the suckers which terminate the two extremities of the body, and which constitute the chief means of locomotion. The name *suctoria* is also given to that group of insects which contains the fleas, from their suctorial mouth.

SU'DAK, *n.* A fish; a species of Perca.

SUDAM'INA, *n. plur., sing. Sudamen.* [From L. *sudor,* sweat.] In *patho.,* vesicles resembling millet-seeds in form and magnitude; appearing in puerperal fever, typhus, &c.

SUDATO'RIUM, *n.* [L.] A hot-air bath for producing perspiration.

SUD'DEIN,† } *a.* [*See* SUDDEN.]
SUD'DEINE,† } Quick; ready. [*Spenser.*]

SUD'DENTY, *n.* Suddenness; an unexpected occurrence; surprise. [*Scotch.*]

SUDORIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *sudor,* sweat, and *fero,* to bear, to produce.] Producing sweat; secreting perspiration; as, the *sudoriferous* canals of the skin.

SUDS, *n.* [add.] *To be in the suds,* to be in turmoil or difficulty. [*Familiar.*]

SŪE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *suivre.*] To follow; to go or come after. [*Chaucer.*]

SU'ER,† *n.* One who sues; a suitor.

SUFFI'CIENTLY, *adv.* [add.] To a considerable degree; as, he went away *sufficiently* discontented.

SUF'FISANCE,† *n.* [Fr.] Sufficiency; satisfaction. [*Chaucer.*]

SUF'FISANT,† *a.* [Fr.] Sufficient. [*Chaucer.*]

SUF'FRAGAN, *n.* [add.] *Formerly* each archbishop and bishop had his suffragan to assist him in conferring orders, and in other spiritual parts of his office within his diocese, but it is not usual now to appoint this inferior order of bishops.

SUF'FRAUNCE,† *n.* for SUFFERANCE. Forbearance. [*Spenser.*]

SUF'FRUTEX, *n.* [*See* SUFFRUTICOSE.] An undershrub.

SU'FISM, *n. See* SOFISM.

SUGGEST', *v. t.* [add.] To prompt; to tempt; to excite. [*Shak.*]

SUGGEST'ED, *pp.* [add.] Tempted. [*Shak.*]

SUGGES'TIONS, *n.* Temptations. [*Shak.*]

SUG'GIL,† *v. t.* [add.] To make livid by bruises. [*Hudibras.*]

SUGGILA'TION, *n.* [add.] Extravasation of blood.

SUG'RED,† *pp.* Sweetened with sugar. [*Chaucer.*]

SU'ICIDE, *n.* [add.] The severity of the law in regard to the chattels, &c., of those who commit suicide, has been generally avoided by the almost universal practice of coroner's juries returning an inquest of insanity. Suicide works a forfeiture and a deprivation of Christian burial.

SUICID'ICAL, *a.* Suicidal. [*Rare.*]

SU'I GEN'ERIS. [add.] Of his own kind.

SU'ILLAGE, instead of **SUIL'LAGE.**

SŪIT, *n.* [add.] Request; court solicitation.

> Sometimes she gallops o'er a courtier's nose,
> And then dreams he of smelling out a *suit.*
> *Shak.*

SŪIT'ED, *pp.* [add.] Clothed. [*Shak.*]

SŪIT'ER, *n.* A suitor,—which see.

SŪIT'-SILVER, *n.* A small rent, or sum of money, paid in some manors to excuse the freeholders' appearance at the courts of their lord.

SUL'CUS, *n.* [add.] In *anat.,* this term is generally applied to bones.

SULD. Should. [*Scotch.*]

SULK'Y, *n.* [add.] A two-wheeled carriage for a single person, drawn by one horse.

SUL'LENS,† *n. plur.* [add.] A fit of sullenness.

SUL'LERY,† *n.* [*See* SULL.] A ploughland.

SUL'PHAMIDE, *n.* A compound containing the radical sulphurous acid combined with amidogen. It is exactly analogous to *oxamide.*

SUL'PHAS, *n.* A sulphate.

SULPHAS'ATYDE, *n.* A compound formed by the action of potash on sulphesatyde, from which it differs in having only one equivalent of oxygen replaced by sulphur. It is a dry crystalline powder.

SULPHAT'IC, instead of **SULPHA'TIC.**

SULPHATOX'YGEN, *n.* The sulphate radical of sulphate of soda. Its compounds are called *sulphatoxides.*

SULPHOAMYL'IC ACID, *n.* The bisulphate of oxide of amyle, analogous to *sulphovinic acid.* With bases it forms double salts.

SULPHOCET'IC ACID, *n.* An acid formed by heating sulphuric acid in contact with ethal, in a water-bath.

SULPHOINDIL'IC ACID, *n.* A blue acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon indigo.

SULPHOMARGAR'IC ACID, *n. See* SULPHOLEIC ACID.

SULPHOMESITYL'IC ACID, *n.* The acid sulphate of oxide of mesityle.

SUL'PHO-SALTS, *n. See* SULPHOSELS.

SUL'PHUR, *n.* [add.] *Crude sulphur,* the result of the distillation of native sulphur.—*Roll* or *stick sulphur,* sulphur refined and cast into wooden moulds.—*Milk of sulphur,* precipitated sulphur.

SULPHU'RIC, instead of **SUL'PHURIC.**

SULTA'NA, *n.* [add.] A magnificent species of marsh-bird found in the West Indies and the southern United States; it is the *Porphyrio martinica.*



Sultana bird, *Porphyrio martinica.*

Like its congeners, it has long toes, which support it on the aquatic herbage which often covers the places of its resort.

SULTAN'IC, *a.* Belonging to a sultan; imperial.

SU'MACH, *n.* [add.] The powdered leaves, peduncles, and young branches of certain species of Rhus, used in tanning and dyeing.—*Venetian sumach,* the *Rhus cotinus* (Linn.), which inhabits the south of Europe. The wood is used as a yellow dye, under the name of *young fustic.*

SUM'AGE,† } *n.* [Sax. *seom,* a bur-
SUM'MAGE,† } den.] A toll for carriage on horseback; a horse-load.

SUM'MARY, *n.* [add.] In *law,* a brief; a compendium; a short application to a court or judge, without the formality of a full proceeding.

SUM'MER, *v. t.* instead of **SUMMER,†** *v. t.* [add.] To feed cattle, &c., during summer. [*Scotch.*]

SUM'MERSAULT, *n. See* SOMERSAULT.

SUM'MITY,† *n.* instead of **SUMMITY.** [add.] The utmost degree; perfection. [*Local.*]

SUMMO'NEAS, *n.* [L.] A judicial writ of great diversity, according to the divers cases wherein it is used. [*See* SUMMONS.]

SUM'MONS,† *v t* To serve with a summons, to summon [*Swift*]

SUM MUM BO NUM, instead of SUMMUM BONUM

SUMP'TER, *a* Noting a horse or mule that carries necessaries, as of an army

SUN or SUNN -HEMP, *n* A material similar to hemp, imported from the East



Sunn (*Crotalaria juncea*)

Indies It is obtained from the stem of the *Crotalaria juncea*, a papilionaceous plant

SUN BEAR, *n* A genus of bears with short fur generally dark and with a large yellow patch on the breast They are found in Java and other East Indian islands The species climb cocoa trees, and destroy the fruit They form the genus Helarctos

SUN BURNED *a* Tanned discolored by the heat or rays of the sun scorched by the sun's rays as the soil

SUN'DER, *v i* To part, to be separated [*Shak*]

SUNE, *adv* Soon —*Sune* or *syne* sooner or later

SUN FISH, *n* [add] In the *United States*, a small fresh water fish of the perch family belonging to the genus Pomotis also called *pond perch*

SUNKETS, *n plur* Provision of what ever kind [*Scotch*]

SUNKIE *n* A low stool [*Scotch*]

SUNN HEMP *See* SUN in this *Supp*

SUN STONE *n* [add] A yellow variety of adularia with reddish dots The same name is sometimes given to the avanturine variety of feldspar

SU O JU RE, instead of SUO JURE

SU O MAR TE, instead of SUO MARTE

SUPAWN, *n* In the *United States* an Indian name for boiled Indian meal

SUPERAN NUATE *v t* [add] To allow to retire from the service on half pay, on account of old age or infirmity, as, to *superannuate* a seaman

SUPERAN NUATED, *pp* [add] Allowed to retire from the army or navy on half-pay, on account of old age or infirmity

SU PER CHARGE, *n* In *her*, one figure borne upon another

SUPERCIL IUM, *n plur Supercilia* [add] In *anat*, the eyebrow, the projecting arch covered with short hairs, above the eyelid

SU PER-CRETA'CEOUS, *a See* SUPRA CRETACEOUS

SU PER FINE, or **SUPERFINE',** *a* [add] Excessively or faultily subtile, over-subtile, as, the *superfine* distinctions of the schools [*Locke*]

SUPERFLU'ITY, *n* [add] Something used for show or luxury, rather than for comfort or necessity

SUPER FLUOUS, *a* [add] Supplied with superfluities, having somewhat beyond necessaries, as, a *superfluous* man [*Shak*] Heedlessly, idly, or impertinently engaged or concerned about anything

> I see no reason why thou shouldst be so *superfluous* to demand the time of the day *Shak Hen IV*

SUPERFETATION, *n See* SUPERFETATION

SUPERINTEND ENT, *a* Overlooking others with authority, overseeing

SUPERIOR AU RIS, *n* [L] In *anat*, a muscle of the external ear, which lifts the ear upwards

SUPERIOR CONJUNCTION, *n* In *astronomy* [*See* CONJUNCTION]

SUPERIORLY, *adv* In a superior manner

SUPERMOLECULE, instead of SUPERMOLECULE

SU PERPLUSAGE, instead of SUPERPLUSAGE

SUPERPOSI TION, *n* [add] In *geom*, the process by which one magnitude may be conceived to be placed upon another so as exactly to cover it, or so that every part of each shall exactly coincide with every part of the other Magnitudes which thus coincide must be equal

SUPERSEDURE, *n* The act of superseding, as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury [*Recent American term*]

SU PER TO TUS, *n* [L over all] In *anc costume*, a kind of cloak or mantle worn over the other garments by travellers, and such as rode on horse back

SU PER-TU NIC, *n* An upper tunic or gown

SUPERVISE, *v t* [add] To peruse to read to read over [*Shak*]

SUPERVIS ION, instead of SUPERVI SION

SUPERVISORY, instead of SUPERVIS ORY

SUPPLANT', *v t* instead of SUPPLANT

SUP PLE JACK, *n* The popular name of a plant, *Rhamnus volubilis* common to some of the southern states of America Twisted walking canes made of it are much admired

SUPPLEMENTAL, *a* [add] *Supplemental versed sine*, in *trigonometry*, the suversed sine, or the difference between the versed sine and the diameter —*Supplemental bill*, an addition to an original bill in equity, in order to supply some defect in its original frame and structure —*Bill in the nature of a supplemental bill*, a bill which, though partaking of the nature of a supplemental bill, is not an addition to the original bill but another original bill, properly applicable, when new parties with new interests, arising from events since the institution of the suit, are brought before the court

SUP PLETORY OATH, *n* The oath of a litigant party in the spiritual courts

SUP PLIANTNESS, *n* Quality of being suppliant

SUP PLICATING, instead of SUPPLICA TING

SUP PLICATINGLY, instead of SUPPLICA'TINGLY

SUPPLICA TION, *n* [add] *Supplications in the quill*, written supplications [*Shak*]

SUP'PLICATOR, instead of SUPPLICA'TOR

SUPPLIE ,† *v t* To supplicate [*Chaucer*]

SUPPORTA'TION, instead of SUPPORTATION

SUPPOSITI TIOUS, *a* [add] Counterfeit, supposed, imaginary, not real

SU PRA-COS TAL, *a* Lying above or upon the ribs, as, the *supra costal* muscles, which raise the ribs

SUPRALAPSA RIANISM, *n* The doctrine or system of the Supralapsarians

SU PRA ORB'ITAL, *a* [add] *Supra-orbital artery*, an artery sent off by the ophthalmic, along the superior wall of the orbit

SU PRA ORB ITARY, } *a* Same as
SU PRA-ORB ITAR, } SUPRA-ORBITAL

SU PRA-RE NAL, *a* [add] *Supra renal capsules*, two capsules situated above the kidneys

SURCHARGE', *n* [add] *Surcharge and falsification* In taking accounts in the court of chancery, a *surcharge* is applied to the balance of the whole account and supposes credits to be omitted which ought to be allowed, and a *falsification* applies to some item in the debits and supposes that the item is wholly false or in some part erroneous

SURCINGLE, instead of SUR CINGLE

SURCINGLED, instead of SUR-CINGLED

SUR COTE † *n See* SURCOAT [*Chaucer*]

SURD ITAS, *n* [L] Deafness, hardness of hearing

SURE *a* [add] Infallibly certain as to some future actions or events, with an *infinitive* as, they are *sure to* meet with excellent words —*Sure as a gun*, absolutely certain [*Colloquial vulgar ism*]

SURETY *v t* To guarantee, to be bail or security for

SURFACE *n* [add] *Tabular surfaces*, those which are generated by a circle of given radius which moves with its centre on a given curve, and its plane at right angles to the tangent of that curve —*Ruled surfaces*, those which are described by the motion of a straight line which neither remains parallel to a given line nor always passes through a given point, as conoidal surfaces —*Developable surfaces*, such as can be unwrapped in a plane without any doubling of parts over one another, or separation as the surfaces of the cylinder and cone —*Undevelopable surface* a surface that cannot be developed on the plane, called by French geometers *surface gauche*

SURGE, *v t* [add] *To surge a rope* or *cable*, to slack it up suddenly when it renders round a pin, a winch, windlass, or capstan

SURGE FUL, *a* Full of surges

SUR GEON, *n* [add] A person appointed to act in a medical capacity on board of any merchant vessel —In a *ship of war* there is always a surgeon as well as an assistant, or assistants, under him

SUR GEON APOTHECARY, *n* One who is both surgeon and apothecary

SUR GEON FISH, *n* A fish of the genus Acanthurus, so called from a lance like spine on each side near the tail

SU RINAM BARK, *n* The bark of the *Andira inermis*, or cabbage-bark tree,

a leguminous plant of the West Indies. It is also called *worm-bark*, and is used



Surinam Bark, *Andira inermis*.

in medicine, especially as an anthelmintic.

SU'RINAMINE, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from Surinam bark. It is crystallizable, and forms crystallizable salts.

SURIREL'LA, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of Diatomaceous plants with free ovate or elliptical frustules, and the margin of the valves produced into wings. The transverse lines are very faint in most of the species.

SUR'LY, *a.* [add.] Stately and proud. [*Spenser.*]

SUR'PLICE-FEES, *n.* [add.] Fees payable on baptisms, marriages, funerals, &c.; Easter-offerings, mortuaries, &c.

SUR'PLIS,† *n* [Fr.] A surplice. [*Chaucer.*]

SUR'PLUSAGE, instead of SURPLUS'AGE.

SURPRISE', *v. t.* [add.] To lead, bring, or betray unawares.

It by chance he has been *surprised* into a short nap at sermon. *Addison*

SURPRIZE',† *v. t.* [*See* SURPRISE.] To seize [*Spenser.*]

SUR'QUEDRIE,† *n.* [*See* SURQUEDRY.] Pride; presumption. [*Spenser.*]

SUR'QUEDY, *n* [*See* SURQUEDRY.] Presumption; insolence. [*Sir Walter Scott.*]

SUR'-RE'NAL, *a.* [L. *sub*, beneath, and *renes*, the kidneys.] In *anat*, the designation of arteries, &c., situated beneath the kidneys.

SURREN'DER, *n.* [add.] *Surrender of copyholds*, the yielding up of the estate by the tenant into the lord's hands, for such purpose as is expressed in such surrender. It is the mode of conveying copyhold.

SURROUND', *v. t.* [add.] To pass round; to circumnavigate; as, to *surround* the globe. [*Temple.*]

SURSANURE',† *n* [Fr. *sur*, and *sain*, healing over.] A wound healed outwardly only. [*Chaucer.*]

SUR'SISE,† *n.* [Fr. *sursis*, delay.] A word especially used in the castle of Dover, for penalties and forfeitures laid upon those who do not pay the duties or rent of castle-ward, at their days limited.

SURVEANCE',† *n.* [Fr.] Surveyance; superintendence. [*Chaucer.*]

SURVEILLANCE', instead of SUR'VEILLANCE; written also SURVEIL'LANCE. Pron. sur-väl-yäns'.

SURVEY'OR, *n.* [add.] In the *United States*, an officer who ascertains the weight and quantity of goods subject to duty.

SUSCEP'TIVENESS, *n.* Quality of being susceptive.

SUSPECT',† *a.* [add.] Suspected. [*Chaucer.*]

SUSPEC'TION,† *n.* Suspicion. [*Chaucer.*]

SUSPEND'ED, *pp.* [add.] Held undissolved in water, as the particles of a solid body.

SUSPEND'ED ANIMATION, *n.* A term employed to designate the state of children still-born, and that state in which the vital phenomena are suspended from some cause interrupting respiration, but in which life is not actually extinct, and may, under favourable circumstances, be restored. This state may be produced by inhalation of deleterious gases, by strangulation, or submersion.

SUSPEN'SION, *n.* [add.] In *chem.*, a term applied to the state of solid bodies, the particles of which are held undissolved in water, and may be separated from it again by filtration. The solid is then said to be *suspended* in the water, or to be *held in suspension*.—*Pleas in suspension*, in *law*, those pleas which show some matter of temporary incapacity to proceed with the action or suit.

SUSPENS'ORY, *n.* [add.] The longitudinal ligament of the liver.

SUS. PER COLL. An abbreviation of the Latin *suspendatur per collum*, let him be hanged by the neck; the ancient form of noting by the judge, in the margin of the calendar, the judgment of those sentenced to death. The practice now is for the judge to write, opposite to the prisoner's name, "Hanged by the neck."

SUS'TER,† *n. plur. Sus'tern.* Sister. [*Chaucer.*]

SUSUR'RUS, *n* [L.] Whizzing; an acute continued hissing sound; a whisper.

SUTE, *n.* Soot. [*Scotch.*]

SUTU'RA, *n.* [L.] A seam or suture.

SU'TURAL, instead of SUTU'RAL, *a.*

SU'TURE, *n.* [add.] In *malacology*, the line of junction in the whorls of spiral shells, or that line by which two parts join or fit into each other.

SUVERS'ED SINE, *n.* [*Sub*, and *versed*.] In *trigonometry*, the supplement of a versed sine, or the difference of a versed sine from the diameter of the circle. [*See* SINE.]

SU'ZERAIN, instead of SUZ'ERAIN.

SWA,† *adv* [Sax.] So. [*Chaucer.*]

SWAD, *n.* [add.] In *New England*, a lump, mass, or bunch; also, a crowd; a squad. [*Vulgar.*]

SWAD'DLING-CLOUT, *n.* A swaddling-band. [*Spenser.*]

SWAG, *n.* An unequal hobbling motion; booty; a large quantity. [*Local.*]

SWAGE,† *v. i.* To abate; to assuage.

SWAG'GER, *v. t.* To bully; to influence by blustering or threats. [*Swift.*]

SWAG'GER, *n.* An empty boast; a bluster.

SWAG'GER, *v. i.* To stagger; to feel as if intoxicated. [*Scotch.*]

SWAG'GER, *n.* A stagger; an unsteady rocking motion; a strutting sort of gait. [*Scotch.*]

SWAIP, *v. i.* To walk proudly; to sweep. [*Local.*]

SWALE,† *pret.* of *Swell.* Swelled. [*Chaucer.*]

SWALE, *n.* [add.] A valley; a low place; a moor; a gutter in a candle. [*Local.*]

SWAL'LOW, *v. t.* [add.] To put up with; to bear; to take patiently; as, to *swallow* an affront.

SWAMP, *v. t.* [add.] To whelm or sink as in a swamp; to embarrass; to entangle in difficulties.

SWAMP'-PINK, *n.* In the *United States*, the popular name of the wild honeysuckle, *Azalea viscosa.*

SWANK'ING, *a.* Supple; active. [*Scotch.*]

SWAN'PAN, *n* The Chinese name for the abacus, an instrument for performing arithmetical calculations.

SWAP, *v. t.* [add.] To barter; to exchange. [*Scotch*, and *local in England.*]

SWAP, *n.* A barter; an exchange. [*Scotch.*]

SWAPPE,† *v. t.* To swap; to throw down; to strike off. [*Chaucer.*]

SWARF'IT, SWARV'ED, } *pp* Swooned. [*Scotch.*]

SWARF'-MONEY,† *n.* Guard-money, paid in lieu of the service of castle-ward.

SWART'-BACK, *n* The great black and white gull, *Larus marinus.* [*Scotch.*]

SWARTH'Y,† *v t.* To blacken; to make swarthy.

SWARVE, *v. i.* To swerve; to incline to one side. [*Scotch.*]

SWARV'ED,† *pp.* Swerved, moved aside. [*Spenser.*]

SWASH, *n.* [add.] A roaring blade; a swaggerer; refuse; hog-wash. [*Local.*]

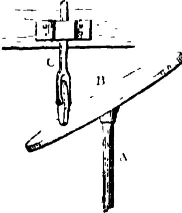
SWASH, *v. i* [add.] To spill or splash water about. [*Local.*]

SWASH, SWASH'Y, } *a.* Soft, like fruit too ripe. [*Local.*]

SWASH'-BUCKET, *n* The common receptacle of the washings of the scullery; a mean slatternly woman. [*Local.*]

SWASH'ING, *ppr.* or *a* Slashing; dashing; making a noise as of swords against targets. [*Shak.*]

SWASH'-PLATE *n* In *mech.*, a disc B, fixed on a revolving axis A, in an inclined position, for the purpose of communicating a reciprocating motion to a bar C, in the direction of its length. The excursion of the bar C varies with the inclination of the plate to the axis, according to a very obvious law.



SWATH'-BONDS,† *n* Long swathes of cloth in which infants were rolled, somewhat after the fashion of the mummies of Egypt.

SWATTE,† *pret.* of *Swete* (*Sweat*). Sweated. [*Chaucer.*]

SWAT'TER, SQUAT'TER, } *v. i.* To splutter; to flounce; to move rapidly in any fluid, generally in an undulating way. [*Scotch.*]

SWAY, *v. i.* [add.] To advance with a uniform and forcible motion, as a compact body.

Let us *sway* on and meet them in the field. *Shak.*

— *To sway up*, in *seamen's lan.*, to throw a strain on a mast-rope, in order to start the mast upwards, so that the fid may be taken out previously to lowering the mast.

SWAY, *v. t.* 4. Instead of the words "and to the topmast-yards, &c.," insert, and topmasts.

SWEAR, *v. t.* [add.] To declare or de-

vote with an oath; to mancipate by an oath.

I'll kiss thy foot; I'll *swear* myself thy subject. *Shak.*

SWEAR, *a.* *See* SWEER.

SWEAT, *v. i.* [add.] *Swet*, for the *pret.* and *pp.* of this verb, is also used.

SWEAT, *v. i.* [add.] *To sweat and swinke*, to take great pains; to labour greatly. [*Spenser.*]

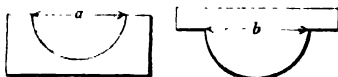
SWEDENBOR′GIAN, *a.* Relating to Emanuel Swedenborg, or to the doctrines taught by him.

SWEEP, *v. t.* [add.] To carry the eye over; to view with progressive rapidity; as, to *sweep* the boundless landscape.

SWEEP, *v. i.* [add.] To take in a view with progressive rapidity.

——— far as the ranging eye can *sweep*,
A dazzling deluge reigns. *Thomson.*

SWEEP, *n.* [add.] An engine for drawing up water from a well. [*See* SWAPE.] Written also *swipe*, *swepe*.—In *loam-moulding*, a pattern-shape consisting of a board, of which the edge is cut to the form of the cross-sectional outline of the article to be moulded. The surface of the mould or core is formed by moving the sweep parallel to the axis at right angles to its length. For hollow articles, as pipes, sweeps are made in pairs, one for "running up" the core,



and the other for forming the interior of the mould. They are consequently the reverse of each other, and the radii differ by a quantity equal to the thickness of the metal of the pipe to be cast. Thus, supposing the internal diameter of the pipe to be 24 inches, and the thickness of the metal 1 inch, the diameter *a* of each core and sweep will be 12 inches, and the diameter *b* of the mould-sweep 13 inches. Sweeps are employed for many other symmetrical forms besides cylinders.

SWEEP′AGE, *n.* The crop of hay got in a meadow. [*Local.*]

SWEEP′IT, *pp.* Swept. [*Scotch.*]

SWEET, *a.* [add.] *To be sweet upon*, to make love to; to behave amorously to. —*To have a sweet tooth*, to be fond of sweetmeats. [*Familiar.*]

SWEET, *a.* [add.] *Sweet teene*, pleasing uneasiness. [*Spenser.*]

SWEET, *n.* [add.] *Sweets*, *plur.*, home-made wines, meads, metheglin, &c.

SWEET′ENING, *n.* [add.] The act of sweetening.

SWEET′ SPITTLE, *n.* In *patho.*, an increased secretion of saliva, distinguished by a sweet taste.

SWEGH,† *n.* [Sax.] A violent motion. [*Chaucer.*]

SWEIN′MOTE, *n.* *See* SWAINMOTE.

SWEL′LING, *ppr.* [add.] Tumid; turgid; as style or language.

SWELT,† *pret.* of *Swelt.* Swooned; fainted, died. [*Spenser.*]

SWELTE,† *v. i.* [add.] To die. [*Chaucer.*]

SWEL′TER, *v. i.* [add.] To exude; to void by perspiration. [*Shak.*]—To welter; to soak; as, knights *sweltered* in their gore. [*Drayton.*]

SWERN,† for SWER′EN,† *pres. tense plur.* of *Swere* (*Swear*). [*Chaucer.*]

SWET, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Sweat. Sweat* or *sweated* is also used. [*See* SWEAT.]

SWEV′EN,† *n.* [add.] [Sax. *swefnian*]

SWEV′ENES,† *n. plur.* Dreams. [*Chaucer.*]

SWICH,†
SWILKE,† } *a.* [Sax. *swilk.*] Such.

SWINCK,† *v. i.* *See* SWINK. [*Spenser.*]

SWINCK,† *n.* *See* SWINK. [*Spenser.*]

SWIND′LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cheating; defrauding.

SWINE′-PIPE, *n.* A local name of the redwing thrush (*Turdus iliacus*).

SWINE′-TANG, *n.* A name given to sea-ware, *Fucus vesiculosus.*

SWING, *v. i.* [add.] To be hanged; to be suspended by the neck.

SWING′ED,† *pret.* for SINGED. [*Spenser.*]

SWIN′GLE-STAFF,
SWIN′GLING-STAFF,
SWIN′GLING-KNIFE,
SWIN′GLING-WAND, } *n.* Different names of an instrument formerly used for beating flax or hemp, in order to separate the shives or woody part from the fibres. This is effected now by machinery.

SWIN′GLE-TREE, *n.* *See* SWING-TREE.

SWIN′ISHNESS, *n.* Quality of being swinish.

SWINKE.† *See* SWINK. [*Chaucer.*]

SWIRE, *n.* The neck; the declination of a mountain or hill near the summit; hollow between two hills. Also written *sware*. [*Scotch.*]

SWIRE,†
SWERE,† } *n.* [Sax. *swer.*] The neck. [*Chaucer.*]

SWIRLES, *n. plur.* [*See* SWIRL.] Whirls; circular motions. [*Scotch.*]

SWISS, *a.* Of or belonging to Switzerland, or the Swiss.

SWITCH, *n.* 2. For "car," read carriage.

SWITCH′EL, *n.* In *New England*, a beverage made of molasses and water.

SWITH! Begone; be off. [*Scotch.*]

SWITH IN (ST.), *n.* A bishop of Winchester in the 9th century. Within a century after his death he was canonized, when it was resolved to transfer his remains from the church-yard (where they had been interred at his own request) to the cathedral, and to place them in a magnificent shrine. The translation, which was to have taken place on the 15th of July, was delayed for forty days in consequence of the severe rainy weather which occurred. Hence arose the well-known popular tradition, that if St. Swithin's-day (the 15th July) be rainy, the weather will continue rainy for forty days, but if that day be fair, the weather will continue fair for forty days after. In Scotland the same is said of Martin (of) Bullion's-day.

SWIVE,† *v. t.* [Teut. *schweben.*] To perform the act of generation. [*Chaucer.*]

SWIVEL-GUN, *n.* (swiv′l.) *See* SWIVEL, No. 3.

SWOL′OWE,† *n.* [From *swallow.*] A whirlpool; a cavern in the earth. [*Chaucer.*]

SWONGH,† *n.* Sound; noise. [*See* SOUGH.] [*Chaucer.*]

SWONGH,† *n.* [*See* SWOON.] A state of stupor; loss of feeling or sensation. [*Chaucer.*]

SWONK′EN,† *pp.* of *Swink* Laboured. [*Chaucer.*]

SWORD′-HAND, *n.* The right hand; the hand which holds the sword.

SWŌRD′MANSHIP, *n.* The art of fencing, or of using the sword skilfully; swordsmanship. [*Cowper.*]

SWORD′-MAT, *n.* In *ships*, a mat woven by means of a piece of wood, resembling a sword.

SWŌRDS (OF A LOOM-LAY), *n.* The arms by which the lay is supported.

SWŌRDS′MAN, *n.* A man who carries a sword; a fighting man; a soldier. Written also *swordman.*

SWUIR, *pret.* Swore. [*Scotch.*]

SYB AND SOM.† [Sax.] Peace and security.

SY′BO, *n.* An onion that does not form a bulb at the root. [*Scotch.*]

SYCHNOCARP′OUS, *a.* [Gr. συχνος, frequent, and καρπος, fruit.] In *bot.*, *sychnocarpous plants* are those which have the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing.

SYC′OPHANT,
SYC′OPHANTIZE. } For "*v. t.*," read *v. i.*

SYC′OPHANT,† *v. t.* To calumniate.

SYCOPHANT′ISH, *a.* Like a sycophant; parasitical; sycophantic.

SYC′OPHANTISM, *n.* Sycophancy.

SYKE,
SIKE, } *n.* A small brook or rill in low ground; a marshy bottom with a small stream in it, without sand or gravel. [*Scotch* or *local.*]

SYL′LABARY, *n.* A table of syllables.

SYLLAB′ICATE, *v. t.* To form into syllables.

SYL′LABIST, *n.* One versed in, or a maker of syllables.

SYM, *prefix.* *See* SYN.

SYMBOL, *n.* For $\int_a^b$ in *Dict.*, read $\int^b_a$, which signifies that the value of the integral is to be found for the two particular values a and b of the independent variable. Thus, $\int_a^b 2\,x\,d\,x = a^2 - b^2 = 3$, when $a = 2$ and $b = 1$. The sign $\int_0^\infty$ denotes the value of the integral between the limits $x = 0$, and $x =$ infinity. Some Cambridge writers use the sign $\int_x$ to signify that x is the independent variable. Thus $\int_x^{ax}$ is the same as $\int ax dx$.

SYM′BOLISM, *n.* [add.] An exposition or comparison of symbols or creeds.

SYM′BOLIZE, *v. i.* [add.] To agree; to hold the same faith or religious belief.

SYMMET′RIAN, instead of SYMME′TRIAN.

SYM′METRY, *n.* In *bot.*, that kind of arrangement in which the number of parts of one series corresponds with that of the other series; as, for example, when a flower with five sepals has five petals, and five, or ten, or fifteen stamens.

SYM′PATHIES, *n. plur.* [*See* SYMPATHY.] Mutual passion.

If that thy valour stand on *sympathies*. *Shak.*

SYM′PATHISE. *See* SYMPATHIZE.

SYM′PATHIZE, *v. t.* To feel; or participate in mutually.

All that are assembled in this place,
That by this *sympathized* one day's error,
Have suffered wrong, go keep us company. *Shak.*

—2. To form with suitable adaptation; to contrive with congruity or consistency of parts; as, a message well *sympathized.* [*Shak.*]

SYMPHO′NIOUS, *a.* [add.] Suitable.

SYMPHYS′EAL, *a.* Relating to symphysis.

SYMPHYSIOT′OMY, *n.* [Gr. συμφυσις, and τομη, a cutting.] The operation of dividing the *symphysis pubis.*

SYMPIESOM′ETER, instead of SYMPIESO′METER.

SYMPO′SIAST, instead of SYMPOS′IAST.

SYN, } *adv.* Afterward; since; late,
SYNE, } as opposed to *soon;* then. [*Scotch.*]

SYNCARP'IUM, *n.* [Gr. συν, together, and καρπος, fruit.] In *bot.*, an aggregate fruit, in which the ovaries cohere into a solid mass, with a slender receptacle, as in magnolia, anona, &c.

SYNCATEGOREMAT'IC, *a.* In *logic, syncategorematic words* are such as cannot singly express a term, but only a part of a term, as adverbs, prepositions, &c. [*See* the *Noun.*]

SYNCHRONOL'OGY, instead of **SYNCHRONO'LOGY.**

SYNCLIN'ICAL, *a.* Same as SYNCLINAL.

SYN'CRETIC, *n.* [add.] In *religion*, one who accommodates his system to all others.

SYND, *v. t.* To rinse. [*Scotch.*]

SYNDAC'TYL, *n.* One of a group of perching birds. [*See* SYNDACTYLES.]

SYNDAC'TYLI, *n.* *See* SYNDACTYLES.

SYNDESMOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. συνδεσμος, a ligament, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise on ligaments.

SYNDESMOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. συνδεσμος, and τομη, an incision.] A dissection of the ligaments.

SYND'INGS, *n.* Slops; rinsings. [*Scotch.*]

SYNE, *conj.* Since; seeing that. [*Scotch.*]

SYN'GENESE, *n.* A syngenesious plant.

SYN'ODIST, *n.* One who adheres to the synod.

SYNONYM'ICAL, *a.* Synonymous.

SYNTEC'TICAL, *a.* Relating to syntexis; wasting.

SYPHON'IC, *a.* Belonging to, or like a syphon.

SYR'INGE, *v. i.* To make use of a syringe; to inject water with a syringe. [*Prior.*]

SYRIN'GINE, *n.* The bitter principle of the *Syringa vulgaris.* It is crystalline, and soluble in alcohol.

SYRU'PUS, *n.* [Low Lat., from Ar. *serab.*] In *med.*, a syrup.

SYSTEMATIZA'TION, } *n.* The act or
SYSTEMIZA'TION, } operation of systematizing. [*Rar. us.*]

SYS'TEMATIZER, instead of **SYSTEMATI'ZER.**

SYSTEMATOL'OGY, instead of **SYSTEMATOLO'GY.**

SYTE,† *n.* Site; situation. [*Spenser.*]

SY'VER, *n.* A covered drain; a gutter. [*Scotch.*]

T.

T. [add.] *T-iron*, angle-iron, of which the transverse section has the form of the letter T. It differs from ordinary angle-iron, of which the transverse section has the form L.—*To suit* or *fit to a T*, to suit or fit exactly. [*Familiar.*]

TABA'NUS, *n.* [add.] The *T. bovinus* (Linn.), is known by the name of *horse-fly.*

TAB'ARD,† *n.* The inn where Chaucer's pilgrims met.

TAB'BY-CAT, *n.* A brinded cat.

TABEL'LA, *n.* [L., dimin. of *tabula*, a table.] In *phar.*, a tablet or lozenge.

TABERNAC'ULAR, *a.* [add.] Sculptured with delicate tracery or open work.

TA'BLE, *n.* [add.] A board, such as pictures are painted upon. [*Spenser.*]

TA'BLE-LAYERS, *n.* In *geol.*, extended plates of rock, not divided into parallel laminæ.

TA'BLE-MOVING or **TURNING,** *n.* A wide-spread delusion of 1853, according to which, motion was supposed to be given to a table, by persons around it simply placing the fingers upon it, and wishing it to move in any particular direction. The true cause of motion, as demonstrated by Professor Faraday, in a series of ingenious experiments, was the unconscious impulse given to the table by the persons whose fingers were pressing upon it; and not, as many ludicrously imagined, some mysterious agency, physical, supernatural, or even diabolical.

TA'BLES, *n.* [add.] *Tables Toletanes*, the Alphonsine astronomical tables, so called from their being adapted to the city of Toledo. [*Chaucer.*]

TA'BLING-HOUSE,† *n.* A house where gaming-tables were kept.

TABLI'NUM, instead of **TABLINUM;** also written **TABULI'NUM.**

TA'BOURE,† *v. i.* [*See* TABOR.] To drum. [*Chaucer.*]

TABOURET, *n.* [add.] Pron. tab'-o-rā, or tab-o-rā'.

TAB'ULA VITREA, *n.* [L. the glass table.] In *anat.*, the dense interior plate of the skull.

TAC'-FREE, *a.* In *old charters*, exempt from rents, payments, &c.

TACHE,† *n.* [Fr.] A spot or blemish. [*Chaucer.*]

TACHEOG'RAPHY, *n.* *See* TACHYGRAPHY.

TACHYDROM'IANS, *n.* A family of wading birds, of which the genus Tachydromus is the type.—Also, a family of saurian reptiles.

TACK,† } *n.* [add.] A stain; a blemish.
TACHE,† }

TACK, *n.* [add.] An addition; a slight hold or fastening. [*Scotch.*]

TACK'ING, *ppr.* Fastening; joining.

TACK'ING, *n.* The act of fastening or joining.—In *law*, a union of securities, given at different times, all of which must be redeemed before an intermediate purchaser can interpose his claim.

TACKS'-PINS, *n.* In *ships*, pins inserted into holes in various parts of a vessel, for belaying running gear to; also called *belaying-pins.*

TAD'POLE-FISH, *n.* A somewhat rare fish, of the genus Raniceps, the *R. fuscus*, belonging to the family Gadidæ. It is about a foot in length, and in its general form and colour bears some resemblance to the imperfect animal from which it derives its name. It has been taken on the Scottish coast, and also on the Cornish and Devon shores.

TAE, *n.* Toe. [*Scotch.*]

TAE, *a.* One.—*The tae-half*, the one-half. [*Scotch.*]

TAE, *prep.* To. [*Scotch.*]

TAED, TAID, or **TED,** *n.* A toad. [*Scotch.*]

TA'EN, *pp.* [add.] *Ta'en out*, copied.—*Ta'en up*, made up, as a quarrel. [*Shak.*]

TÆ'NIA, *n.* [add.] In *surgery*, a ligature; a long and narrow riband.—*Tænia hippocampi*, in *anat.*, the plaited edges of the processes of the fornix, which pass into the inferior cornua of the ventricles of the brain.—*Tænia semicircularis*, a white line running in the groove between the optic thalami and corpora striata.

TÆ'NIDÆ, *n.* Same as TÆNIOIDS.

TÆNIOI'DES, *n.* Same as TÆNIOIDS.

TÆNIOP'TERIS, *n.* A group of fossil ferns, with broad riband-like leaves, found in the oolitic series of Yorkshire and Scania.

TAF'FETA, *n.* [add.] A thin silk used in the 16th century for various articles of dress, and considered as a luxury.

TAF'FY, *n.* A common coarse sweet meal made with treacle, thickened by boiling. [*Provincial.*]—In the *United States*, a kind of candy made of molasses, flour, and butter, baked in a pan.

TAG, *v. t.* [add.] *To tag after one*, to follow closely after. [*Local.*]

TAG'-BELT, *n.* *See* TAG-SORE.

TAG'LIA, *n.* [It.] In *mech.*, a particular combination of pulleys.

TAG'UAN, *n.* The species of flying squirrel (Pteromys), which have the fore and hind legs connected by an extension of the skin of the flank, which enables them to keep themselves in the air for a few moments, and assists them much in their flying leaps from tree to tree.

TAIL, *n.* [add.] In *mar. lan.*, a rope spliced into the end of a block (called a *tail-block*), used for making it fast to rigging-spars, &c.

TAIL, *n.* [add.] The law in regard to *estates tail*, has been considerably amended by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74.

TAIL, *v. t.* [add.] A ship is said to *tail up* or *down the stream*, when at anchor in a river, according as her stern swings up or down with the tide.

TAILL'AGE,† *n.* [Fr. *taille.*] A collector of taxes. [*Chaucer.*]

TAILLE, *n.* [add.] A tally; an account scored on a piece of wood. [*Chaucer.*]

TAIL'LIE, *n.* *See* TAILZIE.

TAI'LOR-BIRD, *n.* A name applied to several of the soft-billed Indian birds, allied to the warblers, as the *Sylvia*



Indian Tailor-bird and Nest, *Orthotomus longicauda.*

sutoria, the *Orthotomus Bennettii.* These birds construct their nests by stitching together the leaves of plants; hence the name. The *Sylvia cisticola*, common in various parts of Italy, constructs its nest in a similar manner.

TAIL'-VALVE, *n.* Same as SNIFTING-VALVE,—*which see.*

TAKE,† for TAKEN. [*Chaucer.*]

TAKE, *v. t.* [add.] To strike; as, to *take* one a box on the ear. [*Shak.*]—To bear or bring; to carry; to convey; to deliver a thing to another person. [*Chaucer.*]—*To take a house*, to take the shelter of a house. [*Shak.*]—*To take a muster*, to take an account or a muster-roll. [*Shak.*]—*Take me with you*, let me understand you. [*Shak.*]—*To take keepe*, to take care. [*Spenser.*]—*To take the shine off* or *out of*, to surpass; to excel. [*Vulgar.*]

TAKE, *v. i.* [add.] *To take on*, to grieve; to fret at a misfortune or disappointment. [*Provincial.*]

TAKE, *n.* Among *fishermen*, the quantity of fish caught on a cruise. The *take* is said to be good or bad according as the quantity of fish caught is more or less considerable. Hence also the terms, *taking* season, *taking* weather, &c.

TAK'EL,† *n.* [Ger. *See* TACKLE.] An arrow. [*Chaucer.*]

TAK'ING, *n.* [add.] Malignant influence. [*Shak.*]

TAL'APOIN, *n.* [add.] The *Cercopithecus talapoin* of zoologists.

TALC'OSE GRANITE, *n.* *See* PROTOGENE in this *Supp.*

TALC'OSE ROCKS, *n.* Rocks resembling the micaceous rocks, and comprising chlorite-slate, talc-slate, and serpentine.

TALC'-SLATE, *n.* A talcose rock, consisting of talc and quartz, arranged in laminæ.

TALE, *n.* Story.—The phrase, *wi' his tale, wi' their tale*, is nearly equivalent to the English *forsooth*, and is always meant to indicate derision, contempt, or some degree of disbelief; as, she's gaun to get a great laird, *wi' her tale.* [*Scotch.*]

TALE, *n.* [add.] Speech; discourse. [*Chaucer.*]

TALEGAL'LA, *n.* *See* BRUSH-TURKEY in this *Supp.*

TAL'EN,† *pres. tense pl* of *Tale, v. i.* [*Chaucer.*]

TAL'ENT, *n.* [add.] Desire; affection. [*Chaucer.*]—The Attic talent, as a denomination of silver money, was £243, 15*s.* The Hebrew talent, as a denomination of silver, has been variously estimated at from £340 to £396. The highest value is that given by the latest authorities.—*Talents*, something precious.

> And, lo! behold these *talents* of their hair,
> With twisted metal, amorously impleached. *Shak.*

—In the Scottish dialect, *talent* is used to signify aptitude; desire; purpose; inclination.

TALES'MAN, instead of TA'LESMAN.

TALE'WISE, *adv.* In the manner of a tale.

TALIA'TION,† *n.* [*See* TALIO.] A return of like for like.

TAL'ING,† *n.* Story-telling. [*Chaucer.*]

TAL'IPES, for TAL'IPED.

TALK, *v. t.* (tauk.) To celebrate; to mention often.

> ———— that crystalline sphere
> Whose balance weighs the trepidation *talk'd.* *Milton*

—2. To speak; to utter; as, to *talk* treason; to *talk* nonsense. [*Colloq.*]

TALK, *n.* *See* TALC.

TALL, *a.* [add.] Spirited; courageous.—In the *United States*, great; excellent; fine.

TAL'LAGERS,† *n.* Tax or toll gatherers.

TALLICOO'NAH-OIL, *n.* The oil procured from the seeds of the *Carapa touloucouna*, a tree growing in Sierra Leone. It is also known by the name of *Kundah-oil*, and is much esteemed as an anthelmintic.

TAL'LOW, *v. t.* [add.] Among *farmers*, to fatten; to cause to have a large quantity of tallow; as, to *tallow* sheep.

TAL'LOWED, *pp.* [add.] Made fat, filled with tallow.

TAL'LOWER, *n.* An animal disposed to form tallow internally.

TAL'LOW-FACE, *n.* One of a sickly, pale complexion. [*Shak.*]

TAL'LOWING, *ppr.* [add.] Causing to gather tallow; fattening.

TAL'LOWING, *n.* The act, practice, or art of causing animals to gather tallow; or the property in animals of forming tallow internally.

TALMUD'IC, TALMUD'ICAL, instead of TAL'MUDIC, TALMU'DICAL.

TAL'NESS, *n.* *See* TALLNESS.

TAL'PA, *n.* [add.] In *patho.*, a tumour under the skin, also, an encysted tumour on the head.

TA'LUT, *n.* *See* TALUS.

TAL'VAS, *n.* A kind of wooden buckler or shield, of an oblong form, bent on each side, and rising in the middle. It was used in the 11th century.

TAMAN'DUA, *n.* The name given in Paraguay to a species of ant-eater, the *Myrmecophaga tamandua*, about the size of a full-grown cat.

TAMA'RIN, *n.* [add.] There are several species of American monkeys so named. They are placed in a separate genus, Jacchus. They are active, and restless and irritable creatures; two of the smallest are the silky tamarin, or marikina (*J. rosalia*), and the lion-monkey (*J. leoninus*).

TAM'ARIX, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* TAMARISK.]

TAMBURINE',† } *n.* [*See* TAMBOURINE.] Supposed by
TAMBURIN',† } some to be the clarion. [*Spenser.*]

TAM'INY, *n.* A sort of woollen cloth. [*See* TAMINE.]

TAM'MY, } *n.* *See* TAMINE.
TAM'MIN, }

TAM'MY NORIE, *n.* The *Fratercula arctica*, auk or puffin. [*Scotch.*]

TAM'Y, *n.* *See* TAMINE.

TANACET'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from *Tanacetum vulgare.*

TAN'DEM, *n.* [Horseman's Latin.] A two-wheeled carriage, drawn by two horses, one before the other.—*To drive tandem*, is to drive two horses harnessed in this manner.

TANE,† for TAKEN. [*Chaucer.*]

TAN'GENCE, *n.* Touching.—*The point of tangence* is the point of contact of a tangent line.

TANGEN'TIAL, *a.* [add.] *Tangential plane*, the same as *tangent plane.* [*See* under TANGENT.]—In *mech.*, a force which acts upon a wheel in the direction of a tangent to the wheel, is said to be *tangential*, and this is the direction in which motion is communicated between wheels and pinions, or from one wheel to another.

TAN'GHICINE, } *n.* Same as TANGHININE,—*which*
TANGININE, } *see.*

TANGHIN'IA, *n.* [add.] The *T. venenifera* is now called *Cerbera tanghin.*

TAN'GLE, *n.* The stem of the larger *Fucus digitata*; a tall, lank person; any long dangling thing. [*Scotch.*]

TANGS, } *n.* Tongs. [*Scotch.*]
TAINGS, }

TANK'ARD-TURNIP, *n.* A sort of turnip that stands high above the ground, the *Brassica rapa oblonga.*

TANK'AS, *n. pl.* Chinese boat-women, who ply at Macao, &c.; also, in and about the Pearl River, or Canton stream.

TAN'NERS' WASTE, *n.* Hide-cuttings, &c.

TANTAL'IDÆ, *n.* [add.] The birds which constitute this family chiefly inhabit tropical climates, living almost entirely on the swampy banks of rivers and lakes.

TANTAL'IUM, *n.* *See* TANTALUM.

TAN'TALUM-ORE, *n.* Columbite; the ore of columbium.

TAN'TALUS, *n.* A genus of wading birds, the type of the family Tantalidæ. The species are known by the name of



Wood ibis, *Tantalus loculator*

wood-ibis. *T. loculator* is the wood-ibis of America, which frequents extensive swamps, where it feeds on serpents, young alligators, frogs, and other reptiles.

TANTIV'Y, instead of TAN'TIVY, *adv.* [add.] With haste; with speed.

TANYS'TOMA, *n.* [Gr. τανυω, to stretch, and στομα the mouth.] A section of dipterous insects, which have a projecting proboscis, with the last joint of the antennæ undivided. It includes the gadflies.

TAP, *v. t.* [add.] To add a new sole or heel to a shoe. [*Local.*]

TAP, *n.* The top; the head.—*Tap of tow*, the quantity of tow or hards that is made up into a conical form to be put upon the distaff.—*Metaphorically*, a very irritable person. [*Scotch.*]

TAPE, *v. t.* To use sparingly; to make a little go a great way. [*Scotch.*]

TAPES,† *n. plur.* [*See* TAPE.] Bands of linen. [*Chaucer.*]

TAP'INAGE,† *n.* [Fr.] A lurking, or skulking. [*Chaucer.*]

TAPIR'IDÆ, *n.* The tapir tribe of animals, which differ from the pig tribe in the presence of only three toes on each hind foot, and sometimes also in the front, and in the absence of a central cleft of the foot.

TA'PIRUS, *n.* A genus of pachydermatous quadrupeds. [*See* TAPIR.]

TAP'IS, instead of TA'PIS. [add.] Pronounced tap'ē.

TA'PIS,† } *v. t.* or *i.* [From Fr. *tapir*, TAP'PIS,† } to cover.] To cover; to conceal; to hide; to lurk in a covert or hiding-place; to lie close to the ground, as partridges and game. [*Local.*]

TAP'ISER,† *n.* [*See* TAPIS.] A maker of tapestry. [*Chaucer.*]

TAP'ISHED,† *a.* [Fr. *tapir*, to cover.] Squatted; close; concealed.

TAP'ITE,† *v. t.* To cover with tapestry. [*Chaucer.*]

TAPITE'LÆ, *n.* [L. *tapetum*, tapestry, and *tela*, a web.] A tribe of sedentary spiders, which construct a sort of tapestried web of close texture, within which they dwell and wait for their prey. The common house-spider is an example.

TAPPE,† *n.* [*See* TAP, *v. t.*] A tap or spigot which closes the orifice through which liquor is drawn out of a vessel. [*Chaucer.*]

TAP'PET, *n.* [add.] This term is commonly applied to any small cam, more particularly when it acts only during a small part of the revolution of the axis on which it is fixed. Hence also the separate teeth of a cam-wheel, employed to lift a vertical bar or stamper, are called *tappets* when small, and *wipers* when they are very large.

TAP'STERE,† *n.* A female tapster; a woman who has the care of a tap in a public-house. That office formerly was usually executed by women. [*Chaucer.*]

TARAX'ACINE, *n.* A crystallizable substance extracted from the *Taraxacum dens leonis*, or dandelion.

TARAX'ACUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ; also called *Leontodon.* The *T. dens leonis* of Desfontaines is the *Leontodon taraxacum* of Linn. [*See* DANDELION.]

TARAX'IS, *n.* [Gr. ταρασσω, to confound.] A slight inflammation of the eye.

TARBOG'GIN, *n.* In *Canada*, a light sleigh or sledge.

TAR'CEL,† *n.* *See* TERCEL.

TÄR'DIGRADES, instead of TAR-DI GRADES. Pron. tardi-grādz.

TÄR'ING, *ppr.* [add.] Deducting tare from goods in the gross.

TÄR'ING, *n.* Deduction of tare from goods in the gross.

TÄRR'D, *pp.* Marked with tar, as sheep. —*A' tarr'd wi' ae stick*, one as bad as the other; all of the same kidney; all characterized by the same spirit; in allusion to the piece of wood used as a brush for putting the tar-mark on sheep. [*Scotch.*]

TÄR'RING-AND-FEATHERING, *n.* A punishment sometimes inflicted by mobs, in the southern and western states of America, on persons who have committed some offence of which the mob apprehends the law will not take cognizance. It consists in daubing the culprit all over with tar, and then covering him with feathers. [*See* LYNCH-LAW.]

TÄR'RY, insert *a.* after the word

TAR'RY,† *n.* Delay; stay.

TÄRS,† *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *Tartarium* (*Tartary*)] *Cloth of Tars*, according to Du Cange, a costly stuff manufactured in Tartary. [*Chaucer.*]

TÄR'SI, *n. plur.* The feet in insects, which are articulated, and formed of five or a less number of joints. [*See* TARSUS.]

TÄR'SIUS, *n.* [From *tarsus.*] A genus of quadrumanous mammals inhabiting the Moluccas. In this genus the bones of the tarsus are very much elongated, which gives the hinder legs a disproportionate extent.

TÄR'TAR, } *n.* A native of Tartary, or a TÄ'TAR, } person of the Tartar race. —2. A name given to couriers employed by the Ottoman Porte, and by the European ambassadors in Constantinople.

TÄRTA'REOUS MOSS, *n.* A cryptogamous plant, the *Lecanora tartarea*, which yields the red and blue cudbear, and is the source of litmus.

TÄRTA'RIAN, *a.* Relating to Tartary.

TÄRTA'RIUM, } *n.* A costly sort of TÄR'TARINE, } cloth worn in ancient times. According to Du Cange, the word is derived from *Tartary*, where the cloth was manufactured; but Skinner derives it from *Tortona*, in the Milanese. [*See* TARS in this *Supp.*]

TÄR'TARUM, *n.* [add.] Tartar, or the bitartrate of potash.

TÄRT'LET, *n.* A small tart; a piece of pastry.

TÄRTUFFE', instead of TÄRTUFFE, *n* [add.] This term is derived from the name of the hero in Molière's celebrated comedy.

TÄRTUF'FISH, instead of TÄRTUF-FISH.

TAS,† *n.* [Fr.] A heap; a pile. [*Chaucer.*]

TÄSK, *v t* [add.] To tax. [*Shak.*]

TÄSKED, *pp.* [add.] Taxed. [*Shak.*]

TÄSKER, *n.* [add.] A labourer who does task-work. [*Scotch*]

TAS'SE, *n.* A cup. [*See* TASSIE.]

TAS'SEL, *n.* [add.] A small ribbon of silk sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves.

TAS'SEL, *n.* A struggle; a conflict. [*See* TUSSLE] [*Scotch.*]

TAS'SEL-GENT,† *n.* [*See* TASSEL, TIERCEL.] A trained male goshawk or tiercel. [*Spenser*]

TÄSTE, *v. t.* [add.] To feel; to examine; to inspect. [*Chaucer*]

TÄS'TY, *a.* [add.] Palatable; nice; fine.

TÄ'TA, *n.* In *West Africa*, the residence of a territorial or village chieftain. The larger tatas are usually fortified.

TA'TAR. *See* TARTAR.

TAT'ARWAGGES,† *n. plur.* Same as Scotch *tatterwallops*; ragged clothes fluttering in the wind. [*Chaucer.*]

TAT'LING. *See* TATTLING.

TAT'OU, *n.* The native name for the giant-armadillo of South America, *Priodonta gigas.*

TAT'TY, *a.* Matted; rough and shaggy. [*Scotch.*] [*See* TAUTED.]

TAULD, *pp.* Told. [*Scotch.*]

TAUN'TON, *n.* A kind of broad-cloth manufactured at Taunton, in Somersetshire.

TAURE,† *n.* The constellation Taurus. [*Chaucer.*]

TAURICORN'OUS, instead of TAUR'ICORNOUS.

TAU'RIFORM, instead of TAUR'IFORM.

TAU'RUS, instead of TAUR'US, *n.* [add.] *Taurus Poniatowski*, a modern northern constellation consisting of seven stars. It is situated between Aquila and Ophinchus.

TAUTAUG', *n.* *See* TAUTOG.

TAW'DRIE,† *a.* Tawdry. [*Spenser.*]

TAWE,† *n.* Tow. [*Chaucer.*]

TAXA'TION, *n.* [add.] Censure or satire. [*Shak.*]

TAX'ING, *n.* [add.] Censure; reproach. [*Shak.*]

TAX'ING-MASTERS, *n.* Officers of the courts who examine and allow costs.

TEA, *n.* [add.] *Arabian tea*, a plant, the *Catha edulis*, which grows in Arabia. The leaves are stimulant, antisoporific, and narcotic, and are employed by the Arabs, instead of green tea, to produce wakefulness.

TEA'-CUPFUL, *n.* As much as a teacup holds.

TEADE,† *n.* *See* TEAD. [*Spenser.*]

TEAK'-TREE, *n* *See* TEAK.

TEAL, *n.* [add.] The common teal is the *Querquedula crecca* of modern naturalists; the blue-winged teal is the *Querquedula discors*, which inhabits North America.

TEAM,† } *n.* [Sax. *tyman*, to teem, THEAME,† } or bring forth.] A royalty, or privilege, granted by royal charter, to a lord of a manor, for the having, restraining, and judging, of bondmen and villeins, with their children, goods, chattels, &c.

TEAM,† *v. t.* To join together in a team.

TEAM'-WORK, *n.* In *New England*, work done by a team, as distinguished from personal labour.

TEA'-OIL, *n.* A name given to an oil procured from the seeds of the *Camellia oleifera* of China, by expression.

TEA'SEL, } *v. t.* [add.] To raise a nap TEA'ZLE, } on cloth by the action of the teazle; to tease.

TEA'-SPOONFUL, *n.* As much as a teaspoon holds.—In *medical preparation*, it corresponds to about a fluid drachm.

TEA'-THINGS, *n.* Utensils used in drinking tea.

TECHE,† *v. t.* To teach. [*Chaucer.*]

TECTIBRANCHIATE, *a.* A term designating an order of gastropodous molluscs. [*See* TECTIBRANCHIATA.]

TED'ING-PENNY, } *n.* [*See* TITH-TITH'ING-PENNY, } ING.] A small duty, or payment to the sheriff from each tithing, towards the charge of keeping courts, &c., from which some of the religious were exempted by royal charter.

TEE, *n.* A mark set up in playing at quoits; the nodule of earth from which a ball is struck off at the hole in the play of golf. Hence, *to tee a ball* is to raise it on a nodule of earth, giving it the proper direction; and a *tee'd ball* is a ball thus raised. [*Scotch.*]

TEEL, *n.* A plant, the *Sesamum indicum.*—*Teel-seeds*, the produce of this plant. [*See* SESAMUM.]

TEEM'ED,† *pp.* or *a.* [*See* TEAM.] Joined together in a team. [*Spenser.*]

TEEN'AGE, *n.* [Sax. *tynan*, to inclose or shut.] Wood for fences or inclosures. [*Provincial.*]

TEENE,† *n.* [*See* TEEN.] Vexation; grief; sorrow.

TEENE,† *v. t.* To grieve; to afflict; to provoke.—*Religious reverence doth burial teene*, religious reverence affords the melancholy rites of burial. [*Spenser*]

TEEN'Y, *a.* Very small; tiny; fretful. [*Provincial* and *colloquial.*]

TEE'TER, *v. t.* or *i.* To ride on the ends of a balanced plank, &c., as children do for amusement; to see-saw. As an *English provincialism* the word is written *titter.* [*American.*]

TEETO'TALLY, *adv.* Entirely; totally. [*American vulgarism.*]

TEGMEN'TA, *n. plur.* [L.] In *bot.*, the scales of the bud. [*See* TEGMENTUM.]

TEGMEN'TUM, instead of TEGMEN-TUM.

TEIND'-MASTERS, *n.* In *Scotch law*, those entitled to tithes.

TEINE,† *n.* [*See* TINE.] A piece of metal or other substance, shaped like

the prong of a fork, or tooth of a harrow. [*Chaucer.*]

TEIN'-LAND,† *n.* Thane-land. [*See* THANE.]

TEI'NOSCOPE, instead of TEIN'OSCOPE.

TE'LA, *n.* [L.] A web.—In *anat.*, a term applied to web-like tissues; as, the *tela adiposa*, the adipose tissue.

TELD,† for TOLD. [*Spenser.*]

TELEDU', *n.* A Javanese quadruped, allied to the skunk, and, like it, when provoked, capable of diffusing a most abominable stench. Its principal food



Teledu, *Mydaus meliceps.*

consists of earth-worms, which it turns up with its snout. It is the *Mydaus meliceps* of authors, and was named by Sir Stamford Raffles *Mephitis javanensis.*

TELEGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Same as TELEGRAPHIC.

TEL'EGRAPH (SUBMARINE), *n.* *See* SUBMARINE.

TELEKOUPH'ONON, *n.* [Gr. τηλε at a distance, ακουω, to hear, and φωνη, sound, voice.] A speaking telegraph.

TELEN'GISCOPE, *n.* [Gr. τηλε, at a distance, εγγυς, near, and σκοπεω, to view.] A new instrument which combines the powers of the telescope and of the microscope.

TE'LEOSAUR, *n.* *See* TELEOSAURUS.

TELEPH'ORUS, *n.* [Gr. τελος, an end, and φερω, to bear.] A genus of coleopterous insects, with softish elytra, known by the names of *soldiers, sailors,* and *doctors.*

TEL'ESCOPE-FLY, *n.* Diopsis, a genus of dipterous insects. [*See* DIOPSIS.]

TELL, *v. i.* [add.] *To hear tell,* to hear mention made; to learn by hearsay.

TEL'LED, for TOLD. [*Provincial.*]

TELLIN'IDÆ, *n.* A family of solid and close bivalve molluscs, of which the genus Tellina is the type. The two siphons of the animal are of great length.

TELLINI'NÆ, *n.* A subfamily of the Tellinidæ, in which the siphons are excessively long.

TEL'LOGRAPH, } *n.* [Gr. τηλε, afar off, λογος, a word,
TELEL'OGRAPH, } and γραφω, to write.] A machine which describes words at a distance, in distinction from the common telegraph, which conveys intelligence to a distance by means of signals.

TELL'-TALE, *n.* [add.] A name given to a hanging compass.—The name also of two species of grallatorial birds common in America, and so called from their shrill whistle alarming ducks about to be fired at by the sportsman. The one is the *Totanus flavipes*, the other *T. vociferus.*

TEL'LUR-BISMUTH, *n.* Telluret of bismuth, an ore which occurs crystallized in small six-sided prisms. It is of a steel-gray or zinc-white colour, and metallic lustre. It consists of 34·6 parts of tellurium, 60 of bismuth, and 4·8 of sulphur, and traces of selenium. It is found in Norway.

TELL'-WORC, *n.* [Sax. *tælan*, to number, and *worc*, work, labour.] That labour which a tenant was bound to do for his lord, for a certain number of days.

TEM'PER, *v. i.* To accord.

Few men rightly *temper* with the stars. *Shak.*

That is, few men conform their temper to their destiny.

TEM'PERA, *a.* In *painting*, the same as DISTEMPER.

TEM'PERAMENT, *n.* [add.] A mixture or tempering of elements; a notion founded on an ancient doctrine of four elements or qualities supposed to temper each other. These are, in the abstract, hot, cold, dry, moist; and in the concrete, fire, air, earth, water.—*Even temperament*, in *music*, the same as *equal temperament.*

TEM'PERATE, *v. t.* To temper; to moderate. [*Rar. us.*]

TEM'PLATE, *n.* [add.] *Template* is an improper orthography for *templet*,—*which see.*

TEM'PLED, *a.* Furnished with a temple; inclosed in a temple.

TEM'PLES, *n.* Stretchers, an apparatus used by weavers for keeping the cloth at its proper breadth during weaving.

TEM'PLET, *n.* [add.] A pattern or mould used by masons, machinists, smiths, ship-wrights, &c., to test the accuracy of their work, or shaping anything by. It is made of tin or zinc plate, sheet-iron, or thin board, according to the use to which it is to be applied. Also, a short piece of timber laid under a beam or girder, particularly in brick-buildings.

TEM'PORAL, *a.* [add.] *Temporal lords*, the peers of the realm. The bishops are called *lords spiritual*, or merely lords of Parliament.

TEM'PORARY STARS, *n.* Stars which have appeared from time to time in different parts of the heavens, shining with great lustre, and after continuing a while, apparently immovable, have disappeared, and left no trace behind them.

TEMPS,† *n.* [Fr.] Time. [*Chaucer.*]

TEMSE, } *n.* A sieve; a searce; tamis.
TEMPSE, } [*Obsolete* or *local.*]

TEMSE, } *a.* Sifted very fine.
TEM'SED, }

TEN, *n.* The decimal number, or the number of twice five.

TEN'ACE, *n.* At *whist*, the state of holding the first and third best cards.

TENAILLE, *n.* [add.] Pron. ten-āl'.

TENAIL'LON, *n.* [add.] Pron. te-nāl-yon.

TEN'ANT-RIGHT, *n.* A species of customary estates peculiar to the northern parts of England, in which border services against Scotland were anciently performed. Tenant-right estates were holden of the lord of the manor by payments of certain customary rents, and the render of the services above-mentioned. They are descendible from ancestor to heir according to a customary mode, differing in some respects from the rule of descent at common-law. Formerly they were not devisable by will, either directly or by means of a will and surrender to the use of the same, but they are now rendered devisable, and it has been determined that they fall under the same general rules as copyhold-estates.

TEN'ANT-SAW, *n.* *See* TENON-SAW.

TEN'-BONES, *n.* The ten fingers. [*Shak.*]

TENDE,† *v. t.* To tender or offer.

TEN'DENCE,† *n.* Tendency.

TEN'DER, *v. t.* [add.] To heed; to regard. [*Shak.*]

TEN'DER, *a.* [add.] Scrupulous; cautious; with *of*; as to be *tender of* mentioning disagreeable circumstances.—In *Scotch*, delicate as to health; weakly.

TEN'DER-HEFTED,† *a.* Moved or heaving with tenderness. [*See* HEFT, HEFTED.]

TĒNE,† *n.* [*See* TEEN.] Grief; sorrow. [*Chaucer.*]

TĒNE,† *v. t.* To grieve; to afflict. [*Chaucer.*]

TENEB'RICOSE,† *a.* [L. *tenebricosus.*] Tenebrous.

TENEBRIF'IC, instead of TENEBRIF'IC.

TENEBRIF'ICOUS,† *a.* Causing darkness.

TEN'EBROSE, *a.* Dark; gloomy; tenebrous.

TENEMENT'ARY LAND, *n.* The outland of manors, granted out to tenants by the Saxon thanes, under arbitrary rents and services.

TENEN'DUM, *n.* [L.] That clause in a deed, wherein the tenure of the land is created and limited. Its office is to limit and appoint the tenure of the land which is held, and how and of whom it is to be held.

TEN'ENT,† *n.* Tenet.

TEN-O'CLOCK, *n.* A troublesome perennial weed.

TEN'ONED, *pp.* Joined by means of a tenon.

TEN'OR, *n.* [add.] The tenor of writs, records, &c., is a transcript or copy. The word *tenor* implies that a correct copy is set out, and therefore the instrument must be set out correctly, even although the pleader need not have set out more than the substance of the instrument.—*The tenor of these presents* (*tenore præsentium*), signifies the intent and meaning thereof; as, to do such a thing according to the *tenor*, is to do the same according to the true intent of the deed or writing.

TEN'-PENNY, *a.* Valued at, or worth tenpence.

TEN'SION, *n.* [add.] In *electricity*, intensity; the degree to which a body is excited, as estimated by the electrometer. It must be distinguished from *quantity*.—The *tension of a gas* is the degree of pressure it exerts on the containing surface. In this sense it is synonymous with *expansive force* or *elastic force*, and is measured by the weight which is necessary and sufficient to balance its action on a unit of the surface, as a square inch. Thus, a gas is said to have a tension of so many lbs. or of so many atmospheres. The tension of a spring is, in like manner, stated in terms of the weight it sustains.

TEN'SITY, *n.* State of being tense; tenseness.

TENT, *n.* Attention; caution; care. [*Scotch.*]

TENTAC'ULA, *n. plur.* Feelers. [*See* TENTACLE.]

TENT'ATIVE, *n.* [add.] An experiment.

TENT'ATIVELY, *adv.* In a tentative manner.

TENTHREDIN'IDÆ, *n.* The saw-flies, a family of hymenopterous insects, the caterpillars of which eat leaves. [*See* TENTHREDO.]

TENTIG'INOUS, *a.* [add.] Producing lasciviousness; as, a *tentiginous* humour. [*Swift.*]

TENT′-MAKER, *n.* One who makes tents. [*Acts.*]

TENT′-MAKING, *n.* The business of making tents.

TENT′-WINE, *n.* A rich, red, Spanish wine. [*See* TENT.]

TEN′UES, *n. plur.* [L. *tenuis*, thin, slender.] A term applied to the three letters of the Greek alphabet *k*, *p*, *t*, in relation to their respective middle letters or medials *g b d*, and their aspirates *ch*, *ph*, and *th*.

TENU′ITY, *n.* [add.] Simplicity or plainness; a quality of style opposed to grandeur.

TEPH′ROITE, *n.* [Gr. τεφρος, ash-gray.] A mineral of an ash-gray colour, found in the United States. It is a variety of troosite.

TEPHRO′SIA, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants belonging to the papilionaceous tribe. *T. apollinea*, or Egyptian indigo, is a native of Egypt, and yields a fine blue dye. Its leaves are often mixed with Alexandrian senna.

TER′APIN, *n.* *See* TERRAPIN.

TERAT′ICAL,† *a.* Marvellous; prodigious; incredible.

TERCE′LET,† *n.* [*See* TERCEL.] The male hawk; the male eagle. [*Chaucer.*]

TEREBEL′LA, *n.* [Dimin. of L. *terebra*, a perforating instrument.] In *sur.*, a trepan or trephine.

TEREBINTH′INA, *n.* Turpentine,—*which see.*

TER′ET,† *a.* Round; terete.

TER′INS,† *n. plur.* A species of song-birds. [*See* TARIN.] [*Chaucer.*]

TERM, *n.* [add.] *In terms*, plainly; in plain words.

TER′MAGANTLY, *adv.* In a turbulent or scolding manner.

TERME′LESSE,† *a.* Termless; unlimited. [*Spenser.*]

TERM′INATE, *a.* Limited; bounded; that comes to an end, or that does not terminate; as, a *terminate* decimal. A *terminate* number is an integer, a mixed number, or a vulgar fraction. [*See* INTERMINATE.]

TERM′INATORY, *a.* Bounding; limiting.

TERM′ITE, *n.* A white ant. [*See* TERMITES.]

TERMS, *n.* In *law.* [*See* TERM.]

TERN′ARY, *a.* [add.] *Ternary compounds*, in *chem.*, combinations of binary compounds with each other, as of sulphuric acid with soda in Glauber's salt. The term *ternary* was applied by Dalton to any chemical substance composed of three atoms.

TER′RA, *n.* [add.] *Terra alba*, powdered gypsum, employed instead of sugar in lozenges.—*Terra cariosa*, tripoli or rotten stone.

TER′RA CUL′TURAL, *a.* *See* TERRA.

TER′RAS, *n.* *See* TARRACE.

TERRES′TRE,† *a.* [Fr.] Earthly; terrestrial. [*Chaucer.*]

TERRES′TRIAL, *a.* [add.] *Terrestrial magnetism.* [*See* MAGNETISM.]

TERRES′TRIAL, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth.

TERRES′TRIALNESS, *n.* State of being terrestrial.

TERRIC′OLA, *n.* [L. *terra*, the earth, and *colo*, to inhabit.] An order of annelidans, including the earth-worms and naiads.

TER′TIUM QUID, instead of **TERTIUM QUID.**

TE′RY,† *a.* Full of tears. [*Chaucer.*]

TES′SELITE, *n.* A mineral; apophyllite.

TEST, *v. t.* [add.] To put to a test; to try; to bring one to a trial and examination.

TEST,† *v. i.* To make a will or testament.

TES′TA, *n.* [add.] A general name for the integuments of a seed.

TESTACEL′LA, instead of **TESTACELLUS.**

TESTA′CEOUS, *a.* In *bot.*, brownish yellow, like that of unglazed brown earthenware.

TESTAMENT′AL, *a.* Relating to a testament or will; testamentary.

TESTAMENT′ARY CAUSES, *n.* In *law*, proceedings in the ecclesiastical courts relating to the validity of wills of personal property, over which they have exclusive jurisdiction.

TEST′ERES,† *n. plur.* [Fr. *testière.*] Head-pieces; armour for the head. [*Chaucer.*]

TESTES,† *n. plur.* [*See* TEST.] Tests; vessels for assaying metals. [*Chaucer.*]

TEST′IF,† *a.* [Fr.] Headstrong; self-willed; testy. [*Chaucer.*]

TEST′ING, *n.* [add.] The operation of trying the strength of anything, as a chain, a tube, a beam, rafter, &c., in order to ascertain whether it is sufficiently strong to answer the purpose for which it is intended.

TEST′-OBJECTS, *n.* Minute objects derived sometimes from the animal, but usually from the vegetable kingdom, whereby one is enabled to prove the efficiency of a microscope. The muscular fibre of the mammalia, portions of the eye of fishes, scales of insects, and the shells or frustules of the Diatomaceæ, are the most approved of.

TESTUDIN′IDÆ, *n.* The land-tortoises, a family of chelonian reptiles, distinguished by their highly-arched carapace and short clubby feet.

TETAN′IC, instead of **TETA′NIC.**

TET′ANUS, *n.* [add.] *Tetanus* is farther distinguished into the *acute* and *chronic*.

TETCH,† *n.* Same as TACHE. [*Chaucer.*]

TETE′-DU-PONT′ [add.] Pron. tāte′-du-pong′.

TET′RADRACHM, *n.* *See* TETRADRACHMA.

TETRAGONOL′EPIS, *n.* A remarkable and numerous genus of fossil ganoid fishes, chiefly from the lias strata of Dorsetshire; so called from their large square scales.

TETRAG′YNOUS, instead of **TETRAGYN′OUS.**

TETRAL′OGY, *n.* [Gr. τετταρες, and λογος, discourse.] The name given to the collection of four dramatic compositions, which was brought forward for exhibition at Athens by competitors for scenic honours.

TETRAN′THERA, *n.* A genus of ornamental plants, nat. order Lauraceæ. *T. Roxburghii* is a native of the mountains of India and China. The fruit yields a kind of greasy exudation, from which the Chinese make candles of a bad quality, and which serves as a basis for salves.

TETRA′ODON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and οδους, a tooth.] A genus of bony fishes belonging to the order Plectognathi, and family Gymnodontes. The fishes of this genus have the power of inflating themselves into a spherical form by filling with air a large sac contained in the abdomen. When thus inflated they float along the water with their back downwards, the numerous large spines with which they are covered forming a very efficient means of defence. [*See cut in Dict.* GLOBE-FISH.]

TETRAP′TERUS, *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, nearly allied to the xiphias, or sword-fish. They inhabit the Mediterranean. Also, a genus of fossil fishes from the cretaceous and tertiary strata.

TET′RASPORE, *n.* Among the *algæ*, a term applied to a few angular spores when collected together. Usually there are four spores, whence the name; but sometimes we find only three, and at other times as many as eight or ten, in which latter case the tetraspore is sometimes said to be *compound.*

TETRAS′TICH, or **TETRAS′TIC.**

TETTIGO′NIA, *n.* A genus of homopterous insects, known by the name of *leaf-hoppers*. *T. vitis* is found in Europe and in the United States.

TEUGH, } *a.* Tough. [*Scotch.*]
TEUCH, }

TEUTON′IC, *n.* The language of the Teutons.

TEUTON′IC or **IRON PERIOD,** *n.* In *archæology*, the period from the introduction of iron till the advent of Christ.

TEUTON′IC CROSS, *n.* In *her.*, properly, a cross potent; but sometimes called a *Teutonic cross* from its having been the original badge assigned by the emperor Henry VI. to the knights of the Teutonic order.

Teutonic Cross.

TEXT′UEL,† *n.* [Fr.] A textualist; one well stored with texts of Scripture. [*Chaucer.*]

TEXT′URE, *n.* [add.] *Texture of rocks*, the mode of aggregation of the mineral substances of which rocks are composed. It relates to the arrangement of their parts viewed on a smaller scale than that of their structure. [*See* STRUCTURE in this *Supp.*] The texture of simple rocks may be *compact*, *earthy*, *granular*, *crystalline*, *scaly*, *lamellar*, *laminar*, *fibrous*, or *radiated*. [*See these terms.*] The texture of aggregated compound rocks may be *compact*, *earthy*, *granular*, *crystalline*, *slaty*, *porphyritic*, or *amygdaloid*. [*See these terms.*]

THACK, *n.* [add.] *Under thack and rape*, under thatch and rope; said of stacks in the barn-yard when they are thatched in for the winter, the thatch being secured with straw-ropes. Hence, *metaphorically, under thack and rape* means snug and comfortable. [*Scotch.*]

THACKE,† *n.* [*See* THACK.] Thatch. [*Chaucer.*]

THACKE,† *v. t.* To thump; to thwack. [*Chaucer.*]

THAE, *pron.* These. [*Scotch.*]

THAIRM, *n.* Small gut; catgut; a fiddle-string. [*See* THARM.] [*Scotch.*]

THALAMIFLO′RAL, *a.* In *bot.*, having the stamens arising immediately from below the base of the ovary.

THALASSIOPH′YTES, *n.* [Gr. θαλασσιος, belonging to the sea, and φυτον, a plant.] Sea-plants; a general term applied to the vegetable productions of the ocean, of its rocks, and of its shores; the same as *algæ*.

THAL′MUD, *n.* *See* TALMUD.

THAN, for THEN. [*Shak.*]

THANATOL′OGY, *n.* [Gr. θανατος, death, and λογος, discourse.] A discourse on death.

THANK,† *n.* Thankfulness; good-will. [*Chaucer.*]

THANNE,† } *adv.* Then. [*Chaucer.*]
THAN,† }

THĂR,† *v. impers.* [Sax. *thearfan*, to have need; Scot. *tharth*, from *tharf.*] It behoveth. [*Chaucer.*]

THĂR'BOROUGH, *n.* A third borough; a peace officer. [*Shak.*]

THAT. [add.] *That*, as a *conjunction*, signifies because; noting a consequence; noting indication; noting a final end.

THAT, *adv.* or *conj.* So; to such a degree; as, he is *that* frail that he canna rise; very; as, no *that* ill. [*Scotch.*]

THATCH'ING-FORK, THATCH'ING-SPALE, *n.* An implement with a forked blade and a cross handle at one end, for thrusting home the stapples of straw in thatching. The blade is usually formed of ash-wood, but sometimes of thin iron.

THATTE,† *pron.* or *conj.* That. [*Chaucer.*]

THAUMATUR'GICS, *n. plur.* Feats of magic or legerdemain.

THAW'Y, *a.* Growing liquid, thawing.

THE,† *v. t.* or *i.* [Sax. *thean.* See THEE.] To take; to get; to gain; to thrive; to prosper [*Chaucer.*]

THEANTHROP'ICAL, *a.* [See THEANTHROPISM.] Being both divine and human.

THE'ATINE, *n.* See THEATINS.

THEAVE, THAVE, *n.* For "An ewe," read A ewe.

THE'BAIN, *n.* See THEBAIA.

THECADAC'TYLES, instead of THECODAC'TYLS.

THEC'LA, *n.* Hair-streak butterflies, a genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects, of which a few species are met with in this country. They abound in South America and in India. The hind wing has generally a short tail.

THECOS'TOMA, *n.* See THECOSTOMES.

THE'DOME,† *n.* [Sax.] Thrift; success. [*Chaucer.*]

THEEK, THEIK, *v. t.* To thatch. [*Scotch.*]

THEEK, *n.* Thatch. [*Scotch.*]

THEEK'ING, *n.* Thatch. [*Scotch.*]

THEFE'LY,† *adv.* Like a thief. [*Chaucer.*]

THEGITH'ER, *adv.* Together. [*Scotch.*]

THEI'NA, *n.* Same as THEINE.

THEME, *n.* [add.] An instrument; a mean. [*Swift.*]

THEN, *adv.* [add.] The time when.

> By *then* supper is ended, the gallantry of the town pass by. *Milton.*

—*But then*, but on the other hand, but notwithstanding. In this case, *then* serves to introduce a qualification, modification, limitation, &c., to some position or concession going before.—As a *conjunction*, *then* signifies, in that case; in consequence.

THEN-A-DAYS, *adv.* In those days; a kindred phrase to *now-a-days*, but rarely used.

THE'NAR, *n.* [Gr. θέναρ.] In *anat.*, the palm of the hand; also, a muscle extending the thumb.

THENNES,† THENNE,† *adv.* Thence. [*Chaucer.*]

THENNES'FORTH,† *adv.* Thenceforth.—*From thennesforth*, from that time forward. [*Chaucer.*]

THEOBRO'MA, *n.* [add.] A superior preparation of cacao.

THEOCHRIST'IC, *a.* [Gr. Θεός, and χριστός.] Anointed by God.

THEOFTHE',† *n.* Theft.

THEOLOG'ICS, instead of THEOL'OGICS.

THEOPNEUST'IC, *a.* [See THEOPNEUSTY.] Given by inspiration of the Spirit of God.

THEOREM'ATIST, *n.* One who forms theorems.

THE'ORIC, instead of THEOR'IC, *a.*

THE'ORIQUE,† *n.* [Fr.] Theory. [*Shak.*]

THEOSOPHIST'ICAL, *a.* Theosophical.

THE'OW, THEW, *n.* [Sax.] A slave; a captive; a bondman. The slaves, captives, or bondmen, among the Saxons, were called *theowes* and *esnes*.

THER,† *adv.* There; in that place; where. [*Chaucer.*]

THERABOUT'EN,† *adv.* Thereabout. [*Chaucer.*]

THERAGAIN',† *adv.* Against that. [*Chaucer.*]

THERAPEU'TICAL, *a.* Same as THERAPEUTIC.

THERAPEU'TIST, *n.* One versed in therapeutics.

THERAS',† *adv.* Whereas. [*Chaucer.*]

THERBEFORNE',† *adv.* Before that. [*Chaucer.*]

THERBY',† *adv.* By that. [*Chaucer.*]

THERE, *adv.* [add.] *Here by there*, here and there. [*Spenser.*]

THEREOUT', *adv.* Without; out of doors. [*Scotch.*]

THERFORE',† *adv.* Therefore; for that. [*Chaucer.*]

THERFRO',† *adv.* From that. [*Chaucer.*]

THERGAINE',† *adv.* Against that. [*Chaucer.*]

THER'MAL, *a.* [add.] *Thermal rays*, rays of heat.—*Luminous thermal rays* are those which are combined with flame, as the rays emitted from the sun, and *opaque thermal rays* are such as proceed from bodies heated below the point of active combustion.—*Thermal spectrum*, a spectrum produced when thermal rays have been transmitted through a diathermanous prism.

THER'MO-ELEC'TRICS, *n.* Metallic bodies, which, when combined together, produce thermo electricity.

THER'MO-ELECTROM'ETER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the deflagrating or heating power of an electric current.

THERMOM'ETER, *n.* [add.] The following formulæ for converting the degrees of any one of the scales into equivalent degrees of any other, may be substituted for those given in *Dict.* The 0° of C. and R. being equal to F. 32°, the three scales from freezing to boiling point are F. 180°, C. 100°, R. 80°; or as 9°, 5°, 4°;—then:—

$(F.-32°) \times \frac{4}{9} = R.$; $(F.\ 32°) \times \frac{5}{9} = C.$; $R. \times \frac{9}{4} + 32° = F.$; $C. \times \frac{9}{5} + 32° = F.$; $C. \times \frac{4}{5} = R.$; and $R. \times \frac{5}{4} = C.$

—*Magnetic thermometer*, an apparatus for employing the thermo-electric current as a measurer of temperature, in cases in which other instruments are not sufficiently delicate, or where the temperatures are so very high or so very low, that the ordinary pyrometers and thermometers cannot be relied upon; or, lastly, in cases in which other kinds of apparatus could not be used. The strength of the current generated by the heat in a thermo-battery, measures its temperature, the intensity of the current being estimated by the deflection of a magnetic needle.

THERMOMET'RIC, *a.* Same as THERMOMETRICAL.

THER'MO-MULTIPLIER, *n.* A thermo-electric pile, first employed by Melloni for detecting changes of temperature. It is greatly more sensitive to variations of temperature than the most delicate thermometer.

THER'MOPHONE, *n.* [Gr. θέρμη, heat, and φωνή, sound.] An apparatus for producing sounds from heated bodies. It consists of a metallic body, which is heated, and then laid upon a block of cold lead. The heated body gradually imparts its heat to the lead, and contracts its dimensions; and in doing so, emits musical sounds, until the two bodies acquire the same temperature.

THERMOSCOP'ICAL, *a.* Same as THERMOSCOPIC.

THERMOT'ICS, *n.* The science of heat.

THEROF',† *adv.* Of that. [*Chaucer.*]

THERON',† *adv.* On that. [*Chaucer.*]

THERTO',† *adv.* To that. [*Chaucer.*]

THERWITH',† *adv.* With that. [*Chaucer.*]

THERWITHALL',† *adv.* With all that. [*Chaucer.*]

THE'TIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *myth.*, a sea-nymph, who was the mother of Achilles.—A small planet or asteroid, revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered April 17, 1852, by Luther.

THEW'ED,† *a.* [add.] Possessed of qualifications, or qualities bodily or mental; gifted; endowed. [*Chaucer.*] —*Thewed ill*, ill-bred; ill-mannered. [*Spenser.*]

THEWES,† *n. pl.* See THEWS in this *Supp.* [*Chaucer.*]

THEWS, *n. pl.* [add.] Manners; morals; accomplishments; habits; qualities.

THIBAU'DIA, *n.* A genus of extremely elegant plants, which are objects of great care among gardeners. Nat. order Vaccinaceæ.

THICK,† *v. t.* To make thick; to thicken. [*Shak.*]

THICK'-COATED, *a.* Having a thick coat or rind.

THICKE,† *n.* A thicket. [*Spenser.*]

THICK'-KNEE, *n.* A genus of birds belonging to the grallatores. It is the genus Œdicnemus of naturalists. One species, the *Œ. crepitans*, is found in the southern parts of the British Islands, where it is called the *stone-curlew* or *Norfolk plover*. [*See cut in Dict.* STONE-PLOVER.]

THICK'-LEAVED, *a.* Having thick or dense foliage.

THICK'-LIPPED, *a.* Having thick lips.

THICK'-NECKED, *a.* Having a thick neck.

THICK'-RIBBED, *a.* [add.] Having thick ribs; strengthened with solid masses, bearing some analogy to ribs.

THICK'-SHELLED, *a.* Having a thick shell.

THID'ER,† *adv.* Thither; to that place. [*Chaucer.*]

THID'ERWARD,† *adv.* Thitherward; toward that place. [*Chaucer.*]

THIG'GERS, *n.* Mannerly beggars that ask a benevolence, not an alms. [See THIG.] [*Scotch.*]

THIG'GING, *ppr.* Going round collecting benevolences; genteel begging. [*Scotch.*]

THILKE,† *a.* [Sax. *thillice.*] The ilk, or that ilk; this same; that same. [*Chaucer.*]

THIM'BLE-BERRY, *n.* In the *United States*, a name for the black raspberry.

THIM'BLE-COUPLING, *n.* In *mill-work*, a kind of permanent coupling, of which the coupling-box consists of a plain ring of metal, supposed to resemble a tailor's thimble, bored to fit the two connected ends of the shafts,

as depicted in the annexed figure. The connection is secured either by pins, passed through the ends of the shafts



Thimble-coupling.

and the thimble, as shown in the figure, or by a parallel key or feather, bedded in the boss-ends of the shafts, and let into a corresponding groove cut in the thimble. This last is now the more common mode of fitting. This kind of coupling is also known under the names of *ring-coupling* and *jump-coupling*.

THIM'BLE-WEED, *n.* In the *United States*, the popular name of a plant of the genus Rudbeckia. It is a tall plant, resembling the sunflower, and is used in medicine for its diuretic and tonic properties.

THING, *n.* [add.] *Any thing*, used *adverbially*, to signify in any degree; at all.

Sitters give us notice when a gentleman goes by, especially if he be *any thing* in drink *Swift*

—*Things*, in *law*, are the subjects of dominion or property, as contradistinguished from *persons*. They are distributed into two kinds: *things real*, comprehending lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and *things personal*, comprehending goods and chattels.

THINKE,† *v. i.* or *t.* To think; to consider. [*Chaucer.*]

THINNE,† *a* Thin; slender; small [*Chaucer.*]

THIN'-OUT, *n.* In *geol.*, the extension, gradual diminution in thickness, and final disappearance of strata or layers. [*See* THIN.]

THIN'-SHELLED, *a.* Having a thin shell.

THIRD, for THREAD. [*Shak.*]

THIRDS, *n.* In *New England*, the third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which, by law, the widow is entitled to enjoy during her life. It corresponds to the *terce* in *Scots law*

THIRLE,† *v. t. See* THIRL. [*Chaucer*]

THIS'TLY, *a* [add] *Figuratively*, pungent; keen; painful; as, *thistly* sorrow.

THO,† *adv.* Then. [*Spenser*]

THO,† for THOSE. The. [*Chaucer*]

THOL'ED, *pp.* Suffered; endured. [*Scotch.*]

THŌLE-PIN, *n.* Same as THOLE,—*which see.*

THO'LUS, *n. See* THOLE.

THOOM, *n.* Thumb. [*Scotch.*]

THORE, for THERE. [*Chaucer.*]

THORN'-BACK, *n.* [add] Also, a large species of crab, the *Maia squinado*, found in our seas and in the Mediterranean, and so named from the spines with which its carapace is roughened This species is sometimes figured on ancient coins.

THOR'OUGH-LIGHTED, *a.* Lighted on all sides.—In *arch.*, a term applied to a room which has windows on opposite sides.

THOUGH, *v i* [add] *Though* is, by grammarians, usually classed among the conjunctions, and signifies grant, admit; allow; if; notwithstanding that; although.

THOUGHT, *n.* [add.] *Second thought*, maturer reflection; after consideration.

THOUGHT'EN,† (thaut'en.) *pret. pl.* of *Think.* [*Chaucer.*]

THRALL,† *v. t.* [add.] To deprive of liberty. [*Spenser.*]

THRALL,† *v. t.* for THRILL. To pierce. [*Spenser.*]

THRALLE,† *v. t.* To enslave. [*Chaucer.*]

THRA'NITE, instead of **THRAN'ITE.**

THRASTE,† *pret.* of *Threste* (*Thrust*). Thrust. [*Chaucer.*]

THRAW, *n.* [add] *Heads and thraws*, lying side by side; the feet of the one by the head of the other. [*Scotch.*]

THRAW'-CROOK, *n* A portable instrument, consisting of a crank and frame, used for twisting straw-ropes, &c. [*Scotch.*]

THRAW'ING, *pp.* Twisting; thwarting. [*Scotch.*]

THREAD'-LACE, *n.* Lace made of thread.

THREAD'-WORM, *n.* A genus of entozoa, shaped like a thread. Many insects are infested by them, and a species of the same genus which attacks man, is the Guinea-worm (*Filaria medinensis*). Filariæ are sometimes found on trees, and on the ground, having been ejected in most cases by insects. When put in water they increase much in length and bulk.

THREAS'URE,† *n.* Treasure. [*Spenser*]

THREAVE,† *n* A herd. [*See* THRAVE.]

THRED,† *n.* A thread.—*Thredbare*, having the threads bare, the nap being worn away. [*Chaucer*]

THREE'-CLEFT, instead of **THREE-CLEFT.**

THREE'-EDGED, instead of **THREE-EDGED**

THREE'-LEGGED, *a.* Having three legs. [*Shak*]

THREE'-NOOKED, *a.* Having three angles or nooks. [*Shak.*]

THREEP, *v t. See* THREAP.

THREEP. *n.* Accusation, threat; pertinacious affirmation.—*An auld threep*, a superstition obstinately persisted in of old. [*Scotch.*]

THREE'-RIBBED, instead of **THREE-RIBBED.**

THRE'MOTE,† for THREE MOTE. Three blasts on a huntsman's horn. [*See* MOTE in this *Supp*] [*Chaucer*]

THRENE,† *n* [add.] Funereal song. [*Shak.*]

THREPE,† *v. t* [Sax. *threapian. See* THREAP.] To speak; to call; to shout. [*Chaucer.*]

THRESH, *n.* A rush. [*Scotch.*]

THRESTE,† *v. t* or *i.* To thrust. [*Chaucer*]

THRES'WOLD,† *n.* [Sax. *thrœswald.*] A threshold [*Chaucer.*]

THRETE,† *v t.* To threaten [*Chaucer.*]

THRET'TENE,† *a.* Thirteen. [*Chaucer*]

THRIB'BLE, *a* and *n.* Treble; triple [*Provincial.*]

THRIDDE,† *a.* [Sax. *thridda*] Third. [*Chaucer.*]

THRIE,† / **THRIES,**† } *adv.* Thrice. [*Chaucer.*]

THRIL'LANT,† *ppr.* or *a* Thrilling; piercing. [*Spenser.*]

THRIL'LING, *ppr.* [add.] *A thrilling throb*, a piercing sigh. [*Spenser.*]

THRINGE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *thringan.*] To press; to squeeze or thrust; to thrust together. [*See* THRONG.] [*Chaucer*]

THRING'ING,† *ppr.* Thrusting; clustering together. [*Chaucer.*]

THRISTE,† *pret.* of *Threste* Thrust. [*Chaucer.*]

THRIV'EN, *pp.* from *Thrive.*

THRIV'ING, *n.* Act of growing; growth; increase.

THRO,† *n.* [*See* THROE.] Extreme pain; agony. [*Spenser.*]

THRŌAT, *v. t.* To mow beans in a direction against their bending.

THRŌAT, *n.* 4. Instead of the words "that curved end of a gaff which embraces the mast," insert, the central part of the hollow of a breast-hook or transom.

THRŌNE, *v. i.* To sit on a throne; to sit in state as a king. [*Shak.*]

THRONGE,† *pret.* of *Thringe.* Squeezed; thrust. [*Chaucer.*]

THRŌPES,† for THORPES, *n pl.* Villages. [*Chaucer.*]

THROS'TEL,† *n.* The throstle, or song-thrush. [*Chaucer.*]

THROS'TLE-SPINNING, *n.* The act of spinning with the throstle-spindle.

THROUGH'-STANE, *n.* A flat gravestone. [Sax. *thruh, thurruc*, a grave or coffin.] [*Scotch.*]

THROW,† *n.* [Sax. *thrah;* Icelan. *thrauge*] Time; a little while; a trice. —*Any throw*, any space of time.—*Many a throw*, many times. [*Chaucer.*]

THRUM, *a* Made of thrums; coarse. [*Shak.*]

THRUM, *v. t.* [add.] *To thrum o'er*, to tell over in a tiresome manner [*Scotch.*]

THRUM'MED-MAT, *n.* In *seamen's lan.*, a mat, or piece of canvas, with short strands of yarn stuck through it, in order to make a rough surface. It is used in a vessel's rigging about any part, to prevent chafing.

THRUSH'-LICHEN, *n.* A plant, the *Peltidea aphthosa*, which grows on moist alpine rocks. The Swedes boil it in milk, as a cure for *aphthæ*.

THRUST,† / **THURST,**† } *n.* Thirst. [*Chaucer.*]

THRUS'TY,† / **THURS'TY,**† } *a.* Thirsty. [*Chaucer.*]

THRYSE,† *adv.* Thrice; three times.—*Golden wire was not so yellow thrice*, golden wire was not a third part so yellow. [*Spenser*]

THUGGEE', / **THUG'GISM,** / **THUG'GERY,** } *n.* The profession or practice of the Thugs. [*See* THUG.]

THUMB'IKINS, / **THUMB'IKINS,** } *n.* Thumb-screws for torture. [*Scotch*] [*See cut* in *Dict.* THUMB-SCREW.]

THUMB'S'-BREADTH, *n.* The width of the thumb; an inch.

THUN'DER-FISH, *n* A species of fish of the family Siluridæ, found in the Nile, which, like the torpedo, can give an electric shock. The Arabs call it *raasch.* It is the *Malapterurus electricus* of naturalists.

THUN'DEROUS, *a* [add.] Loud as thunder; as, *thunderous* waves.

THURGH,† *prep.* [Sax. *thurh*] Through; by means of. [*Chaucer.*]

THURGH'FARE,† *n.* A passage; a thoroughfare. [*Chaucer*]

THURGHOUT',† *prep.* Throughout; quite through [*Chaucer.*]

THUR'ROK,† *n.* [Qu , Sax. *thurruc*, a grave or coffin.] The hold of a ship. [*Chaucer.*]

THUY'TES, *n.* A genus of fossil coniferous plants from the oolite of Stonesfield, and other localities.

THWART'LY, *adv.* With opposition; crossly; angrily; perversely.

THWIT'EL,† *n.* [Sax.] A whittle; a knife. [*Chaucer.*]

THWIT'TEN,† *pp.* of *Thwite.* Chipped with a knife; whittled. [*Chaucer.*]

THYLACI'NUS, *n.* [Gr. θυλαξ, a pouch, and κυων, a dog.] A genus of marsupial animals, distinguished from the opossums

by the hind feet having no thumb, by the hairy and not prehensile tail, and two incisors less to each jaw. Only one



Thylacinus

existing species is known, a native of Van Diemen's Land, where it is called the *dog-faced opossum*, or the *hyena* It is nocturnal in its habits.

THYME, *n* [add] *Cat-thyme*, an aromatic plant of the genus Teucrium, the *T marum*, which grows in the basin of the Mediterranean.

THYME'LE, *n* The skippers, a genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects belonging to the family Hesperiadæ.

THY'REO. [Gr θυρεός, a shield] In *anat*, names compounded with this word refer to parts attached to the thyroid or shield-like cartilage of the larynx; as, *thyreo-hyoideus*, a muscle arising from the thyroid cartilage, and inserted into the *os hyoideus*. It brings the larynx and hyoid bone toward each other

THYROID'EAL, *a* Relating to the thyroid gland or cartilage.

THYSANOU'RANS, THYSANOU'RA, instead of THYSANU'RANS, THYSANU'RA

TIC, *n*. *See* Tic Douloureux.

TICE'MENT,† *n* Allurement; enticement.

TICK'-BITE, *n*. Infestment of the skin by the acarus or tick

TICK LE, *a* [add] Ticklish; uncertain [*Spenser*]

TICK'LER, *n*. [add] Something that puzzles or perplexes. [*Colloquial*] In the *United States*, a common name among merchants and bankers for a book in which a register of notes or debts is kept for reference

TICO'REA, *n* A genus of plants, nat order Rutaceæ *T jasminiflora* is a shrub from seven to eight feet high, a native of Rio Janeiro A decoction of the leaves is drank by the Brazilians as a cure for framboesia The bark of *T febrifuga* is intensely bitter, astringent, and is regarded as a febrifuge in Brazil

TIDDE,† *pp* of *Tide* Happened [*Chaucer*]

TIDE,† *v i*. [add] To happen. [*Chaucer*]

TIDE-HARBOUR, *n* Same as Tidal Harbour,—*which see*

TIDE'-RODE, *a* The situation of a vessel at anchor when she swings by the force of the tide [*See* Wind-Rode.]

TID'IFE,† *n*. A bird, the titmouse. [*Chaucer*.]

TI'DY, *v t* [add] *To tidy a room*, or *tidy up a room*, to make it neat and clean, and to put everything in proper order. [*Familiar*.]

TI'DY, *n* A piece of knit-work, crochet-work, or a cloth, to throw over the back of a chair, sofa, &c , to keep them clean.—2. A work-bag; a pinafore. [*Local*]

TIE, *n*. [add.] In *seamen's lan*. [*See* Tye.]

TIENDS, *n*. Tithes. [*See* Teinds.] [*Scotch*.]

TI'ER, *n*. One that ties.—2. A pinafore or tidy. [*Local*.]

TIG, *v. t*. To twitch; to give a slight stroke to. [*Scotch*]

TIG, *n*. A twitch; a tap; a pet; a fit of sullen humour. [*Scotch*.]

TI'GER, *n*. [add.] Said to be from an Armenian word meaning an *arrow*, on account of the velocity with which the animal, as it were, shoots himself on his prey. The Tigris obtains its name from the same root, on account of its velocity.

TI'GER-BEETLES, *n*. A name given to coleopterous insects belonging to the family Cicindelidæ, and containing the genera Cicindela, Megacephala, &c They are so named from their ferocity. They are armed with long sharp mandibles.

TI GER'S-FOOT, *n* [add] The *Ipomœa pes tigridis*, an East Indian plant

TIGHT,† *pret*. of *Tie* Tied. [*Spenser*]

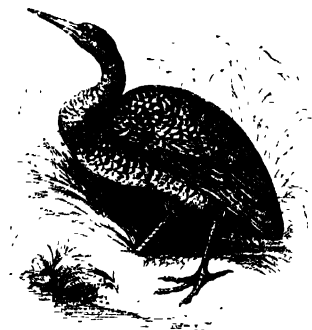
TIGHT, *a* [add.] *Tight match*, a close or even match, as of two persons wrestling or running together; and hence a difficulty. [*American*.]

TIGHT.† The old *pret* of *Tie*. [*Spenser*.]

TIGHT,† *v. t* To make tight; to tighten

TIGHTLY, *adv*. [add.] Briskly; cleverly. [*Shak*]

TIGRISO'MA, *n*. The tiger-bittern, a subgenus of bitterns found in South America, and so named from their colour



Tiger-bittern, *Tigrisoma tigrinum*

being dark reddish brown, barred and marked with black, somewhat like a tiger. [*See* Tiger-Bittern]

TIK'EL,† *a*. [*See* Tickle] Ticklish; uncertain. [*Chaucer*]

TIL, *n*. A plant. [*See* Teel in this *Supp*.]

TIL,† *prep*. [Sax.] To.—*Hire-til*, to her. [*Chaucer*]

TIL BURGH, *n* Same as Tilbury The name is derived from a coach builder of the name of Tillbury, who first made the vehicle. [*See* Tilbury]

TILL, *prep* To [*Scotch*]

TIL'LER-HEAD, *n* In *mar. lan*., the extremity of the tiller, to which the tiller rope or chain is attached.

TIL LIE-WAL LIE, *n*. Fiddle-faddle. [*See* Tilly Fally.] [*Scotch*]

TIL'LY-SEED, *n*. A plant, the *Croton pavana*, possessing properties similar to those of the *Croton tiglium*.

TILT'-HAMMER, *n* [add.] The form of tilt-hammer depicted in the *Dict*. is rapidly being superseded by the steam-tilt.

TILT'ING-HELMET, *n*. A large helmet sometimes worn over the other at tournaments.

TILT'-UP, } *n*. In the *United States*, the TIP'-UP, } popular name of the sandpiper.

TIMA'LIA, *n*. A genus of birds belonging to the thrush family, found in the groves and small woods of Java. The feathers are peculiarly long and soft.

TIMAR'CHA, *n*. A genus of coleopterous insects, allied to Chrysomela. *T. lævigata*, a British species, is known by the name of *bloody-nose beetle*. It frequents woods, turf, and low herbage. Most of the species are of a dark colour.

TIM'BER AND ROOM. *See* Berth and Space in this *Supp*.

TIM'BER-LODE, *n*. In *feudal law*, a service by which tenants were to carry timber felled, from the woods to the lord's house.

TIMB'ESTERE,† *n* [Qu from Timbrel.] A woman who performed on the timbrel or tambourine. [*Chaucer*.]

TIMBOURINE', *n*. *See* Tambourine.

TIM BRE, *n*. [Fr.] The clapper of a bell; the sound of a bell; the voice.—*Timbre of musical sounds*, the quality of musical sounds.

TIM BRES,† *n. plur*. [Fr.] Timbrels. [*Chaucer*.]

TIME, *n*. [add] Tune. [*Shak*.]

TIME ABOUT, *adv*. Alternately. [*Scotch*.]

TIMEN'OGUY, *n*. In a *ship-of-war*, a rope made fast to the stock of the waist-anchor, to keep the tacks and sheets from fouling on the stock. It is also used for several other purposes.

TIME'OUS, *a*. Timely; seasonable

TIM'IDOUS,† *a*. [L. *timidus*] Timid; fearful; faint-hearted

TIM'ORSOME, *a*. Timid, timorous. [*Provincial*.]

TIM -WHISKEY, *n*. A low, heavy one-horse chaise. [*See* Whiskey.]

TIN AMON, *n*. In *Dict*, for "TIN'AMON," read TIN'AMOU.

TIN-CAN ISTER, *n*. A canister made of tin

TINCT,† *pp*. Tinctured; dyed, or stained [*Spenser*.]

TINCTU'RA, *n* [L] A tincture

TIND,† *pp*. of *Tine* or *Teen*. Kindled; excited [*Spenser*.]

TIN DAL, *n*. In the *East Indies*, a boatswain's mate; also, the master or coxswain of the large pier or bunder boats which ply in the harbour of Bombay.

TINEID E, *n*. A family of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, consisting of small moths, some of which infest woollen cloths and furs, upon which their larvæ feed. [*See* Tinea]

TINE'WALD, *n*. [Sax] The ancient parliament or annual convention of the people in the Isle of Man

TINK'ER, *n*. In *New England*, a popular name for small mackerel.

TINK'ERMEN, *n*. Fishermen who destroyed the young fry in the river Thames by nets and unlawful engines

TIN'KLE, *n*. Clink; a small, quick, sharp noise, as that produced by a small bell, when struck gently.

TIN KLING, *n*. [add] A bird of the starling family, common in Jamaica It is the *Quiscalus crassirostris*. Like other birds of the family, it frequently rids domestic cattle of their insect parasites. The bird is called *tinkling*, from its peculiar vociferous note.

TI NY, instead of TIN Y.

TIP, *v. t*. [add.] *To tip up*, to raise up one end of anything, as of a cart, so that the contents may pass out [*Local*]

TIP'ET,† *n*. A tippet. [*Chaucer*.]

TIP PED, *pp*. [add.] Headed; covered at the tip, or top.

TIP'PENCES, *n*. Twopenny pieces. [*Scotch*.]

TIP'PENNY, *n.* Ale at twopence a quart. [*Scotch.*]

TIP'TOON,† *n. plur.* Tiptoes; the extremities of the toes. [*Chaucer.*]

TIP'-TOP, *a.* First-rate; excellent or perfect in the highest degree. [*Colloq.*]

TIRE,† *v. i.* [add.] To fasten; to fix the talons; to peck. [Fr. *tirer.*]

TIRED, *pp.* [add.] Satiated; glutted, caparisoned; attired. [*Shak.*]

TIR'ING,† *ppr.* Attiring. [*Shak.*]

TIR'LIE-WIR'LIE, *n.* A whirligig; an ornament consisting of a number of intervolved lines.—*Tirlie wirlie holes*, intricate holes. [*Scotch.*]

TIR'LING, *ppr.* Digging up; uncovering; twirling.—*Tirling at the door-pin*, twirling the handle of the latch [*Scotch.*]

TIS'ICKY,† *a.* Consumptive; phthisical.

TIS'SUE, *n.* [add.] *Reticular tissue*, in *anat.*, a variety of the cellular tissue, in which the cells are larger, and the laminæ or fibres with which they are bounded, much thinner and more delicate.—*Compact tissue*, a tissue formed by fibres placed so close together as to leave no intervals. It exists at the surface of bones.—*Adventitious* or *accidental tissue*, a morbid production in general, resembling any of the natural tissues of the body.

TIS'SUE, *n.* [add.] A ribband. [*Chaucer.*]

TIT, *n.* [add.] A bit; a morsel. [*See* TID-BIT.] [*Provincial.*]

TI'TAN, *n.* A calcareous earth; titanite.—2. A metal; titanium.

TITAN'IC, instead of TITA'NIC.

TITANIF'EROUS, *a.* [add.] *Titaniferous cerite*, a mineral of a blackish brown colour, found on the Coromandel coast. It consists of the oxides of cerium, iron, manganese, and titanium.

TI'TAN-SHORL, *n.* Native oxide of titanium.

TITA'NUS, *n.* A genus of longicorn coleoptera, found in South America. It contains the largest species of the family, the *T. giganteus.*

TITE,† for TIDETH. Happeneth. [*Chaucer.*]

TIT'ERING,† *n.* [Sax.] Courtship. [*Chaucer.*]

TIT-FOR-TAT. Exact retaliation; a fair equivalent. [*Scotch.*]

TIT'ILLATIVE, *a.* Tending to titillate or tickle.

TI'TLELES,† *a.* Without title. [*Chaucer.*]

TIT'TER, *v. i.* To ride on each end of a balanced plank; to see-saw. [*See* TEETER in this *Supp.*]

TIT'TIE, TIT'TY, *n.* The infantine and endearing manner of pronouncing *sister.* [*Scotch.*]

TŌAD'-SPIT, *n.* A frothy excretion on plants. Same as CUCKOO-SPIT,—*which see.*

TŌAD'-SPOTTED, *a.* Spotted like a toad.

TOAD'Y, *n.* [add.] A base sycophant; a flatterer; a rustic woman in contempt. [*Colloquial* or *vulgar.*]

TOBAC'CO, *n.* [add.] *Indian tobacco*, *Lobelia inflata*, a plant cultivated in the United States. It is used in medicine as an expectorant and diaphoretic, but it must be administered in small doses, as it is very poisonous.—*Mountain-tobacco*, the *Arnica montana*, which grows in alpine meadows. It is acrid, nauseous, emetic, causes constipation, and is used in medicine.

TOCH'ERLESS, *a.* Portionless; as, a *tocherless* lass. [*Scotch.*]

TODDE,† *n.* [*See* TOD.] A bush. [*Spenser.*]

TODD'LING, *ppr.* Waddling as children do; walking with short steps; in a tottering manner. [*Scotch.*]

TO'DIDÆ, *n.* The todies, a family of insectivorous passerine birds, indigenous in America. There are only two or three species known. They are short-winged, and perch patiently on trees till an insect comes within their range. They burrow in the earth to breed.

TO'DUS, *n.* A genus of birds. [*See* TODY.]

TOFŌRE',† TOFŌR'EN,† *prep.* Before. [*Chaucer.*]

TOFT'MAN, *n.* The owner or possessor of a toft.

TOGITH'ERS,† *adv.* Together. [*Chaucer.*]

TO'KENLESS, *a.* Without any token.

TOL'ERABLE, *a.* [add.] Excusable; pardonable; sufferable.

TOLL, *n.* [add.] A liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of the manor.

TOLL, *v. t.* [add.] *To toll an entry*, in *law*, to deny and take away the right of entry.

TOLL'AGE, *n.* [add.] Toll; payment of toll.

TŌLL'-CORN, *n.* Corn taken at a mill in payment for grinding.

TŌLL'-DISH, *n.* A toll-dish.

TOM'AHAWK, *n.* [add.] In *mar. lan.*, a name given to the pole-axe,—*which see.*

TOMAN', TOMAUN', *n.* A Persian gold coin, varying in its value according to locality, or the temporary necessities of the government. At some places and times it is worth only fifteen or even twelve shillings sterling, while at others, particularly in Khorassan, it rises as high as from thirty to thirty-five shillings.

TOMB'ESTERE,† *n. plur.* *Tomb'esteres.* [Sax. *tumbian*, to dance.] A dancing woman. [*Chaucer.*]

TOMĒD'ES,† for TO MĒD'ES. For reward; in return. [*See* MEED.] [*Chaucer.*]

TO'MIN, *n.* Among *jewellers*, a weight of twelve grains.

TO-MOR'ROW, *adv.* On the next day coming.

TOM'-PŌKER, *n.* A bugbear to frighten children. [*Local.*]

TOMT, *n.* [Sw.] A kind of domestic fairy, or hobgoblin, in Scandinavia. The *tomter* are similar, in their imputed habits, functions, and predilections, to the *brownies* of Scotland.

TONE,† *n. plur.* [Sax.] Toes. [*Chaucer.*]

TONGS, *n.* A name given to pantaloons and roundabouts, formerly in use in New England.

TONGUE, *n.* [add.] The English language. [*Shak.*]

TONGUE, *v. t.* [add.] To divulge; to proclaim as guilty; to brand publicly. [*Shak.*]

TONGU'ING, *n.* Among *ship-builders*, the operation of fitting the tapered end of one piece of timber into the end of another piece, which is forked to receive it; used chiefly for the purpose of lengthening masts.

TONIC'ITY, *n.* [add.] In *phys.*, a property of the muscles distinct from the true irritability, and which determines the general tone of the solids. In virtue of this power, the dilators of the larynx keep this organ open; the face is kept symmetrical; the sphincters kept closed, &c.

TON'KA-BEAN, *n.* *See* TONQUIN-BEAN.

TONNE,† *n.* A tun.—*Tonne-gret*, of the size of a tun. [*Chaucer.*]

TO'NOUS, *a.* Full of tone or sound; sonorous.

TONQUINESE', *n.* A native or natives of Tonquin.

TON'TINE, *a.* Relating to a tontine; built by subscription with the benefit of survivorship, as *tontine* houses.

TOO, *adv.* [add.] *Too fine*, too full of finesse. [*Shak.*]—*Too late a week*, somewhat too late. [*Shak.*]

TOOK,† *pp.* Taken. [*Shak.*]

TOOK OF DRUM. Tuck of drum. [*Scotch.*]

TOOL'-MĀKER, *n.* One who makes tools or instruments.

TOON, *n.* Town. [*Scotch.*]

TOOS,† *n. plur.* Toes. [*Chaucer.*]

TOOTH, *n.* [add.] *To set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth. [*See* TOOTH-EDGE.]

TOOTH'ĀCHE-GRĀSS, *n.* The *Monocera aromatica*, a singular kind of grass which grows in Florida. It affects the breath and milk of cows, and the root affects the salivary glands.

TOOTH'ED WHEELS, *n.* Wheels which are made to act upon, or drive one another, by having the surface of each indented with teeth, which fit into each other. [*See* TEETH, WHEEL.]

TOOTH'-RASH, *n.* A cutaneous disease peculiar to infants, which occurs during the process of dentition.

TOOTH'-SHELL, *n.* [add.] The species of the genus Dentalium are so called, they are animal feeders, devouring foraminifera and minute bivalves.

TOOT'ING,† *ppr.* [*See* TOOT, *v. i.*] Peeping. [*Spenser.*]

TOP, *n.* [add.] *Top and butt*, in *ship-building*, a method of working long tapering planks, by laying their broad and narrow ends alternately fore and aft, lining a piece off every broad end the whole length of the shifting. It is adopted principally for ceiling.—In explanation of *cut*, instead of "Coward holes," read Lubber's holes.

TOP, *v. t.* [add.] *To top up a yard* or a *boom*, &c., to raise one end of it by hoisting on the lift.

TOP'-AN'NUAL, *n.* In *Scots law*, an annual rent out of a house built in a burgh.

TOP'-BRIM, *n.* Instead of "the space in the middle of the foot of a topsail," insert, In *ships*, the forepart of the top.

TOPE, *n.* In *Indian antiquities*, a solid hemispherical building, greatly varying in size, dedicated either to the celestial Buddha, the great First Cause, or to one of his mortal emanations, and frequently containing bone relics. Topes are often placed in groups, and are sometimes called *dagobahs.*

TOPHA'CEOUS, *a.* [add.] A term frequently applied to cartilaginous bodies found in the lungs, resembling stone.

TOP'-KNOT, *n.* [add.] A species of flat-fish of the genus Pleuronectes.

TOP'-LIGHT, *n.* Same as TOP-LANTERN.

TOP'-LINING, *n.* In *ships*, the lining on the after-part of the topsail, to prevent the top-brim from chafing the topsail.

TOP'-MAUL, *n.* A maul kept in a ship's top, for driving out and in the fid.

TOPOG'RAPHIST, *n.* Same as TOPOGRAPHER.

TOP'PER, *n.* One who excels; anything superior. [*Local.*]

TOP'PING-LIFT, *n.* [add.] *Davit topping-lift,* a rope made fast to the outer end of a davit, and rove through a block made fast to a vessel's mast aloft, with a tackle attached. It assists in keeping the anchor clear of the rail, when bringing it on board to be stowed on deck.

TOP'PLE, *v. t.* To throw down. [*Shak.*]

TOP'-PROUD, *a.* Proud in the highest degree. [*Shak.*]

TOP'-RIM, *n.* In *ships,* a thin piece of board bent round a vessel's top, giving it a finish, and covering in the ends of the cross-trees, and trestle-trees, in order to prevent the topsail from being chafed.

TOP'-SHELLS, *n.* The various species of the genus Turbo.

TOP'-TIMBERS, *n.* In *ships,* the timber above each of the first futtocks, is called the *top-timber* or *long top-timber,* and that above each of the second futtocks, a *short top-timber* or *lengthening-piece.*—*Top-timber line,* or *top-breadth line,* in *ship-building,* a curve describing the height of the top-timbers, which gives the sheer of the vessel.

TOR'ETTES,† } *n. plur.* [Fr. *touret.*]
TOR'ETES.† } Rings, such as those by which a hawk's *lune* or *leash* was fastened to the jesses. [*Chaucer.*]

TOR'GOCH, *n.* A species of lake-trout found in alpine lakes in this country. It is the *Salmo salvelinus.*

TORMENT'RESS, *n.* A female who torments.

TORNATEL'LA, *n.* A genus of mollusca belonging to the Turbinæ. Most of the species are found on the shores of the Indian Ocean and Senegal; but one species, *T. fasciata,* inhabits our own coasts. Several fossil species occur in the London clay, and inferior oolite.

TORNE,† *v. t.* To turn. [*Chaucer.*]

TORN'ED,† *pp.* Turned. [*Chaucer.*]

TORNOG'RAPHY, *n.* [From *tornado,* and Gr. γραφω, to describe.] A description of tornadoes or whirlwind hurricanes.

TOR'PITUDE,† *n.* State of being torpid; torpidity.

TORQUE, *n.* (tork.) [Fr.] A bandage for the head; a collar or neck-chain. [*See* TORQUES.]

TOR'RELITE, *n.* [Named from *Dr. Torrey.*] A red mineral from New Jersey, consisting principally of silica, iron, and lime.

TORRID'ITY,† *n.* State of being torrid.

TOR'ROCK, } *n.* A bird of the tern
TIR'ROCK, } kind; the common tern (*Sterna Hirundo*).

TORT,† *a.* Stretched as a rope; taught.

TORTE,† *n.* [*See* TORT.] Injury or wrong. [*Spenser.*]

TORTICOL'LIS, *n.* [L. *torqueo,* to twist, and *collum,* the neck.] The disorder called *wry-neck.*

TORTIL'ITY, *n.* The state of being tortile or wreathed. [*Lit. us.*]

TOR'TION, *n.* [add.] [*See* TORSION.]

TOR'TOISE-BEETLES, *n.* An extensive family of coleopterous insects (Cassididæ), living upon plants, and so called from their elytra projecting over the body somewhat like the carapace of a tortoise. Many hundred species are known, a few of which are found in this country.

TORTRIC'IDÆ, *n.* A family of heterocerous lepidoptera, named from the genus Tortrix. It comprises an extensive group of minute, generally dull coloured moths, distinguished by their broad entire fore-wings, which form a triangle with the body when at rest. The larvæ are often very destructive to fruit.

TOR'TRIX, *n.* [L. *torqueo,* to turn or twist.] A genus of lepidopterous insects, the type of the family Tortricidæ. The *T. pomonana,* or apple-moth, in the larva state, feeds on the pulpy substance of the apple and plum. *T. viridana* feeds on the leaves of the oak; and *T. vitana,* in the larva state, attacks the leaves of the vines in France, rolling them up and fastening them together with threads.

TORT'URABLE, *a.* Capable of being tortured.

TOR'ULOUS, instead of **TORULOUS.**

TOSS, *v. t.* [add.] To toss upon a pike; as, soldiers good enough to *toss.* [*Shak.*]

TOT, *n.* A small drinking-cup, holding about half-a-pint. [*Local.*]

TO'TAL, *a.* [add.] Perpetual, without interval; as, a *total* retreat. [*Atterbury.*]

TO'TALIZE, instead of **TOTALIZE.** Misplaced: *see* after TOTALNESS.

TŌTE,† *v. i.* [*See* TOOT.] To look; to observe, to peep.

TOTE'LER,† *n.* [Ice. *taut,* a murmur; a whisper.] A whisperer. [*Chaucer.*]

TOT'IDEM VER'BIS, instead of **TOT'IDEM VER'BIS.**

TO'TIES QUO'TIES, instead of **TO-TIES QUOTIES.**

TŌTIPRES'ENCE,† *n.* Total presence; omnipresence.

TŌTIPRES'ENT† *a.* Omnipresent.

TOT'TED, *a.* A good debt to the king was, by the foreign apposer or officer in the exchequer, formerly noted for such by writing the word *tot* before it (*tot pecuniæ regi debitur,* so much money is due to the king). Hence, such debts were said to be *totted.*

TOT'TER, *v. t.* To shake out of a steady position. [*Shak.*]

TOT'TIE,† *a.* [*See* TOTTER.] Tottery; wavering, unsteady. [*Spenser.*]

TOT'TY,† *a.* [From *totter.*] Unsteady, dizzy. [*Chaucer.*]

TOU. Thou. [*Scotch.*]

TOU'CANG, *n.* A kind of boat, much used at Malacca and Singapore, propelled either by oar or sail; speedy, rather flat in the centre, but sharp at the extremities.

TOUCH, *n.* [add.] Touchstone. [*Shak.*]

TOUCH'-BOX, *n.* A receptacle for lighted tinder, formerly carried by soldiers who used matchlocks, the match being lighted at it.

TOUCH'-PAN, *n.* The pan of a gun that holds the priming.

TOUCH'-WOOD, *n.* [add.] A fungous plant, the *Polyporus igniarius;* also called *hard-amadou* or *spunk.*

TOUGH, *a.* [add.] Difficult; stubborn; unmanageable.—The phrase *to make it tough,* is frequently used by early writers, and signifies generally, to make it difficult; or, to take great pains with any matter, to treat an insignificant task or matter with as much care as if it were of great importance. [*Chaucer.*]

TOUGHT,† *a.* (tout.) Tight. [*Chaucer.*]

TOUP, *n.* A three-masted Malay lugger-boat, 50 to 60 feet long, and 10 to 12 feet broad, and about as much deep. It sails well, and carries a large cargo.

TOUPEE, }
TOUPET. } [add.] Pron. too-pā'.

TÖUR, *n.* [add.] Pron. toor.

TÖURBIL'LION, instead of **TOUR-BILL'ON.** Pron. toorbil'-yon. [add.] An ornamental fire-work, which turns round when in the air, so as to present the appearance of a scroll of fire.

TÖURN, instead of **TÖURN.** Pron. turn.

TOUR'NET, for TOURET'TE. A turret or small tower. [*Chaucer.*]

TÖURNOIS. [add.] Pron. toor-nwa'.

TOUSE, *v. t.* [add.] To drag; to disorder the hair: to tousle. [*Vulgar.*]

TOUSE, *v. i.* To tear; to rave.

TOUSE, *n.* [add.] A pull; a haul; a seizure.

TOUS'TIE, *a.* Testy. [*Scotch.*]

TOUT, *n.* A pet; a huff; a fit of ill humour; a copious draught; the sound of a horn. [*Scotch.*]

TOUT, *v. i.* To pout; to be seized with a sudden fit of ill humour. [*Scotch.*]

TOUT'ER, *n.* *See* TOUT.

TOUT'IE, *a.* Haughty: irascible; bad tempered. [*Scotch.*]

TOUZ'LE, *v. t.* *See* TOUSLE.

TOUZ'LED, *pp.* In disorder; rumpled; dishevelled, as the hair.—*Touzled out,* turned out in a confused way; ransacked. [*Scotch.*]

TOW,† *a.* [Sax. *toh.*] Tough.

TOW, *n.* A rope. [*Scotch.*]

TOW'AIL,† *n.* [Fr. *touaille.*] A towel. [*Chaucer.*]

TO'WARD, } *prep.* [add.] About; on
TO'WARDS, } the approach of; in regard to time; as, *toward* three o'clock.

TO'WARDES,† *prep.* Towards. [*Chaucer.*]

TOW'EL,† *n.* for TEWEL. A pipe; the fundament. [*Chaucer.*]

TŌW'ING-PATH, *n.* *See* TOW-PATH.

TŌW'ING-TIMBER, } *n.* A strong
TŌW'ING-POST, } piece of timber fixed in a steam-vessel, to which a tow-rope may be made fast when required.

TOWN, } *n.* A town: any inhabited
TOUN, } place; a single dwelling-house; a farm-steading. [*Scotch.*]

TŌW'Y, *a.* Containing or resembling tow.

TOXOL'OGY, *n.* A burlesque term for intoxication.

TOXOPH'ILITE, instead of **TOXO'-PHILITE,** *n.*

TOXOPH'ILITE, instead of **TOXO'-PHILITE,** *a.*

TOXOPHILIT'IC, instead of **TOXO-PHILI'TIC.**

TOY'FUL, *a.* [add.] Full of dalliance.

TOY'-MUTCH, } *n.* A close linen or
TOY, } woollen cap, without lace, frill, or border, and with flaps covering the neck and part of the shoulders, worn by old women. [*Scotch.*]

TRĀCE, *n.* [add.] A path; a train. [*Chaucer.*]

TRĀCE, *v. t.* [add.] *To trace up,* in *seamen's lan.,* to haul up and make fast anything as a temporary security. [*See* TRISE.]

TRĀCE,† *v. i.* To walk; to travel.

TRACHEA'TA, *n.* *See* TRACHEARIES.

TRACHEI'TIS, *n.* *See* TRACHITIS.

TRACHEL'IDES, *n.* *See* TRACHELIDANS.

TRACHE'LO [Gr. τραχηλος, the neck.] *Trachelo-mastoideus,* a muscle situated on the neck, which assists the complexus, but pulls the head more to one side.—*Trachelo-scapular,* the designation of certain veins which have their origin near the neck and shoulder, and contribute to form the external jugular vein.

TRACHEN'CHYMA, *n.* [Gr. τραχυς, and εγχυω, to pour in.] In *bot.,* the vascular tissue of plants, which consists of

spiral vessels, resembling the *tracheæ* of insects.

TRA′CHYLITE, *n.* A mineral substance resembling obsidian

TRACT, *n* [add.] *Motor tract*, in *anat.*, a name given to the prolongation of the *corpora pyramidalia*, through the *pons varolii* into the *crura cerebri.* —*Optic tract*, the elongation of the optic thalamus, which is continued on each side to form the optic nerve —*Respiratory tract*, a narrow white band which descends along the side of the *medulla oblongata*, at the bottom of the lateral *sulcus*

TRACTA′TOR, *n.* A writer of tracts; a tractarian.

TRAC′TUS, *n.* [L.] In *anat.* [*See* TRACT in this *Supp.*]

TRADE, *n.* [add] Habitual course, path trodden. [*Shak.*]

TRADE, *n.* [*See* TREAD] Footsteps; track. [*Spenser*]

TRĀDE,† *pret.* of TREAD Trod. [*Chaucer.*]

TRĀD′ER, *n.* [add] A vessel employed regularly in any particular trade, whether foreign or coasting; as, an East India *trader*; a coasting *trader*

TRADUC′TION, *n.* [add] Translation. [*Cowley.*]

TRAG′ACANTH, *n* [add.] *White tragacanth*, *Astragalus gummifer* —*Red tragacanth*, the *Astragalus strobiliferus*, which inhabits Koordistan, and yields a gum of inferior quality

TRAG′ETOUR,† } *n.* [Fr. *trajectaire*]
TREG′ETOUR,† } A juggler; a magician; an impostor; a cheat. [*Chaucer.*]

TRAG′ETTYS,† }
TREG′ETTES,† } *n. plur* Juggling tricks, impostures.
TRAJ′ETS,† }

TRAG′ICAL, *a* [add] Full of pompous exaggeration; extravagantly elevated

TRĀIE,† *v. t.* To betray. [*Chaucer*]

TRĀI′ED,† *pp.* Betrayed.

TRĀIK′ING, *ppr.* Lounging, dangling. [*Scotch.*]

TRĀIL, *n* [add] In *America*, an Indian footpath.

TRĀILLED, *pp* Dragged [*Scotch*]

TRĀIL′-NET, *n.* A net for catching fish; a drag-net.

TRĀIN, *n.* [add] In *Canada*, a peculiar kind of sleigh or sledge, used for the transportation of merchandise, wood, &c [Fr *traineau*]

TRĀIN′-BAND, *a.* Belonging to the militia.

> A *train-band* captain eke was he
> Of famous London town
> *Cowper John Gilpin*

TRĀINE,† *n.* [*See* TRAIN.] Tail; artifice; deceit. [*Spenser.*]

TRĀIN′ERS, *n.* In the *United States*, the militia when assembled for exercise.

TRĀIN′ING-DAY, *n* In the *United States*, the day on which the militia are called out to be reviewed.

TRĀIS,† *n. plur.* [Fr. *traits*] The traces by which horses draw. [*Chaucer*]

TRĀIS′ED,† } *pp* [From Fr. *traistre*,
TRASH′ED,† } a traitor.] Betrayed. [*Chaucer.*]

TRĀITOR′IE,† *n.* Treachery. [*Chaucer.*]

TRAM, *n* A sort of four-wheeled carriage or waggon; a car used in coal-mines. [*See* TRAMS.]

TRAM′EL,† *n* [*See* TRAMMEL] A net for catching birds or fishes.—*Breaded tramels*, woven or plaited divisions representing a kind of network, spoken of the hair. [*Spenser*]

TRAM′MEL, *n.* [add.] An impediment; a shackle.

TRAM′MEL, *v t.* [add.] To train slavishly; to inure to conformity or obedience. [*Pope*]

TRAMON′TANE, or TRAM′ONTANE, *n* and *a*

TRAMP ED, *pp.* Stamped, trod [*Scotch*]

TRAMP OUS, *v. i.* To tramp; to walk; to lounge or wander about. [*American vulgarism*]

TRANCE,† *v. t.* To entrance.

TRANCE, *n.* A passage. [*Scotch*]

TRA′NECT, *n* A tow-boat. [*Shak.*]

TRANSCENDEN′TAL,† *n.* A transcendentalist.

TRANSCOLA′TION,† *n.* Act of transcolating

TRANSCRIP′TION, *n.* [add] A copy, a transcript

TRANSCRIP′TIVE, *a.* Done as from a copy.

TRANSDI′ALECT, *v. t.* To translate from one dialect into another. [*Rar. us*]

TRANSFEROG′RAPHY, *n.* [L *transfero*, and Gr γράφω to write] The act or art of copying inscriptions from ancient tombs, tablets, &c.

TRANSFORMA′TION, *n.* [add] The change which takes place in the component parts of the blood during its passage from the minute arteries through the capillary system of vessels into the radicles of the venous system. There are three kinds of changes, designated by the terms *intussusception*, *apposition*, and *secretion.*

TRANSI′TION, *n* In *geol*, noting a change or passage from one state to another.—*Transition rocks.* [*See* the *Noun*]

TRANSLU′CENT, *a* [add] Translucent bodies are those which permit light to pass through them, but not in sufficient quantity to render objects distinct, as to colour, distance, or form, when viewed through them [*See* TRANSPARENT]

TRANSLU′NARY, instead of TRANS-LUN′ARY.

TRANSMEWE,† *v. t* *See* TRANSMEW. [*Chaucer*]

TRANSMEW′ED′ † *pp.* [*See* TRANSMEW] Changed; transformed [*Spenser*]

TRANSPIRE′, *v i* [add.] To occur; to elapse

TRANS′PŌRT′, *n* [add.] Distracted rage, as, a *transport* of fury [*Addison*]

TRANSPORT′ANT,† *a* Affording great pleasure

TRANS PŌRT-SHIP, *n.* *See* TRANSPORT

TRANS′PŌRT-VESSEL, *n.* Same as TRANSPORT-SHIP.

TRANS-SHIP MENT, *n* *See* TRANSHIPMENT.

TRANSVERSA′LIS, *a.* [L. *transversus*] Transversal; placed across or crosswise —In *anat*, a term applied to muscles, vessels, &c., which have a transverse direction.

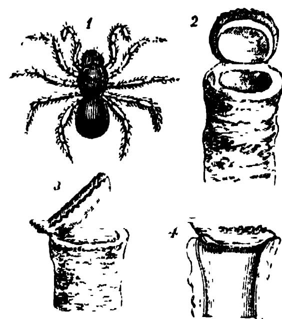
TRANS VERSE, *a.* [add.] *Transverse section.* [*See* SECTION in this *Supp*]

TRANS′VERSE MAGNET, *n.* A magnet whose poles are not at the ends, but at the sides. It is formed by a particular combination of bar-magnets

TRANSVER′SUS, *a.* [L.] Transverse; placed across or crosswise.—In *anat*, applied to muscles, &c, which have a transverse direction.

TRAP, *n* [add] *Trap-conglomerate*, same as *trap-tufa*,—which see.

TRAP′-DOOR SPIDERS, *n.* A name given to spiders of the genus Mygale, or rather the subgenus Cteniza, remarkable for forming in the ground a



TRAP DOOR SPIDER
Fig 1, the Spider Figs 2, 3 the Nest, in front and profile Fig 4, Section of the Nest

habitation consisting of a long cylindrical tube, protected at the top by a circular door, which is connected to the tube by a hinge.

TRĀPE, *v i.* [add.] To run about idly

TRAPEZOID′AL BONE, *n* In *anat*, a bone of the second row of the carpal bones, smaller than the *trapezium*

TRAP′PURES,† } *n plur.* The trap-
TRAP′POURS,† } pings or cloths with which horses were covered for parade. [*Chaucer*]

TRASH, *v t* To maltreat; to dash; to jade; to abuse, as a horse. [*Scotch*]

TRASH′ED, *pp.* Jaded, deteriorated through bad usage [*Scotch*]

TRĀST,† for TRACED [*Spenser*]

TRATE,† } *n.* [Ger. *trot*] A term of
TRAT,† } contempt for an old woman; a witch. [*Chaucer*]

TRAVEL′D,† *pp.* [*See* TRAVEL, TRAVAIL.] Laboured, endeavoured [*Spenser.*]

TRAV′ERSE, *n.* [add.] *Traverse of an office*, in *law*, proof that an inquisition made of lands or goods by the escheator is defective and untruly made *Traverse horses*, in *ships*, the name formerly given to jack-stays, used for fore and aft sails to traverse upon, instead of hoops sliding up and down the mast.

TRAV′ERSE, *v t* [add] *To traverse an indictment*, in *law*, to postpone the trial of it.

TRAV′ERSING, *n.* The act of crossing, thwarting, opposing, denying.—In *gunnery*, the turning of a piece of ordnance as on a centre, to make it point to any particular object In *fencing*, the change of ground made by moving to the right or left round the circle of defence.

TRAV′ESTED, *pp.* *See* TRAVESTIED

TRĒ,† *n* A tree; wood.—*Cristes tre*, the cross [*Chaucer*]

TREACH′ETOURS,† *n. plur.* [*See* TREACHER] Traitors. [*Spenser.*]

TREAS′URER, *n.* [add.] *Treasurer of a county*, he that keeps the county-stock, which is raised by rating every parish yearly, and is disposed to charitable uses. There are two treasurers in each county, chosen by the major part of the justices of the peace, &c., at Easter sessions.—*Treasurer in cathedral churches*, an officer whose charge was to take care of the vestments, plate, jewels, relics, and other treasure belonging to those churches. This office still remains in the cathedrals of Salisbury, London, &c.

TREAT′ING, *n.* [add.] By the acts 7 Wm. III., c. 4, and 5 and 6 Vict, c. 102, no candidate for member of Parliament

shall give, or allow to be given, at his expense (either wholly or in part), any meat or drink, in order corruptly to influence or reward a voter, on pain of being deemed incapable of being elected, or sitting in that Parliament, for that place.

TREB'LE COSTS, *n.* In *law*, costs which were thus calculated—the single amount and three-fourths as much again. They are abolished.

TREB'LE DAMAGES, *n.* In *law*, three times the amount of damage given by the jury. Such damages are in some cases given by particular statutes, but at common-law they are always single.

TRECH'OUR,† *n.* [*See* TREACHER.] A cheat; a traitor. [*Chaucer.*]

TREDE'-FOULE,† *n.* A treader of hens; a cock. [*Chaucer.*]

TREDILLE', *n.* A game at cards by three persons. [*Sir W Scott*]

TREE, *v i* To take refuge in a tree, as a wild animal.—*To tree one's self*, to conceal one's self behind a tree, as in hunting or fighting [*American.*]

TREE'-GERMAN DER, instead of TREE-GER'MANDER.

TREE'-PRIM'ROSE, *n.* A plant of the genus Œnothera

TREE-TOADS, *n* Batrachians of the genus Trachycephalus, which live on trees in various parts of South America and Jamaica

TREG ETOUR,† *n* *See* TRAGETOUR in this *Supp* [*Chaucer.*]

TREMAT'ODA, *n* *See* TREMATODES

TREMAT'ODES, instead of TREMA'-TODES.

TREM OR, *n* [add] *Tremor mercurialis*, the shaking palsy —*Tremor tendinum*, a spasmodic kind of palsy.

TRENCH'MORE,† *n.* An old dance.

TREN'DEL,† *n.* A trundle.

TREP'EGET,† *n.* A military engine [*See* TREBUCHET] [*Chaucer*]

TREPHINE', instead of TREPH'-INE, *n.*

TREPHINE', instead of TREPH'-INE, *v t.*

TREPHIN ED, instead of TREPH'-INED.

TRESSE,† *n* [Fr.] A tress; an artificial knot or curl of hair. [*Chaucer*]

TRESS'ED, *pp.* Instead of "wringlets," read ringlets.

TRES'SOUR,† *n* [Fr. *tressoir.*] An instrument used for plaiting the hair; an ornament of hair when tressed. [*Chaucer.*]

TRET'ABLE,† *a* Treatable; tractable. [*Chaucer.*]

TRETE,† *v t* or *i.* To treat; to discourse. [*Chaucer.*]

TRET'EE,† *n.* Treaty. [*Chaucer.*]

TRET'IS,† *n.* A treatise; a treaty. [*Chaucer.*]

TRETISE,† *a.* [Fr. *traict*, *trait*, drawn out; lengthened; Scot. *tret.*] Long, and well-proportioned. [*Chaucer*]

TREWE,† *n.* [Norm.] A truce. [*Chaucer.*]

TREWE,† *a.* True; faithful. [*Chaucer.*]

TREWE'-LOVE,† *n.* *See* TRUE-LOVE. [*Chaucer*]

TRI'ACLE,† *n.* *See* TREACLE, and THERIAC. [*Chaucer.*]

TRIADELPH OUS, *a.* [Gr τρεις, three, and ἀδελφια brotherhood.] In *bot.*, a term applied to plants whose filaments are combined into three masses, as in some species of Hypericum.

TRIAKE'NIUM, } *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three,
TRIACHE'NIUM, } and *achenium.*]
In *bot*, a fruit which consists of three *achenia* [*See* ACHENIUM.]

TRI'ANGLE, *n.* [add.] *Arithmetical triangle*, a table of certain numbers disposed in the form of a right-angled triangle. The first vertical column consists of units; the second, of a series of natural numbers; the third, of triangular numbers; the fourth, of pyramidal numbers; and so on. The numbers taken on the horizontal lines, are the co-efficients of the different powers of a binomial —*Triangle of forces*, a triangle, the sides of which are proportional to three forces that are in equilibrium; and in the directions of those forces or parallel to their directions.

TRIANGULA'RIS, *a** [L] Triangular; a term applied in *anat.* to parts, from their shape.

TRIANGULA TION, *n.* [add] The act of triangulating.

TRIAN'GULUM, *n* [L.] The Triangle; the name of two constellations. [*See* TRIANGLE.]

TRIAS'SIC, *a.* [add.] *Triassic system*, in *geol*, a name given to the new red sandstone and saliferous marls, which form the base of the great central plains of England

TRIBA SIC SALTS, *n.* [Gr τρεις, three, and βασις, base] A class of oxygen-acid salts, which contain three atoms of base to one of acid, as, the *tribasic phosphates.*

TRIB OULET, *n.* Same as TRIBLET

TRICE,† *v t* [Icelandic, *thrista*] To thrust. [*Chaucer.*]

TRICERA'TUM, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of Diatomaceous plants with triangular frustules; only three species are noticed as British.

TRICHID'IUM, *n* [Gr. τριχιδιον, from θριξ a hair.] In *bot.*, a tender, simple, or sometimes branched hair, which supports the sporules of some fungaceous plants, as Geastrum

TRICH'ODON, *n.* [Gr. θριξ a hair, and ὀδων, a tooth] A genus of fishes belonging to the thoracic Percidæ of Cuvier The only known species is *T stelleri*, which inhabits the most northern part of the Pacific.

TRICHOGLOS'SUS, *n.* [Gr. θριξ a hair, and γλωσσα, a tongue] A genus of birds of the parrot family. Most of the species are natives of Australia Their hairy tongues enable them to collect the honey of the gum-trees, and other flowery shrubs They are often called *lorikeets* and *parrakeets.*

TRICHOP TERA, *n.* *See* TRICHOPTERANS.

TRICK,† *n.* [Low L. *trica*] A plait or knot of hair.

TRICK'ED, *pp.* [add.] Painted, as, *tricked* with blood. [*Shak*]

TRICK'SY, *n* [add.] Clever; adroit. [*Shak.*]

TRICK'Y, *a.* [add.] [*Provincial*]

TRIDAC'NIDÆ, *n* A family of molluscs, of which the type is the genus Tridacna It comprises also the Hippopus.

TRIE,† *pp.* Tried; refined. [*Chaucer.*]

TRI'ENS, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a third part; also, dower.

TRI'FALLOW, *v. t.* Same as THRIFALLOW.

TRIFO'LIATED, *a.* Having three leaves. [*See* TRIFOLIATE.]

TRIG'LIDÆ, *n.* The gurnards, a family of acanthopterygious fishes, of which the genus Trigla is the type.

TRI'GLYPH, instead of TRIG'-LYPH.

TRI'GON, instead of TRIG'ON.

TRIG'ONAL, *a.* [add] In *anat*, a term applied to a triangular space on the fundus of the bladder.

TRIGO'NIDÆ, *n.* A family of conchiferous molluscs, of which the genus Trigonia is the type.

TRIGONOCEPH'ALUS, *n.* [Greek, τριγωνος, a triangle, and κεφαλη, the head.] A genus of poisonous serpents, closely allied to the rattle-snakes, family Viperidæ. The *T. lanceolatus*, or lance-headed viper of Martinique, which frequents the sugar cane plantations, and subsists mostly on rats, is extremely dangerous from its size and venomous power. It is yellow or grayish, more or less mottled with brown; attains a length of six or seven feet: and, besides the Antilles, inhabits Brazil and other parts of South America.

TRIGONOMET RICAL, *a.* [add.] *Signs of trigonometrical lines*, in *analytical trigonometry*, when an arc increases through all its values from 0° to 360°, the sines and cosines are positive in the first and second quadrants, and negative in the third and fourth; the tangents and cotangents are positive in the first and third, and negative in the second and fourth: the cosines and secants are positive in the first and fourth, and negative in the second and third; and the versed sines are positive in all the four quadrants —*Trigonometrical canon*, a table which, beginning from one second or one minute, expresses in order the lengths which every sine, tangent, and secant have in respect of the radius, which is supposed unity.

TRIGONOMETRY, *n* [add] The mode in which trigonometrical definitions are now given is as follows:—

Let B A C be a right-angled triangle, then

$\frac{CB}{AC}$ = sine of A.

$\frac{AB}{AC}$ = cosine of A.

$\frac{BC}{AB}$ = tangent of A.

$\frac{AB}{CB}$ = cotangent of A.

$\frac{AC}{AB}$ = secant of A.

$\frac{AC}{CB}$ = cosecant of A.

1 — cosine of A = versed sine of A;
1 — sine of A = co-versed sine of A.

In these definitions there is no tacit assumption about radius.

TRILL,† *v. t* [Ger. *trillen.* *See* TROLL] To twirl; to turn round. [*Chaucer*]

TRIL'LING, *n.* [Gr τρεις, three.] One of three children born at the same birth.

TRILOBITES, instead of TRI'LOBITE.

TRIM, *n.* [add.] A vessel is said to be *in ballast trim* when there is only ballast on board.

TRIM, *v. t.* [add.] *To trim the sails of a vessel*, to arrange them by the braces, &c., with reference to the wind.

TRIM'MED, *pp.* [add.] A vessel is said to be *trimmed* by the head or by the stern respectively, when the weight is so disposed as to make her draw more water towards the head than towards the stern, or the reverse. The sails, also, are said to be *trimmed* to the course which is to be steered.

TRIM'MING, *n.* [add] *Trimming of timber*, the working of any piece of timber into the proper shape, by means of the axe or adze.

TRIMUR'TI, *n* In *Hindoo myth.*, the triad or trinity of the Vedas, born of Brahm, and composed of Brahma, the



Trimurti, from Coleman's Hindoo Mythology

creator: Vishnu, the preserver, and Siva, the destroyer

TRIMYA'RIANS, *n* [Gr τρεῖς, three, and μῦς, a muscle.] A name given to those bivalves which present three muscular impressions.

TRIN'DLE, *v. t.* To trundle or roll [*Scotch.*]

TRINE, *a.* [add.] *Trine compas*, the Trinity. [*Chaucer*]

TRIN'GIDÆ, *n.* A family of birds, of which the genus Tringa is the type. These birds are distinguished by the great length, slenderness, and flexibility of the bill, and by the delicacy of the legs, and the smallness of the hinder toe. [*See cut in Dict.* DUNLIN.]

TRIN'ITY-HOUSE, *n* [add.] By the Act 5 and 6 Wm. IV, c 79, provision was made for vesting all the lighthouses and lights on the coasts of England in the corporation of Trinity-house, and placing those of Scotland and Ireland under their supervision.

TRINOM'INAL, *a.* Same as TRINOMIAL.

TRIOCTOHE'DRAL, *a.* *See* TRIOCTAHEDRAL.

TRIOS'TEUM, *n* A genus of plants, nat. order Caprifoliaceæ. *T. perfoliatum*, or fever-wort, is a native of North America.

TRIPH'THONG, *n.* [add.] Pron trip'-thong.

TRIPH'THONGAL, *a.* [add.] Pron. trip'thongal

TRIPH'YLINE, *n.* A mineral, consisting of phosphate of iron, manganese, and lithia.

TRIPIN'NATE, *a* [add] *A tripinnate leaf* is one in which there are three series of pinnation, as when the leaflets of a bipinnate leaf are themselves pinnate.

TRIP'LE, *a* [add.] Third; as, the *triple* pillar of the world [*Shak.*]

TRIP'LE, *v i.* To increase threefold.

TRIP'LET, *n.* Instead of sig 4, substitute the following:—In a *single microscope*, a combination of three plano-convex lenses, which serves to render the object clear and distinct, and free from distortion. It is an improvement upon the doublet. [*See* DOUBLET in this *Supp*]

TRI'PLEX, *n.* [L.] Triple time in music. [*Shak*]

TRIP'LITE, *n.* A dark-brown mineral, found near Limoges, in France. It is a phosphate of manganese.

TRIPPE,† *n.* [Fr. *tripette*] New soft cheese made of milk.—*A trippe of cheese*, a small piece of cheese. [*Chaucer*]

TRIP'TYCH, *n.* [Gr τρεῖς, three, and πτυχή, a fold or folding.] A small altar-piece, consisting of three compartments, the centre one affixed to the wall, the other two, each half of its breadth, hinged one to each side of it, so as, when not extended, to cover the central compartment, as doors.

TRIQUE'TRA, *n.* [L. a triangle.] In *anat*, a term employed to designate the triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the lamdoidal suture.

TRISTE,† for TRUST [*Chaucer.*]

TRISTE,† *n.* [From *trust*; Scot *tryst.*] A post or station in hunting. [*Chaucer.*]

TRITHEIST'ICAL, *a.* Same as TRITHEISTIC

TRITH'ING-REEVE,† *n.* A governor of a trithing.

TRIT'URATURE, *n.* A wearing by rubbing or friction

TRIUMPH,† *v t* To triumph over.

TRIUM'VIR, *n.* [add] A trithing-man, or constable of three hundred.

TRI'VALVE, *n.* A shell with three valves

TRIV'IUM, instead of TRI VIUM.

TRIXA'GO, *n* A genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. *T. viscosa* is a British species

TROAD,† **TRODE**,† *n.* [*See* TREAD.] Treading, footsteps; path [*Spenser*]

TROCHILUS, instead of TRO'CHILUS.

TROCHIS'CUS, *n* [L., dimin. of τροχός, a wheel] A troche, lozenge, or round tablet.

TROCHLEA'RIS, *n* [*See* TROCHLEA.] An articulation in which one part moves round another like a pulley

TROCHOI'DAL, *a.* [add.] In *anat*, a term employed to designate a species of movable articulation of bones, in which one bone rotates upon another, as the radius upon the ulna

TROCHOM'ETER, instead of TRO-CHO'METER

TROCK, *v t* To truck, to barter. [*Scotch*]

TROCK'ING, *ppr* Trucking, bartering, having intercourse. [*Scotch*]

TROGS, **TROGGS**, *n* Troth; a vulgar oath, equivalent to *by my troth.* [*Scotch*]

TROM'BONE, *n* Pron in *Ital.* trom-bo'ne.

TROMPE,† *n* [Fr *trompe;* It *tromba.*] A trump, a trumpet [*Chaucer.*]

TROMP'OUR,† *n* A trumpeter. [*Chaucer*]

TRONCH'OUN,† *n.* [Fr. *tronçon.*] A truncheon; a spear without a head. [*Chaucer*]

TROOP'IALS, *n* A name given to a group of passerine birds, in which the beak is large, conical, thick at the base, and very sharp at the point. They inhabit South America. They form the genus Xanthornus of Cuvier, so called from the yellow colour of many of the species

TROPIDORHYN'CHUS, *n.* The friar-bird, a genus of birds of the family Meliphagidæ, inhabiting Australia. [*See* FRIAR-BIRD in this *Supp.*]

TROPOLOG'ICALLY, instead of TROPOLOĠICALLY.

TROPOL'OGIZE,† *v t.* To change a word from its original meaning; to use as a trope.

TROTCO'SIE, *n.* A warm covering for the head, neck, and breast, in cold weather, when one is travelling. Properly *throatcosie.* [*Scotch.*]

TROT'TING, *ppr.* [add.] *Trotting-paritor*, an officer of the ecclesiastical court who carries out citations. [*Shak.*]

TROUBADOUR', instead of TROU-BADOUR.

TROUB'LE,† *a.* [Fr.] Troubled; clouded; dark; gloomy [*Chaucer.*]

TROUB'LER,† *a. compar.* Darker; gloomier. [*Chaucer.*]

TROUGH, *n.* Pron. trŏf, instead of trauf.

TROUS-DE-LOUP, *n plur.* [Fr.] In the *military art*, pits dug in the ground, in the form of inverted cones or pyramids, in order to serve as obstacles to the advance of an enemy.

TROUSSEAU, *n* [add.] Pron. troo-sō'.

TRŌW,† *v i.* [add.] *To trow*, to wit; *videlicet.* [*Spenser.*]

TROW'ANDISE,† *n. See* TRUANDISE in this *Supp.* [*Chaucer.*]

TROWE,† *v i. See* TROW. [*Chaucer.*]

TRŌWL, *v. See* TROLL.

TRU'ANDING,† *n.* The act of begging under false pretences [*Chaucer*]

TRU'ANDISE,† *n.* [Fr. *See* TRUANT.] A begging under false pretences. [*Chaucer*]

TRUCK, *n.* [add.] *Truck* is commonly used in New England to signify a cart

TRUCK'AGE, *n* [add.] In *New England*, the same as CARTAGE.

TRUCK'LE, *v. t.* To move on rollers; to trundle.

TRUCK'MAN, *n* [add] In *New England*, a carter or carman.

TRU'CULENCY, *n.* Same as TRUCULENCE.

TRUDGE'MAN, *n. See* TRUCHMAN.

TRUNCK'ED,† *pp.* Trunked, maimed. —*The truncked beast*, the beast whose body was without the head. [*Spenser.*]

TRUNK'-TURTLE, *n.* A species of turtle.

TRUN'NEL, *n.* A round rolling substance; a trundle; a treenail.

TRUSS, *n* [add] In *ships*, the rope, with small tackles attached, by which the centre of a lower yard is kept in towards the mast. Iron trusses are now generally used

TRUS'SEL-TREES, *n* Trestle-trees. [*See* TRESTLE]

TRUSS-HOOPS, *n* The hoops round a yard, and also round a mast, to which an iron truss is fixed.

TRUSS'ING, *n* [add.] *Diagonal trussing*, in *ship-building*, a particular method of binding a vessel internally by means of a series of timbers called *riders*, laid diagonally on the framing from one end of the ship to the other.

TRUSS'-PIECES, **TRUS'SES**, *n.* In *ship-building*, pieces of wood used in diagonal trussing.

TRUTH, *n.* [add.] *Truth*, in its etymological sense, signifies that which the speaker *troics*, which he thinks, believes, is thoroughly persuaded or convinced of. In its strict logical sense it applies to propositions, and to nothing else; and consists in the conformity of the declaration made to the actual state of the case.

TRY'ACLE, *n.* Treacle. [*Scotch.*]

TRYBLIONEL'LA, *n.* In *bot*, a genus of Diatomaceæ, allied to Campylodiscus, but differing in the frustules being more elongated, and its valves flat. It agrees with Surirella in having wings; but here they arise from the disc, not from the margin.

TRȲE,† *pp.* for TRIED Refined, as silver. [*Spenser*]

TRYST'ED, *pp.* *Trysted with*, met with. [*Scotch.*]

TU'BA, *n.* [L.] A trumpet.—In *anat*, a canal resembling a trumpet.

TŪBE, *n.* [add.] *Tube of safety*, in *chemical experiments*, a tube, open at both ends, inserted into a receiver, the upper end communicating with the external air, while the lower is immersed in

water. Its object is to prevent injury from too sudden condensation or rarefaction taking place during chemical operations; for if a sudden condensation of a gas or gases takes place within the receiver, the water will be forced up the tube by the pressure; and if sudden rarefaction takes place, the external air will rush in through the tube.

TU′BER, *n.* [add.] In *anat.*, a name given to some parts that are rounded; as, the *annular tuber*, an eminence of the *medulla oblongata*, called also *pons varolii; tuber ischii*, the point of the bone (*ischium*) on which we sit.

TU′BERCLE, *n.* [add.] In *anat.*, a name given to several elevations; as, the four white oval *tubercles* of the brain, forming the *nates* and the *testes* of the ancients. They are designated *tubercula quadrigemina.*

TU′BERCULES, *n.* In *bot*, simple roots, which acquire a succulent condition, become reservoirs of vegetable food, and serve for propagation, in consequence of being terminated by a bud; little tubers

TUBER′CULOSE, *a* Tubercular, tuberculous.

TUBER′CULUM, *n.* [L.] *plur Tubercula* A tubercle

TUBEROS′ITY, *n.* State of being tuberous – In *anat*, a projection or elevation; as, the *tuberosities* of the *os humeri*, which are two in number, and are situated at the upper end of that bone, just behind the head

TU′BEROUSNESS, *n.* Quality of being tuberous.

TUB′-FAST, *n.* An operation of sweating and fasting, formerly practised for curing syphilis

TUBI′COLA, *n* A family of spiders which inclose themselves in a silken tube, strengthened externally by leaves or other foreign substances

TU′BICORN, instead of **TUBI′CORN**

TU′BIVALVES, *n.* Same as TUBICOLA.

TUB′-MAN, *n* [add] A barrister who has a pre-audience in the exchequer, and also a particular place in court.

TU′BULATURE, *n* [L. *tubulus*, a little tube.] The mouth, or short neck, at the upper part of a tubulated retort.

TUBULIPO′RIDÆ, *n* The name given by Blainville to his second family of *Polypiaria solida*, the animals of which are contained in cells of a tubular figure, with a round mouth, accumulated irregularly, so as to form an attached solid polyparium. They are only known in the genus Tubulipora.

TU′BULOSE, *a* Resembling a tube or pipe; fistular; tubular

TU′BULUS, *n* [L.] A little tube or pipe.—In *anat.*, applied to minute ducts or tubes; as, the *tubuli lactiferi*, or milk-ducts.

TUBURCIN′IA, *n* A genus of fungaceous plants *T. scabies* is known by the name of *potato-scab*

TUCK, *n.* [add.] *Tuck-rail*, or *tuck-moulding*, in a *ship*, the moulding wrought across the counter, by which the ends of the planks of the bottom are terminated. When the after-part of the ship terminates in a plane, nearly vertical, she is said to have a *square* tuck.

TUC′U-TUC′U, *n* The *Ctenomys braziliensis*, a small rodent animal, native of South America. It is of nocturnal habits, and lives almost entirely under ground, forming extensive burrows near the surface. In some parts of the country it is extremely abundant. It receives its name in imitation of the sound it utters.

TUDOR-FLOWER, *n.* A trefoil ornament, much used in Tudor architecture. It is placed upright on a stalk, and is



Tudor flower.

employed in long rows, as a crest or ornamental finishing on cornices, ridges, &c.

TŪE′FALL, *n.* A building with a sloping roof on one side only; a pent-house

TUIL′ZIE, *n.* *See* TOOLYE.

TULCH′AN, **TULCH IN**, *n.* A calf's skin stuffed with straw, and set beside a cow, to make her give her milk

Tulchan-bishops, persons appointed as titular bishops to the Scottish sees immediately after the Reformation, in whose names the revenues of the sees were drawn by the lay barons who had impropriated them [*Scotch*]

TU′LIP, instead of **TULIP.**

TULLE,† **TULL**,† *v t* [*See* TOLL] To allure, to entice. [*Chaucer*]

TUM′BLE-DUNG, *n.* A species of dung-beetle, the *Coprobius volvens*, common in the United States, which rolls about balls of dung containing its eggs

TUM′BLE-HOME, *n* In *mar lan*, the same as TUMBLING HOME [*See* TUMBLING]

TUM′BRIL, *n* A sort of circular cage or crib, made of osiers or twigs, used in some parts of England for feeding sheep in the winter

TU′MOR, *n* *See* TUMOUR

TUN, *n.* [add] A shell, the various species of the genus Dolium

TUN′GREVE,† *n* [Sax] A town-reeve or bailiff

TU′NICA, *n* [L] In *anat.*, a tunic or membrane

TU′NICARY, *n* An acephalous mollusc. [*See* TUNICARIES]

TUNIS IAN, instead of **TUNI SIAN**

TUPA′IADÆ, *n* The banxrings, a family of insectivorous vertebrate animals, consisting of the single genus



Banxring, *Tupaia Tana.*

Tupaia. They are found in the Indian Archipelago, where they live in trees.

TUR′BAND,† *n* A turban

TUR′BANT,† *n.* A turban.

TUR′BETH, *n.* *See* TURPETH.

TURBINA′CEOUS, *a.* [*See* TURBARY] Of or belonging to peat, or rather turf. [*Sir W. Scott.*]

TUR′BINE, *n.* [add.] This name is generic, and employed to designate all those horizontal wheels usually classified as impact wheels, hydraulic pressure wheels, and reaction wheels, of which there are numerous varieties.

TURBINELL′IDÆ, *n.* Turnip-shells, a family of carnivorous gasteropods, named from the genus Turbinella. The base of the shell is straight and lengthened, and the pillar strongly plaited.

TURBINELLI′NÆ, *n.* A subfamily of the Turbinellidæ, characterized by the great weight, size, and smoothness of the shell, the great length of the canal, and the generally papillary state of the spire

TUR′BINIDÆ, *n* Marine snails; a family of phytophagous gasteropods, named from the genus Turbo

TURBINI′NÆ, *n.* A subfamily of the Turbidæ, comprising the winkles.

TURC′OMAN, *n* A native of Turcomania

TURD, *n* [Sax] Excrement; dung. [*Low*]

TURF′LESS, *a.* Destitute of turf.

TURĠESCE′, *v i.* To swell, to inflate.

TUR′ĠIDOUS,† *a* Turgid

TURK, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Turkey.

TURK′EIS,† *n* A precious stone. [*See* TURKOIS.] [*Chaucer.*]

TURK EIS,† *a* Turkish [*Chaucer.*]

TURK′EY-BIRD. *n* A local name for the wryneck (*Yunx torquilla*).

TURK′EY-SLATE, *n* Same as TURKEY-STONE.

TURK′MAN, *n* Same as TURCOMAN, which *see* in this *Supp*

TUR′MENTISE,† *n.* Torment.

TUR′MERIC-PAPER, *n* Unsized paper brushed over with tincture of turmeric.

TURN, *v. i* [add.] *To turn out*, to happen; to become, to prove in the result: as, to *turn out* a rogue —*To turn in*, among *seamen*, is to go to rest in a berth or hammock; and to *turn out* is to quit it.- *Turn up*, is the order given to send the men up from between decks – *To turn to windward*, to beat to windward

TURN, *n.* [add.] *To take a turn of a rope*, in *seamen's lan.*, to fasten it by passing it round anything

TURN′BULL'S BLUE, *n* A blue precipitate, which is thrown down when red prussiate of potash is added to a protosalt of iron

TURN′ER'S CERATE, *n.* A cerate consisting of prepared calamine, yellow wax, and olive-oil.

TUR′NIP-FLEA, *n.* A small coleopterous insect of the genus Haltica (*H. nemorum*), which does great damage to turnips It leaps like a flea, having thickened hind legs.

TUR′NIP-FLY, *n.* This name is most generally given to a hymenopterous insect, the *Athalia centifoliæ*, the larva of which is called the *nigger* or *black-jack* [*See cut* in *Dict.* TENTHREDO.]

TUR′NIX, *n* A genus of gallinaceous birds closely allied to the quails. *T. andalusica*, the Andalusian quail, is a rare visitor to this country.

TURN′-OUT, *n.* [add] A short railway with movable rails or switches in a railway, for enabling one train of carriages to pass another.—Also, the act of quitting employment mutinously, or with a view to obtain increase of wages or other advantage.

TURN′-SCREW, *n.* A chisel-shaped instrument, used by mechanics for turning screw nails and forcing them home. It is also called a *screw-driver.* [*See* SCREW]

TURN′SOLE, *n.* [add.] A plant, the

Crozophora tinctoria, found on the coast of the Mediterranean. Its juice is rendered blue by ammonia and air, and linen dipped in it is a test for acids. The name *turnsole* is also given to deep purple dye obtained from the plant.

TUR′PENTINE, *n.* [add.] *Venice turpentine* is obtained from the *Larix europæa*; *Strasburg turpentine*, from the *Abies picea*; *Canadian turpentine*, or *Canada balsam*, from the *Abies balsamea*.

TUR′PIN, *n.* A fresh-water or land tortoise; corruption of *terrapin*.

TUR′PIS CAU′SA, *n.* [add.] In *law*, a base or vile confederation on which no action can be founded.

TUR′TLE-BACK, *n.* A kind of shell common in the West Indies; it is the *Cassis tuberosa*.

TURVES,† *n.* (turvz.) The old plural of *Turf*.

TUS′SEH-SILK. *See* SATURNIA in this *Supp.*

TUS′SLE, *v. i.* To struggle, to scuffle. [*Vulgar.*]

TUS′SOCK-GRASS, *n.* *See* TUSSAC-GRASS.

TU′TELE,† *n.* Tutelage.

TU′TORY, instead of TUT′ORY.

TWA, } *a.* Two. [*Scotch.*]
TWAE, }

TWAINE,† *a.* or *n.* *See* TWAIN. [*Chaucer.*]

TWALL, *a.* Twelve. [*Scotch.*]

TWAL′PENNIES, *n.* One penny sterling, which is equivalent to twelve pence, ancient Scottish currency. [*Scotch.*]

TWANG, *adv.* With a sharp quick sound. [[illegible]]

TWEAK, *n.* [*See* TWEAG.] A pinch, a sharp twisting squeeze. [*Swift.*]

TWEED, *n.* A light woollen stuff, used for summer coats and trousers.

TWEI′FOLD,† *a.* Twofold. [*Chaucer.*]

TWEINE,† } *a.* or *n.* Twain; two.
TWEY,† } [*Chaucer.*]

TWELVE′-SCORE, *a.* [add.] Used in *Shak.* for twelve-score yards.

TWEN′TY, *n.* The number of twice ten; a score.

TWIES,† *adv.* Twice. [*Chaucer.*]

TWIGHT,† *pret.* and *pp.* of *Twitch*. Pulled; plucked; twitched; twitted. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]

TWIGHT,† *v. t.* [*See* TWIT.] To twit; to reproach; to upbraid. [*Spenser.*]

TWILL, *n.* [add.] A quill; a spool to wind yarn on. [*Local.*]

TWIN, *v. i.* [add.] To part; to go asunder. [*Chaucer.*]

TWINNE,† *v. t.* or *i.* [Sax. *twin, getwin.*] To disunite in *twain*; to separate; to disjoin; to sever; to part with or from; to depart from a place or thing. [*Chaucer.*]

TWIN′NED,† *pp.* Separated, disunited. [*Chaucer.*]

TWIRE,† *v. i.* [add.] To look askance; to leer; to wink; to twinkle; to sing, to chirp as a bird. [*Chaucer.*]

TWISTE,† *v. t.* [*See* TWIST.] To twitch, to pull hard. [*Chaucer.*]

TWISTE,† *pret.* of *Twiste*. Twisted; twitched; pulled hard. [*Chaucer.*]

TWITCH, *v. t.* [add.] To draw timber along the ground by a chain. [*American.*]

TWITCH, *v. i.* To contract, as a fibre, with pain. [*Spenser.*]

TWITE, *n.* A bird, a sort of finch, the mountain-linnet (*Fringilla montium*)

TWO′PENNY, *n.* Beer which cost twopence a Scottish quart. [*Scotch.*]

TWY′HINDI, } *n.* The lower order of
TWI′HINDI, } Saxons, valued at 200*s.*, in regard to pecuniary mulcts, inflicted for crimes. [*See* TWELFHINDI.]

TYCHON′IC, *a.* [add.] *See* SYSTEM.

TY̆DES,† *n. plur.* [*See* TIDE.] Seasons. [*Spenser.*]

TY′DY, *n.* A small bird.

TY̆E, *n.* [add.] In *ships*, a rope connected with a yard, to the other end of which a tackle is attached for hoisting.

TYL′ER, *n.* [Fr. *tailleur*, a hewer.] In *freemasonry*, the ordinary officer of a mason lodge.

TY̆NDE,† *pret.* of *Tine* or *Tind.* [*See* TEEN.] Kindled or lighted. [*Spenser.*]

TY̆NE, *v. t.* To lose; to forfeit; to lose a cause in a court of justice.—*To tyne heart*, to lose courage or spirit. [*Scotch.*]

TY̆NE, *v. i.* To be lost; to perish. [*Scotch.*]

TY̆N′ED,† *pret.* of *Tine* or *Tyne.* [Ice. *tyna.*] Perished; died. [*Spenser.*]

TYPHLOPHTHAL′MES, *n.* [Greek, τυφλος, blind, and οφθαλμος, the eye.] A family of scincoidians, comprising those saurians which are completely blind, or whose eyes are so small that they seem scarcely to exist, except in a rudimentary state.

TYP′ICO-VERT′EBRA, *n.* In *anat.*, a term applied to one of the segments of the endo-skeleton of the vertebrata which constitute the axis of their bodies, and form the protecting canals of the nervous and vascular trunks.

TY′RANNE,† *n.* A tyrant. [*Spenser.*]

TYRAN′NUS, *n.* The tyrant-birds, a genus of passerine birds, separated by Vieillot from the Lanius of Linn. It includes the tyrant fly-catcher, inhabiting South America, which is very bold and spirited, preying on small birds, and pursuing them very much in the manner of the shrikes. There are several species, most of which have red or yellow feathers on the crown of the head.

TY′RANT, *n.* [add.] An usurper. [*Shak.*]

U.

UBIQUA′RIAN, *a.* Existing everywhere; ubiquitary.

UBIQUITA′RIAN, *n.* One who exists everywhere; an ubiquist. [*See* UBIQUISTS.]

U′DAL, *a.* The same as ALLODIAL,—*which see.* [*Scotch law-term.*]

U′DAL, *n.* A freehold. [*See* SKAT in this *Supp.*]

UG′LY, *a.* [add.] *An ugly customer*, a disagreeable or troublesome companion or thing. [*Colloquial* and *vulgar.*]

UG′SOME, *a.* Disgusting. [*Scotch.*]

UL′CERABLE, *a.* That may become ulcerated.

UL′CERATIVE, *a.* Tending to ulcerate.

ULE′MA, *n.* The collective name of the body of learned men in Turkey, being the plural of the Arabic *alim*, wise. This body, or college, is composed of the Imans, or ministers of religion, the Muftis, or doctors of law, and the Cadis, or administrators of justice.

UL′LAGE, *n.* [add.] [L. *uligo*, ooziness. Hence *ullage* properly signifies the quantity of liquid which a cask wants of being full, in consequence of the oozing of the liquor.]

ULL′MANNITE, *n.* A mineral, a phosphate of manganese and iron, occurring massive at Limoges, in France.

UL′NAR, *a.* [add.] The *ulnar muscles* are two muscles of the fore-arm, one of which assists in bending the arm, and the other in extending it.

ULTE′RIORLY, *adv.* In an ulterior manner.

UL′TIMA RA′TIO, instead of UL′TIMA RATIO.

UL′TIMA RA′TIO RE′GUM, instead of UL′TIMA RATIO REGUM.

ULTIMA′TION,† *n.* The last offer or concession. For this word we now use *ultimatum*.

UL′TIMUM SUPPLIC′IUM, *n.* [L.] In *law*, the last or extreme punishment; death.

U′LZIE, *n.* Oil. [*Scotch.*]

UMBIL′IC, } *a.* [add.] *Umbilical*
UMBIL′ICAL, } *region*, in *anat.*, that portion of the abdominal parietes situated about two inches around the umbilicus.—*Umbilical hernia*, hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus.

UMBRAT′ICAL, *a.* [add.] *Umbratical doctors*, closet writers, who do not engage with real, but imaginary adversaries. [*Ben Johnson.*]

UMBRERE′, *n.* *See* UMBRIERE.

UMBRIL′, *n.* The movable part of a helmet; the umbriere.

UM′QUHILE, *adv.* Sometime; at times; some time ago; formerly. [*Scotch.*]

UM′QUHILE, *a.* Former, late; deceased. [*Scotch.*]

UNBEKNOWN′, *a.* Unknown. [*Local.*]

UNBETIDE′,† *v. i.* To fail to happen or betide. [*Chaucer.*]

UNBID′,† *pp.* [*See* BID.] Without having said prayers. [*Spenser.*]

UNBOD′IE,† *v. i.* To leave the body. [*Chaucer.*]

UNBOK′EL,† *v. t.* To unbuckle; to unfasten; to open. [*Chaucer.*]

UNBŌLT′, *v. i.* To unfold; to explain. [*Shak.*]

UNBRACE′, *v. i.* To grow flaccid; to relax; to hang loose.

UNBRIZ′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Unbroken. [*Scotch.*]

UNCAN′NY, *a.* Not safe; dangerous; incautious; imprudent; not safe to meddle with; supposed to possess supernatural powers; severe; applied to a blow or a fall. [*Scotch.*]

UNCE,† *n.* [L. *uncia.*] An ounce. [*Chaucer.*]

UNCHAN′CY, *a.* Unlucky; dangerous; ill-fated. [*Scotch.*]

UNCHAR′IOT, *v. t.* [add.] To deprive of a chariot.

UNCIA′TIM, *adv.* [L.] Ounce by ounce.

UNCLĂSP′, *v. t.* [add.] To lay open; to reveal. [*Shak.*]

UNCOME'LINESS, *n.* [add.] Indecency. [*Shak.*]
UNCOM'MON, *adv.* Exceedingly; very. [*Vulgar.*]
UNCOMPLI'ANT, *a.* Not yielding; not obsequious.
UNCONCERT'ED, *a.* [add.] Not prudently contrived or adjusted.
UNCONFIRM'ED, *a* [add.] Not firmly established; not possessed of its full measure of strength or stability.
UNCON'NING,† *ppr* [*See* CON.] Unknowing; ignorant. [*Chaucer.*]
UNCON'NING,† *n.* Ignorance. [*Chaucer.*]
UNCONSID'ERING, *a.* [add.] Void of consideration; regardless.
UNCOUP'LE,† *v i.* (unkup'pl) To go loose, as hounds. [*Chaucer.*]
UNCOUTH', *a.* [add.] Unknown; uncommon, awkward, boorish, clumsy. [*Chaucer.*]
UNCOUTH'LY, *adv.* [add.] Uncommonly. [*Chaucer.*]
UNCOV'ENABLE,† *a.* [*See* COVENABLE.] Inconvenient; unsuitable. [*Chaucer.*]
UNCOV'ER, *v i* To bare the head; to take off one's hat.
UNCURSE',† *v. t* [add.] To revoke or unsay a curse. [*Shak.*]
UNCUTH', *a* [Sax.] Unknown.
UNCY'PHER, *v. t* To unravel, understand, or explain, what is written in cyphers or in ambiguous language.
UNDEPART'ABLE,† *a* Not capable of departing. [*Chaucer.*]
UN'DER, *prep.* [add.] In less than, as, he could not learn it *under* a month's practice
UNDERBIND', *v t* To bind underneath.
UN'DERBRANCH, *n* A lower branch
UN'DERBRUSH, *n.* [add.] [*American term.*]
UNDERDONE, *pp.* [add.] Moderately cooked or done
UN'DERFACULTY, *n* A subordinate faculty.
UN'DERFELLOW, *n* A mean man; a sorry wretch [*Rare.*]
UN'DERFLAME, *n* A lower or inferior flame
UNDERFONG',† } *v. t.* [add.] To
UNDERFONGE',† } undertake; to manage; to tamper with: to ensnare; to entrap; to deceive by false suggestions. [*Spenser.*]
UNDERGO', *v t.* [add.] To pass under. [*Shak.*]
UNDERGROW',† *v. i.* To grow below the usual size or height.
UNDERGROWE',† *pp* Undergrown; of a low stature. [*Chaucer.*]
UN'DERHANDED, *a.* Sly; disingenuous; underhand.
UN'DER-LEASE, *n.* In *law*, a grant by a lessee to another of a part of his whole interest under the original lease, reserving to himself a reversion
UN'DER-LIP, *n.* The lower lip.
UN'DERMELE,† *n.* The time after the meal of dinner; the afternoon. [*Chaucer.*]
UNDERNIME',† } *v t* [Sax. *under-*
UNDERNYME',† } *niman.*] To undertake; to receive.
UNDERNOME',† *pret* Undertook; took up; received. [*Chaucer.*]
UN'DERNTIDE,† *n* [*See* UNDERN.] The third hour of the day, or nine o'clock, according to some writers; but according to others, the afternoon, or the time towards evening.
UNDERPIGHT',† *pp.* [*See* PIGHT.] Fixed under, as a prop or support; pitched under or below; supported.—*He dranke and wel his girdle underpight*, he drank and stuffed his girdle well. [*Chaucer.*]
UNDERPIN', *v t* [add.] To support a wall, when an excavation is made beneath it, by bringing up a new portion of building from the lower level. –2. To substitute, for soft earth or other material excavated from beneath a wall, solid building similar to itself.—3. To support an overhanging bank of earth or rock by masonry or brickwork. *To underset* and *to underfoot* are also used in the same sense.—In *Scotland*, the removal of soft earth from under a structure, and the substitution of sods cut square and built regularly, is called *goufing.*
UNDERPIN'NING, *n.* [add.] The act of bringing up a solid building of masonry or brickwork to substitute soft earth or other material removed from beneath a wall —2. Solid building substituted for soft materials excavated from under a wall, bank of earth, or mass of rock
UN'DER-SERVICE, *n* A subordinate service
UN'DER-SIDE, *n* The lower side, or side beneath.
UN'DER-SKINNER, *n* A tapster [*Shak.*]
UNDERSPORE',† *v t* [*Spore*, for Sax. *speare*, a stake or pole] To raise or support a thing by putting a stake or pole under it [*Chaucer.*]
UNDERSTAND', *v. t.* [add.] To stand under [*Shak.*]
UN'DER-STATED, *a* Stated too low.
UNDER-STOCKED', *a* Stocked too low
UNDERSTONDE',† *pp* Understood [*Chaucer.*]
UNDERTAKE', *v t* [add.] To hear, to understand [*Spenser.*]
UN'DER-TAXED', *a* Taxed at a low rate.
UN'DERTIME,† *n* [add.] According to some, the third hour of the day, corresponding to nine o'clock with us
UN'DER-TREAT'ED, *a* Treated with too little respect
UN'DER-WEIGH. In *seamen's lan*, the same as UNDER-WAY
UNDIL'IGENT,† *a* Not diligent.
UNDISCERN'IBLE, *a* [add.] Incapable of distinction or discrimination, void of all marks of diversity
UNDISCIP'LED, *a* Not having become a disciple
UNDISCRED'ITED, *a.* Not discredited
UNDISJOINED', *a* Not disjoined.
UNDISPAR'AGED, *a* Not disparaged.
UNDISPOSE', *v t.* To disincline; to alienate; to indispose.
UNDISSEM'INATED, *a* Not disseminated.
UNDOOMED', *a.* Not doomed.
UNDOUB'LE, *v t.* To unfold; to make single
UNDOUBT'OUS,† *a.* Undoubted. [*Chaucer.*]
UNDRAIN'ABLE, *a* That cannot be drained.
UN'DRESS,† *n* Minors or persons under age, and not capable of bearing arms.
UNDUBBED', *a.* Not dubbed.
UNDUE', *a.* [add.] Undeserved.
UNDULA'TION, *n.* [add.] Undulations are said to be *progressive* when they successively traverse the different parts of a body, as the waves of the sea; and they are said to be *stationary* when all the particles of a body begin their vibrations simultaneously and end them at the same instant.
UNDULA'TIONIST, *n.* One who advocates the undulatory theory of light.
UNEARED', *a.* Unploughed. [*Shak.*]
UNEASED', *a.* Not eased; not freed from pain.
UNEATH',† *adv.* [add.] Scarcely. [*Spenser.*]
UNEB'BING, *a* Not ebbing.
UNEDGE', *v t.* To deprive of the edge; to blunt.
UNEMBIT'TERED, *a* Not embittered
UNEMBOW'ERED, *a.* Not embowered
UNENA'BLED, *a* Not enabled.
UNENAM'OURED, *a* Not enamoured.
UNENRICHED', *a.* Not made rich.
UNE'QUALLY-PINNATE, *a* In *bot.*, same as IMPARI-PINNATE,—*which see.*
UNESCHU'ABLE,† *a* [*See* ESCHEW.] Unavoidable [*Chaucer.*]
UNESE',† *n.* Uneasiness. [*Chaucer.*]
UNETHES',† *adv.* [*See* UNETH.] Scarcely; not easily. [*Chaucer.*]
UNE'VEN, *a* [add.] *An uneven payre*, a pair unsuitably matched. [*Spenser.*]
UNFAIR', *v t.* To deprive of fairness or beauty [*Shak.*]
UNFA'MOUS,† *a.* Unknown. [*Chaucer.*]
UNFEST'LICHE,† *a* [*Un*, and *feastly.*] Not suitable to a feast. [*Chaucer.*]
UNFIG'URED, *a.* [add.] Literal; devoid of figures of speech
UNFOLD', *v i.* To open; to be expanded, to be spread apart.
UNFREENS, *n* Unfriends; enemies [*Scotch.*]
UNGAL'LANT, *a.* [add.] Uncourtly with respect to ladies.
UNGEN'ITURED, *a* Wanting genitals. [*Shak.*]
UNGODE'LY,† *a* [*Un*, and *goodly*] Uncivil, ungenteel [*Chaucer.*]
UNGRA'CIOUS, *a* [add.] Brutal; unmannerly. [*Shak.*]
UNGRE'ABLE,† *a* Not agreeable; unpleasant; disagreeable [*Chaucer.*]
UNGUEN'TUM, *n* [L.] An ointment; an unguent.
UNGULINA, *n.* A genus of conchiferous molluscs. The animal perforates rocks, &c., and the shells are small, thin, and transparent.
UNHAIRED', *a.* Stripped of hair; unbearded.
UNHALS'ED, *a.* Unsaluted. [*Scotch.*]
UNHAP'PIE,† *a* Unfortunate; unlucky.—*Unhappie paine*, unsuccessful endeavours. [*Spenser.*]
UNHAP'PY, *a* [add.] *Unhappy howre*, misfortune [*Spenser.*]
UNHEED'FULLY, *adv.* [add.] Carelessly; incautiously. [*Shak.*]
UNHELE',† *n.* [Sax. *hælan*, to help.] Misfortune. [*Chaucer.*]
UNHERO'IC, *a.* [add.] Unsuitable to a hero; ignoble.
UNHERST',† *pret.* [*See* HEARSE, or HERSE.] *His armes unherst*, took his arms from the temporary monument on which they were hung. [*Spenser.*]
UNHIDE',† *v t.* To discover. [*Chaucer.*]
UNHOUS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [add.] Unmarried. [*Shak.*]
U'NIBER,† *n.* The face-guard of a helmet
UNINCOR'PORATED, *a.* [add.] Not united as members of one body-politic.
U'NION, *n* [add.] *Union down*, in *mar. lan.*, the situation of a flag when it is hoisted upside down, bringing the *union* down instead of up. Used as a signal of distress.

UNIO'NIDÆ, *n.* River-mussels, a family of fresh-water bivalve shells, of which the genus Unio is the type. They abound in the large rivers of North America.

UNIPELTA'TES, *n.* Same as UNIPELTATA.

UNIPŌL'AR, *a.* A term applied to substances of imperfect conducting power, which are capable of receiving only one kind of electricity, when made to form links in the voltaic chain.

U'NISON, *n.* [add.] Harmony; agreement.

UNIT, *n.* [add.] The legal or standard *unit of weight* in Britain is that of 22·815 cubic inches of pure water at the temperature of 62° Fah., the barometer being 30 inches. This weight is one pound troy, and is divided into 5760 equal parts, called grains; and 7000 such grains constitute the pound avoirdupois, equal to the weight of 27·7283 cubic inches of pure water of the temperature of 62° Fah. The *gramme* is the French unit of weight, equal to that of a cubic centimetre of pure water of maximum density, or at the temperature of 4° C.—The *unit of power* is a pressure of one pound avoirdupois raised one foot.—*The unit of lineal measure* was declared by the Act of 1826 to be the "standard yard of 1760," then in the custody of the clerk of the House of Commons, and since destroyed. The same act declares this standard yard to contain 36 inches, and that the length of a seconds' pendulum in the latitude of London, vibrating in a vacuum at the level of the sea, shall be reckoned 39·1393 such inches. The French standard unit of length is the *mètre*, equal to the ten-millionth part of the quadrant of the earth's meridian, deduced from the great trigonometrical measurement of the meridian from Dunkirk to Barcelona. It is equal to 39·370091 English inches. [*See* MEASURE, WRIGHT.]

UNIT'ED PRESBYTERIAN, *n.* A member of the Presbyterian church formed in Scotland by the union of the United Secession Synod and Relief Synod, in May, 1847. [*See* SECEDER, and RELIEF SYNOD.]

UNKENN'D', *a.* Unknown. [*Scotch.*]

UNKINDE'LY,† *adv.* Unnaturally. [*Chaucer.*]

UNLĀST',† *pp.* Unlaced; unfastened. [*Spenser.*]

UNLAW'FUL, *a.* [add.] An *unlawful assembly* is any meeting of great numbers of people with such circumstances of terror as cannot but endanger the public peace, and raise fears and jealousies among the subjects of the realm.

UNLET'TED,† *pp.* [*See* LET.] Unobstructed; undisturbed. [*Chaucer.*]

UNLIQ'UIDATED, *a.* [add.] *Unliquidated damages*, penalties.

UNLOV'EN,† *v. t.* To cease loving. [*Chaucer.*]

UNLUST',† *n.* Dislike. [*Chaucer.*]

UNMAN'HODE,† *a.* [*Un*, and *manhood.*] Cowardice. [*Chaucer.*]

UNMĀSK'ER, *n.* One who strips off a mask; one who unmasks.

UNMER'CENARY, *a.* [add.] Disinterested; not influenced by rewards or profit.

UNNĀMED', *a.* [add.] *Unnamed bones* (*ossa innominata*), in *anat.*, the pelvic bones, which, in the young subject, are three in number, to which names are given; but which become one in the adult, which is without a name. This bone is divided into three portions, the haunch-bone, the hip-bone, and the share-bone.

UNNEST'LE, *v. t.* To dislodge from a settlement; to eject; to exterminate. [*Bacon.*]

UNPERE'GAL,† *a.* [Fr. *peregal*, equal.] Unequal. [*Chaucer.*]

UNPIT'OUS,† *a.* Unpitiful; cruel. [*Chaucer.*]

UNPLĀCED', *a.* [add.] Not arranged or distributed in proper places; confused; jumbled.

UNPLITE',† } *v. t.* To unfold; to
UNPLIGHT',† } explain. [*Chaucer.*]

UNPOL'ICIED, *a.* [add.] Void of policy. [*Shak.*]

UNPRAISE', *v. t.* To deprive of praise; to strip of commendation.

UNPRIZ'ABLE, *a.* [add.] Beyond all valuation. [*Shak.*]

UNPROVID'ED, *pp.* [add.] Unforeseen. [*Spenser.*]

UNQUES'TIONABLE, *a.* [add.] Not to be questioned; not to be conversed with; as, an *unquestionable* spirit. [*Shak.*]

UNREAD'Y, *a.* [add.] Undressed. [*Shak.*]

UNRECAL'LED, *a.* Not recalled.

UNRECAL'LING, *a.* Not to be recalled; as, an *unrecalling* crime. [*Shak.*]

UNREMORSE'LESS, *a.* Cruel; unpitying. [*Ill-formed.*]

UNREST'Y,† *a.* Unquiet. [*Chaucer.*]

UNREV'ERENT, *a.* [add.] Disrespectful. [*Shak.*]

UNSAD',† *a.* [*See* SAD, No. 9.] Unsteady; fickle. [*Chaucer.*]

UNSAD'NESS,† *n.* Infirmity; weakness. [*Wiclif.*]

UNSCĀLEABLE, *a.* Not to be scaled; incapable of being climbed or mounted. [*Shak.*]

UNSCĀL'ING,† *ppr.* Removing the scales; clearing away the scales growing over the eye, and impeding vision. [*Milton.*]

UNSCI'ENCE,† *n.* Not science. [*Chaucer.*]

UNSEL'Y,† *a.* [*Un*, and Teut. *selig*, happy.] Unhappy. [*Chaucer.*]

UNSET', *a.* [add.] Not appointed. [*Chaucer.*]

UNSET'TLE, *v. t.* [add.] To disorder; to derange; to make mad. [*Shak.*]

UNSHED', *pp.* [Sax. *on*, in or en, and *shed.*] Shed or scattered round the shoulders and face, as the hair. [*Spenser.*]

UNSHETTE', *pret.* [*See* SHETTE in this *Supp.*] Opened, thrown open. [*Chaucer.*]

UNSHRUB'BED, *a.* Bare of shrubs. [*Shak.*]

UNSIST'ING, *a.* Never at rest. [*Shak.*]

UNSKIL'FULLY, *adv.* [add.] Without reason. [*Chaucer.*]

UNSLEKK'ED,† *pp.* Unslacked; unslaked. [*Chaucer.*]

UNSLEPT',† *pp.* Having had no sleep. [*Chaucer.*]

UNSOFT'ENED, *a.* [add.] Not mitigated, not melted to compassion.

UNSOLEMP'NE,† *a.* Uncelebrated. [*Chaucer.*]

UNSPEAK'ING, *a.* Languageless; without the gift of utterance. [*Shak.*]

UNSPECK'ED, *a.* Unspotted.

UNSPERDE',† *pp.* [*See* SPARRED, SPERED in this *Supp.*] Unbolted. [*Chaucer.*]

UNSTAINED', *a.* [add.] Unmolested; undisturbed; as, *unstained* peace.

UNSTANCHE'ABLE,† *a.* That cannot be stanched; inexhaustible. [*Chaucer.*]

UNSTANCH'ED,† *pp.* Not stanched; unsatisfied. [*Chaucer.*]

UNSUFFI'CIENT, *a.* Instead of "*insufficiency*," read *insufficient*.

UNSŪRED', *a.* Not made sure; not securely established. [*Shak.*]

UNSWELL',† *v. i.* To sink from a tumid or turgid state; to subside. [*Chaucer.*]

UNTEMPT'ED, *a.* [add.] Unattempted.

UNTENT'Y, *a.* Incautious; careless. [*Scotch.*]

UNTHANK',† *n.* No thanks; no gratitude; ill-will. [*Chaucer.*]

UNTHRIFT'Y, *a.* [add.] *Unthrifty scath*, indiscreet mischief. [*Spenser.*]

UNTILL', *prep.* Unto; till. [*Scotch.*]

UNTIME',† *n.* Not a fit time; an unseasonable time. [*Chaucer.*]

UNTO',† *adv.* Until. [*Chaucer.*]

UNTOUCH'T,† *pp.* Untouched. [*Spenser.*]

UNTRES'SED,† *pp.* Not tied in a tress or tresses. [*Chaucer.*]

UNTRĒT'ABLE,† *a.* Not admitting any treaty; as, an *untretable* war. [*Chaucer.*]

UNTRISTE',† for UNTRUSTE',† *v. t.* To mistrust. [*Chaucer.*]

UNTRUSS', *v. t.* [add.] To let down the breeches, by untying the points by which they were held up. [*Shak.*]

UNTRUST',† *n.* Distrust. [*Chaucer.*]

UNTŪN'ED, *a.* [add.] Unmusical; unharmonious. [*Shak.*]

UNU'SAGE,† *n.* Want of usage. [*Chaucer.*]

UNVAL'EWD,† *a.* Invaluable; inestimable. [*Spenser.*]

UNWĀRE',† *pp.* [*Un*, and Sax. *warian*, to look at or after; to foresee.] Unforeseen. [*Chaucer.*]

UNWĀSTE'FULLY, *adv.* Without waste or extravagance.

UNWELD',† *a.* Unwieldy. [*Chaucer.*]

UNWEM'MED,† *pp.* [*Un*, and Sax. *wemman*, to corrupt; to defile, to mar.] Unspotted; unstained.

UNWET'ING,† *ppr.* *See* UNWEETING. [*Chaucer.*]

UNWET'INGLY,† *adv.* *See* UNWEETINGLY. [*Chaucer.*]

UNWIST',† *pp.* [*See* WIS.] Unknown. —*Unwist of him*, it being unknown to him. [*Chaucer.*]

UNWIT',† *n.* Want of wit. [*Chaucer.*]

UNWŌTE',† *v. i.* [*See* WEET, WOT.] To be ignorant. [*Chaucer.*]

UNWRIE',† *v. t.* [*Un*, and Sax. *wrigan*, to cover; to cloak.] To uncover. [*Chaucer.*]

UNYOLD'EN,† *pp.* Not having yielded. [*Chaucer.*]

UP, *adv.* [add.] *To be up to a thing* is to understand it. [*Vulgar.*]—*Up to snuff, up to trap*, knowing; shrewd. [*Cant phrases.*]—*Up on londe*, up in the country. [*Chaucer.*]

UP, *prep.* [add.] Above; at the top of; as, he lives *up* four pair of stairs.—Upon.—*Uppeine*, upon pain.—*Upperil*, upon peril. [*Chaucer.*]

UP. Used in the plural as a *noun*; as, the *ups* and *downs* of life. [*Colloquial.*]

U'PAS-TREE, *n.* Red upas-tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*.

UPBRĀYES',† *n. plur.* [*See* UPBRAID.] Upbraidings. [*Spenser.*]

UP'-BYE, *adv.* A little way further on; up the way. [*Scotch.*]

UP'CAST, *n.* A taunt; a reproach. [*Scotch.*]

UPCAUGHT', *a.* Seized or held up.

UPCLIMB',† *v. t.* To ascend.

UPCOIL', *v. t.* or *i.* To wind up into a coil.

UP'GOING, *n.* Ascent. [*Scotch.*]
UPHAF',† *pret.* of *Upheve.* Heaved up. [*Chaucer.*]
UPHAUD', *v. t.* To uphold; to support; to maintain. [*Scotch.*]
UPHAUD'EN, *pp.* Supported; laid under obligation.
UPHEAV'AL, *n.* In *geol.*, an eruption; a sudden bursting up of the surface.
UPHEP'ING,† *n.* A heaping up; an accumulation. [*Chaucer.*]
UPHEVE',† *v. t.* To upheave; to lift up from beneath. [*Chaucer.*]
UPHILD',† *pret.* Upheld; sustained; supported. [*Spenser.*]
UPHOL'STERER-BEE, *n.* A name given to a species of wild bee found in France, the *Osmia papaveris.* These ingenious artificers excavate holes in the earth for the reception of their young, and line them with an elegant coating of flowers or leaves. It has been found in this country.
UPH'ROE, instead of **UP HROE.**
UPON', *prep.* [add.] *Upon command,* at command; at pleasure. [*Shak.*]
UPON', *adv.* On; as, he had *upon* a courtepy of green, that is, he had *on* a courtepy of green. [*Chaucer.*]
UP'PER, *a.* [add.] *Upper crust,* the aristocracy; the higher circles. [*American.*]
UP'PEREST,† *a. superl.* Uppermost; highest. [*Chaucer.*]
UP'PER-STORY, *n.* The head; the brain. [*Craven dialect.*]
UPRIDGE', *v. t.* To raise in a ridge.
UP'RIGHT, *a.* [add.] Straight.—*Upright as a bolt,* straight as an arrow.
UP'SIDES WITH, *adv.* Even with; quit with. [*Scotch.*]
UP SO DOUN, *adv.* Upside down. [*Chaucer.*]
UPSPRING', *n.* [add.] A kind of German dance. [*Shak.*]
UP'TAK, *n.* Apprehension, conception; *applied to the understanding.* [*Scotch.*]

URA'NIA, *n.* [add.] A genus of lepidopterous insects, found chiefly in the West Indian islands. They are moths, with the appearance of butterflies. They fly early in the morning, and at great elevations; and when the sun gets hot they retire one by one.
UR'BANIST, *n.* A sort of pear.
UR'CEOLUS, *n.* [Dimin. of L. *urceus,* a water-pitcher.] In *bot.*, a small pitcher-like body, formed by the two bracts, which, in the genus Carex, become confluent at their edges, and inclose the pistil.
UR'CHIN-SNOUTED, *a.* Having a snout resembling that of the urchin or hedgehog. [*Shak.*]
UR'CHON,† *n.* An urchin; a hedgehog. [*Chaucer.*]
URE,† *n.* [Old Fr. *eur;* Teut. *ure.*] Chance; destiny; fortune. [*Chaucer.*]
UR'ED,† *pp.* Fortunate. [*Chaucer.*]
URET'ICA, *n. plur.* Medicines which promote a discharge of urine.
URGE, *v. i.* [add.] To press a claim; to be importunate.
URGIN'EA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Liliaceæ. *U. Scilla* is the *Scilla maritima* of Linn. [*See* SCILLA, and SQUILL.]
U'RIA, *n.* The guillemots, a genus of palmiped birds, separated by Brisson from the Colymbus of Linn. The *U. troile* is the foolish guillemot; the *U. grylle,* the black guillemot. [*See* GUILLEMOT.]
U'RINAL, *n.* [add.] A vessel for receiving urine in cases of incontinence.
URINIF'EROUS, *a.* Conveying urine.
URINOM'ETER, instead of **URINO'METER.**
URN'AL, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling an urn.
UROMAS'TIX, *n.* [Gr. οὐρα, a tail, and μαστιξ, a whip.] A genus of saurians belonging to the Iguana group, and so called from its long tail.
UROPLA'NIA, *n.* [Gr. οὐρον, urine, and πλαναω, to wander.] In *patho.*, erratic urine; an affection in which the urine is conveyed to various parts of the body.
U'RYLE, *n.* *See* URILE.
U'SAGE, *n.* [add.] *Usage quaint,* odd behaviour. [*Spenser.*]
U'SANT, *ppr.* [Old Fr.] Using; accustomed. [*Chaucer.*]
USE, *v. t.* [add.] *To use up,* to discomfit; to destroy; to kill. [*Local.*]
USED, *pp.* [add.] Deported; demeaned. [*Shak.*]
USURP', *v. i.* To intrude; to encroach. [*Shak.*]
USURPA'TION, *n.* [add.] In the *canon* and *civil law,* intrusion.
U'TAS, *n.* Same as UTIS,—*which see.*
UTLAW'RY,† *n.* Outlawry.
UT'LEPE',† *n.* [Sax.] An escape of a felon out of prison.
U'TRICLE, *n.* [add.] A seed-vessel consisting of a very thin loose pericarp, inclosing a single seed; any thin bottle-like body; the two confluent glumes of Carex.—Among *algæ,* a term applied to those external kinds of fructification which contain a single spore, surrounded by a pellucid membrane; it is chiefly to be observed in the genus Ectocarpus.
UT'TER,† *adv. compar.* of *Out.* Outward; more out.
UT'TERANCE, *n.* [add.] Elocution; expression of thoughts by words.
UT'TERED, *pp.* [add.] Put forth; expelled.—*Uttered heavenly,* expelled or put forth by the power of heaven. [*Shak.*]
UT'TERESTE,† *a.* Uttermost. [*Chaucer.*]
UT'TREN,† *infin.* of *Utter.* To utter, to publish. [*Chaucer.*]
UT'TREN,† *pres. tense plur.* of *Utter.* Give out, sell. [*Chaucer.*]

V.

VACCA'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Silenaceæ. *V. vulgaris* is known by the name of *soapwort* (*Saponaria vaccaria* of Linn.) [*See* SAPONARIA.]
VAC'CINE, *a.* [add.] *Vaccine matter,* the lymph contained in the pustules produced by vaccination, or derived from vesicles on the udder of the cow. [*See* Cow-Pox.]
VACCIN'IA, *n.* Innoculated cow-pox.
VACH'ER, *n.* [Fr.] In *America,* the stock or cattle-keeper on the prairies of the south-west.
VA'DED, *pp.* Faded; vanished. [*Shak.*]—Vanished; dispersed. [*Spenser.*]
VA'DIUM, *n.* [add.] In *law,* a pledge or surety.—*Vadium mortuum,* a mortgage.—*Vadium vivum,* a living pledge. [*See* PLEDGE.]
VAES, } *n. plur.* In *Orkney* and *Shet-*
VOES, } *land,* inlets of the sea.
VAGAN'TES, *n.* [L. *vagor,* to wander.] A tribe of spiders, comprising those which watch their prey from the web, and also frequently run swiftly after their prey.
VAGI'NA, instead of **VAG'INA.**
VAG'INAL, or **VAGI'NAL.**
VAGI'NANT, instead of **VAG'INANT.**
VAGI'NATE, VAGI'NATED, instead of **VAG'INATE, VAG'INATED.**
VAIK, *v. i.* To become vacant; to be vacant; to be unoccupied. [*Scotch.*]
VAIL, *v. i.* [add.] To bow down. [*Shak.*]
VAIL, *v. t.* [add.] To lay down; to take off. [*Spenser.*]
VAIL'ED, *pp.* Lowered; let fall. [*Shak.*]—Pulled off, laid down. [*Spenser.*]
VAIL'ING, *ppr.* Letting down; causing to fall down. [*Shak.*]
VAIN, *a.* [add.] Light of tongue. [*Shak.*]
VAINE,† *a.* Vain; idle. [*Spenser.*]
VAL'ECT,† } *n.* A valet.
VAD'LET,† }
VALES, *n. plur.* Money given to servants; vails.
VAL'ET-DE-CHAMBER. [add.] Pron. val'e-de-shambr.
VAL'IANT, *a.* [add.] Manly. [*Shak.*]
VAL'IANT, *n.* A valiant person. [2 *Sam.* xxi.]
VAL'IANTIZE,† *v. i.* To act with valour or bravery.
VAL'IAUNCE,† *n.* Valour; bravery. [*Spenser.*]
VAL'LEY, *n.* [add.] In *anat.*, a depression of the cerebellum, in which the commencement of the spinal marrow is lodged.
VAL'UABLE, *a.* [add.] *Valuable consideration.* [*See* CONSIDERATION in this *Supp.*]
VAL'UE, *n.* [add.] Account; estimation; equivalent.—*Value received,* a phrase generally inserted in bills of exchange, but which is not necessary.
VAL'UE,† } *n.* for VALOUR. [*Spenser.*]
VAL'EW,† }
VAL'URE,† *n.* [Fr. *valeure.*] Value.
VAL'VASOR, *n.* *See* VAVASOR.
VAL'VATE, *a.* In *bot.*, united by the margins only, as the sepals of rhamnads, the valves of a capsule, &c.
VALVE'-SHELLS, *n.* Shells of the genus Valvata.
VAMP, *v. i.* To travel; to proceed; to move forward. [*Locke.*]
VAMP'ER, *v. i.* To vapour or swagger. [*Local.*]
VAN'ADATE, *n.* *See* VANADIATE.
VANES'SA, *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects belonging to the family Nymphalidæ. It includes the commia, great tortoise-shell, small tortoise-shell, willow, peacock, &c., butterflies. The larvæ of these are more or less covered with spines, and the chrysalids are suspended by the tail.
VANG, *v. t.* [Sax.] To receive; to earn; to catch; to throw; to answer for at the font as godfather. [*Local.*]

VAN'GA, *n.* A genus of passerine birds indigenous to South America, and allied to the shrikes and fly-catchers.

VAN'GEE, *n.* A contrivance for working the pumps of a ship.

VANT'OUR,† *n.* [Fr. *vanteur.*] A vaunter; a boaster. [*Chaucer.*]

VAPO'RIZER, *n.* He or that which vaporizes.

VA'POROUS, *a.* [add.] Whimsical; fanciful.

VA'POUR-DOUCHE, *n.* (doosh.) A topical vapour-bath, which consists in the direction of a jet of aqueous vapour on some part of the body.

VA'POURER-MOTH, *n.* A common brown moth (*Orgyia antiqua*), the female of which cannot fly.

VARA'NUS, *n.* The monitor, a genus of lizards, arranged by Linnæus under the great genus Lacerta. [*See* MONITOR.]

VĀRIABIL'ITY, *n.* Variableness.

VA'RIABLE, *a.* [add.] *Variable stars*, stars which undergo a periodical increase and diminution of their lustre.

VA'RIABLES, *n.* Shifting trade-winds.

VĀRIA'TION, *n.* [add.] In *astr.*, any deviation from the mean orbit or mean motion of a heavenly body, occasioned by another disturbing body. When these deviations are compensated in comparatively short periods of time, they are called *periodic variations*; but when the compensation requires an immense period of time for its consummation, it is called a *secular variation.*

VA'RIAUNT,† *ppr.* Changeable, varying. [*Chaucer.*]

VA'RIEN,† *infin.* of *Vary.* To change, to alter; to vary. [*Chaucer.*]

VARI'OLAR, *a.* *See* VARIOLOUS.

VARIOL'IC, *a.* *See* VARIOLOUS.

VA'RIOLOID, *a.* Resembling variola, or small-pox.

VĀR'MINT, *n.* A corruption of *vermin.* [*Vulgar.*]

VA'RUS, *n.* [L.] In *patho.*, a pimple; an eruption.

VA'RY, *v. t.* [add.] To express variously; to diversify in terms or forms of expression. [*Shak.*]

VAS'CULAR, *a.* [add.] *Vascular system*, that part of the animal economy which relates to the vessels.—*Vascular area*, in *phys.*, the space over which the vessels, formed in the germinal membrane of the egg, spread themselves. These vessels serve to take up the nourishment supplied by the yolk, and to convey it through the tissues of the embryo.—*Vascular plants*, a term applied to the two great divisions of plants, Exogens and Endogens (including ferns and their allies), on account of the presence of spiral vessels or ducts in these plants, the tissue being then called *vascular*, and to distinguish them from the cellular plants, or those cryptogamic ones whose tissue is entirely cellular.

VAS'IFORM TISSUE, *n.* In *bot.*, a name formerly given to that variety of cellular tissue now called *pitted tissue*, or *bothrenchyma.* [*See* PITTED TISSUE in this *Supp.*]

VAS'SAIL, *n.* Vessels.—*Vassail-buird*, a cupboard. [*Scotch.*]

VAS'SALAGE, *n.* [add.] Valour; courage; prowess. [*Chaucer.*] [The word *vassalage* is supposed to have acquired these significations from the powerful and faithful assistance which the *vassals* supplied to their superior lords in times of danger.]

VĀST, *n.* [add.] Silence, solitude; emptiness. [*Shak.*]—A great deal; a large quantity. [*Local.*]

VĀST'LY, *adv.* [add.] Like a waste. [*Shak.*]

VĀS'TUM, *n.* [Law Lat.] A waste or common.

VAT, *v. t.* To put in a vat.

VATIC'INATE, *v. t.* To prophesy; to foretel.

VAT'TED, *pp.* Put in a vat; as *vatted* rum.

VAT'TING, *n.* and *ppr.* Act of putting in a vat.—*a.* Relating to this act; as, *vatting* charges at the docks.

VAUNC'ING,† for ADVANCING. [*Spenser.*]

VAU'QUELINE, *n.* A name given to *strychnia*,—which see.

VAV'ASORY, *n.* [add.] Lands held by a vavasor.

VAV'ASOUR,† *n.* *See* VAVASOR. [*Chaucer.*]

VAYNE,† *a.* Vain; useless. [*Spenser.*]

VEAL'-CUTLET, *n.* A steak or slice of veal broiled.

VEAL'-PIE, *n.* A pie made of veal.

VEAL'-SKIN, *n.* In *patho.*, an eruption of spots, giving a veal-like appearance to the skin.

VECKE,† *n.* [It. *vecchia*, corrupted from L. *vetula.*] An old woman. [*Chaucer.*]

VEC'TIGAL, *n.* [L.] Tribute, revenue; rent; taxes; &c.

VE'GA, *n.* A star of the first magnitude in the northern constellation Lyra.

VEG'ETABLE, *a.* [add.] *Vegetable æthiops*, a charcoal prepared by incinerating *Fucus vesiculosus*, or sea ware, in a covered crucible.—*Vegetable soil*, the thin external crust of the earth in which plants grow, composed of fragments of minerals, vegetables, and animals, reduced to a great degree of tenuity. Also, soil in which decayed vegetable matter is in larger proportion than the primitive earths.—*Vegetable sulphur*, a powder obtained from the theca of *Lycopodium clavatum*, or common club-moss. It is highly inflammable, and is employed for pyrotechnical purposes. It is also known by the name of *witch meal.*

VEGETA'RIAN, *n.* One who lives on vegetables only, and renounces the use of meats; a Pythagorean. Strict vegetarians will not eat animal fat, butter, or eggs.

VEGETA'RIAN, *a.* Relating to vegetarians, or to vegetarianism.

VEGETA'RIANISM, *n.* Abstinence, on principle, or for health's sake, from animal food, especially from flesh, fish, and fowl. The doctrines and practice of vegetarianism are as old as the time of Pythagoras, and have for ages been strictly observed by many of the Hindoos, but it is only in our own day that vegetarians have existed as a body in Great Britain. They are daily becoming more numerous, have societies in London, Manchester, &c., and they issue several periodicals to inculcate their peculiar views.

VEG'ETO-ALKALIES, *n.* Alkaloids obtained from the vegetable kingdom, as quinine, strychnine, veratrine, &c.

VEG'ETO-SULPHU'RIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by treating ligneous fibre with sulphuric acid.

VEHIC'ULARY, *a.* Relating to a vehicle; vehicular.

VEINE'-BLODE,† *n.* Blood drawn from a vein. [*Chaucer.*]

VEIN'ING, *n.* The act or process of forming veins; a kind of needle-work in which the veins of a piece of muslin are wrought to a pattern.—In *weaving*, a stripe in the cloth formed by a vacancy in the warp.

VEIN'LET, *n.* In *bot.*, a small vein; a vein branching off from a larger vein.

VELE,† *n.* A veil. [*Spenser.*]

VE'LIA, *n.* [L. *velum*, a sail.] A genus of hemipterous insects. *V. currens* is commonly seen running on the surface of brooks.

VEL'LENAGE,† *n.* Villanage or villenage. [*Spenser.*]

VELLON', *n.* [Sp.] A kind of money in which accounts are kept in many parts of Spain.

VE'LUM, *n.* [L. a veil.] In *bot.*, a name given to a horizontal membrane connecting the margin of the pileus of a fungus with the stipes.—*Velum palati*, in *anat.*, the soft palate.

VEL'VETED, *a.* Partaking of the nature of velvet, painted so as to resemble velvet.

VEL'VET-LEAF, *n.* A name given to the *Cissampelos pareira*, on account of the silky down which covers the leaves. [*See* CISSAMPELOS.]

VE'NÆ, *n. plur.* [L.] Veins. [*See* VENA.]

VEND'ABLE,† *a.* Vendible, to be sold. [*Chaucer.*]

VEN'DACE, *n.* A species of the trout family found in Lochmaben. It is the *Coregonus Willughbii.*

VENDUE', *n.* [add.] This word is in use in the United States and the West Indies.

VENEER'-LOG, *n.* Mahogany, or other wood, to be cut into thin pieces for veneering.

VENEF'ICAL, instead of **VENEFI'CAL**. [add.] Addicted to sorcery or poisoning.

VENEFI'CIAL, *a.* Acting by poison; venefical.

VEN'ENATE, *a.* Infected with poison.

VENE'REOUS, *a.* [add.] Giving vigour or inclination to venery; as, *venereous* drugs.

VEN'ERIE,† *n.* [Fr.] Venery, hunting. [*Chaucer.*]

VENE'TIAN, *n.* A native of Venice.

VEN'EWED, *a.* Decayed; mouldy.—*Venewedst*, most decayed, most mouldy, as, *venew'dst* leaven. [*Shak.*]

VEN'GEANCE, *n.* [add.] Mischief. [*Shak.*]

VEN'IME,† *n.* Poison, venom. [*Chaucer.*]

VENI'RE FA'CIAS, instead of **VENI'RE FACIAS.**

VE'NI SANC'TE SPIR'ITUS, instead of **VE'NI SANCTE SPIR'ITUS.**

VE'NI, VI'DI, VI'CI. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered. [*Julius Cæsar.*]

VE'NOUS, *a.* [add.] Consisting of veins.—*Venous system*, in *anat.*, the whole assemblage of veins.

VENT, *n.* [add.] *Vent bit*, a kind of gimblet used for clearing the vent of a gun.—*Vent plug*, a tight plug for stopping the vent of a gun during the process of loading. It is pressed into the vent by the thumb, and is intended to prevent the accidental discharge of the gun.

VENT, *v. t.* [add.] To open, or make an opening; to give passage to anything.

VENT,† *v. i.* [add.] *To vent into the wind*, to open or expand the nostrils to the wind; that is, to snuff up the wind. [*Spenser.*]

VENT'ED, *pp.* Let out; uttered; published.—*Vented up, as the visor of a helmet*, lifted up; raised up. [*Spenser.*]

VENT'-HOLE, *n.* [add.] A small orifice made in a closed vessel, in order to admit the air to the surface of a liquid to

be drawn off through a small aperture or pipe. Without a vent-hole a liquid will not flow through a small aperture in a closed vessel.

VEN'TILATOR, *n.* [add.] In *ships*, a wind-sail,—*which see.*

VENTOS'ITY, *n.* [add.] Empty pride; vain-glory.

VENTOUS'ING,† *n.* [From *ventose*, a cupping-glass.] A cupping. [*Chaucer.*]

VEN'TRAL, *a* [add.] In *bot*, belonging to the anterior surface of anything; as, a *ventral* suture, which is the line running down the front of a carpel on the side next the axis.

VENTRIC'ULUS, *n.* [L.] A ventricle.

VENTRIL'OQUIZE, *v. i* To practise ventriloquism.

VE'NUS'S FAN, *n.* A zoophyte of the genus Gorgonia, indigenous to the West Indies, but which has been sometimes cast ashore on our coasts. It is the *G. flabellum*

VER, *n.* [L.] The spring. [*Chaucer.*]

VER'AMENT,† *adv.* [Fr. *vraiment*] Truly [*Chaucer*]

VER'AY,† *a.* [Fr. *vrai.*] True. [*Chaucer.*]

VERBALIZA'TION, *n.* The act of verbalizing.

VERDE, *n* [Fr] Green paint.

VER DEGRESE,† *n* *See* VERDIGRIS [*Chaucer*]

VER'DIC ACID, *n* An acid obtained from the root of the *Scabiosa Succisa*, and other plants, so named from its property of becoming green when exposed to the air.

VER'DIGRIS, *n* [add] *English verdigris*, a spurious kind of verdigris, consisting of a sulphate of copper and acetate of lead

VER DITE,† *n* [Anglo-Norman] Judgment: sentence; verdict. [*Chaucer.*]

VERGALOO', *n* [Fr *virgouleuse.*] A kind of pear; called also *virgaloo* and *bergaloo.*

VERGE, *n.* [add.] A quantity of land from fifteen to thirty acres.

VER'GER,† *n.* [Fr.] A garden; an orchard. [*Chaucer.*]

VERISIM'ILOUS,† *a.* Probable; verisimilar.

VER'MEILE,† *n.* *See* VERMILION.
VER'MELET,† [*Chaucer.*]

VERME TUS, *n.* [L. *vermis*, a worm.] A genus of mollusca, the shell of which is tubular and contorted, and the terminal whorls spiral. One species may be mentioned, the *V. lumbricalis*, found in the seas near Senegal.

VER'MICULE, *n.* [L. *vermiculus.*] A little grub or worm.

VER'MIL,† *n.* Vermilion

VER'MIL,† *a.* Having the colour of vermilion.

VERMIL'LIA, *n.* A genus of annelides, at one time thought to be allied to Vermetus, but having the terminal whorls of the shell not spiral, and quite a different inhabitant.

VERMINA'TION, *n.* [add.] Infestment of the skin by parasitic animalcules.

VER'NAGE,† *n.* [It. *vernaccia*, from *Verona.*] A sweet wine. [*Chaucer.*]

VER'NICLE,† *n.* [Dimin. of *Veronica.*] A miniature picture of Christ, supposed to have been miraculously imprinted upon a handkerchief, preserved in the church of St. Peter at Rome. *Vernicle, veronica*, and *verony*, were also names given to the cloth or napkin impressed with that figure. According to Skinner, these terms are derived from *St. Veronica*, whose napkin was believed to be so impressed. [*Chaucer.*]

VER'NIER, *n.* [add.] Instead of making the vernier equal to $n + 1$ of the primary scale, as described in the *Dict.*, it is more common and convenient to make it equal to $n - 1$ of the primary divisions; but the principle is in both cases the same

VER'NISH,† *v. t* [Fr. *vernisser*] To varnish. [*Chaucer.*]

VERON'ICA, instead of **VERONI'CA.**

VERRE,† *n.* [Fr] Glass [*Chaucer.*]

VERRU'CA, instead of **VER'RUCA**

VERRU'CÆ, *n plur.* In *bot.*, warts, or sessile glands, produced upon various parts of plants.

VERRU'COSE, VERRU'COUS, instead of **VER'RUCOSE, VER'RUCOUS**

VERS'ED SINE, *n* [add] [L. *sinus versus*, turned sine]

VERS'IFIOUR,† *n.* A versifier; a maker of verses; a poet [*Chaucer*]

VER'SION, *n.* [add.] Circular motion. —In sig 2, for "Change of direction," read Direction

VERTEBRA'TA, *n* *See* VERTEBRATES.

VER'TEBRATE, *a* In *bot*, contracted at intervals, like the vertebra of animals, there being an articulation at each contraction, as in some leaves

VERT'ICAL, *n.* A vertical circle, plane, or line —*Prime vertical* [*See* the *Adjective*]

VERTICIL'LATED, *a.* Same as VERTICILLATE

VERTICIL'LUS, *n.* [add] In *bot*, a term applied to designate that arrangement of leaves upon the stem, in which more than two of them are opposite to one another, or are in the same plane, as in Galium.

VER'TUE,† *n* [Fr. *vertu.*] Virtue, valour; prowess, efficacy. [*Chaucer, Spenser*]

VER'TULES,† *a* Without virtue; without efficacy. [*Chaucer*]

VER'TUOUS,† *a* Virtuous: active; efficacious [*Chaucer*]

VESIC'ATORY, instead of **VES'ICATORY,** *n*

VESIC'ATORY, instead of **VES'ICATORY,** *a.*

VESIC'ULA, *n* [L.] A little bladder or vesicle. [*See* VESICLE]

VES'SELL,† *n* [Fr. *vaiselle*] Dishes and plates; plate. [*Chaucer.*]

VEST, *v t* [add.] In *law*, to make possessor of; to invest with; to place in possession. To give an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment, as of an estate

VI'A, *n.* [add.] A highway; a road, as, *via regia*, the king's highway.

VIAGE,† *n.* [Sp.] A voyage; a journey by sea or land [*Chaucer*]

VI'ATECTURE, instead of **VIA'TECTURE**

VIBRA'TION, *n.* [add] *Coexistence of vibrations*, or *superposition of vibrations*, a principle in mechanics, which seems to be only a particular case of what might be called the coexistence or superposition of small changes of any kind. If a set of small vibrations be given to any system, solid or fluid, the disturbance of any particle at any one instant, arising from the united effect of the vibrations, will be the sum or difference of the disturbances arising from the several different vibrations, according as they are in the same or opposite directions. This is not strictly true in any case, but it is very nearly true when the vibrations are small.—*Vibrations of surfaces.* If a rectangular plate of glass, fixed at one end, be set a vibrating in various ways by the bow of a violin rubbed against the edges, and sand be strewed on the surface, a number of curious symmetrical curves and figures will be formed by the sand. These have been called *sonorous figures*, and *nodal lines*.

VIBRIO'NIDÆ, *n.* Microscopic eels, a tribe of animalcules, named from the genus Vibrio.

VIC'ARY,† *n* [It. and Sp. *vicario.*] A vicar [*Chaucer.*]

VICE. [L *vi'ce*, in the room of] A prefix, denoting, in the words compounded with it, one who acts in place of another, or one who is second in rank; as, *vice*-president, *vice*-chancellor, &c.

VICE, *n.* [add.] The newel, or upright pillar, round which the steps turn in a winding staircase [*Chaucer.*]

VICE'-ADMIRALTY COURTS, *n.* Tribunals established in her Majesty's possessions beyond the seas, with jurisdiction over maritime causes, including those relating to prize.

VICE-CO'MES, *n* [L.] A viscount; a sheriff

VICE'-CONSTABLE, *n.* An ancient officer in the time of Edward IV.

VICE-DO'MINUS, *n* [L] A sheriff.

VICE'-MARSHAL, *n.* An officer who was appointed in assistance to the earl-marshal

VICE'-TREASURER, *n* An under-treasurer

VI'CETY,† *n* Nicety; exactness.

VIC'IA, *n.* [add.] *Vicia faba* (Linn), the common bean, *Faba vulgaris.*

VI'CIOUS INTROMISSION, *n.* *See* INTROMISSION

VICOUN'TIEL. *See* VICONTIEL.

VIC'TOR, *a.* Victorious; as, the *victor* Greeks. [*Pope.*]

VICTO'RIA, *n* One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Mr. Hind, September 13, 1850. It revolves round the sun in 1303.5 days, and is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ times the distance of the earth from the sun

VICTO'RIA, *n.* A genus of aquatic plants, named in honour of her Majesty Queen Victoria; nat order Nymphaceæ. The *V. regia* is a native of Guiana and Brazil. This most magnificent stove-aquatic is now in several collections in this country; its large spreading leaves are three to five feet in diameter, and have a rim three to five inches high; and its immense rose-white flowers sometimes, when fully expanded, attain a



Victoria regia.

diameter of twenty-three inches. In South America it is called *water-maize.*

VIE,† *n.* Contest; emulation.

VI ET AR'MIS, instead of VI ET AR-MIS.

VIEW, *v. i.* To look; to take a view.

VIEW, *n.* [add.] In *law*, an inspection of property in controversy; or of a place where a crime has been committed, by the jury, previously to the trial.

VIG'IA, *n.* [Sp.] A look-out house; a watch-tower.

VIG'ILE,† } *n.* A vigil; the eve of a **VIG'ILIE,†** } festival; the wake or watching of a dead body. [*Chaucer.*]

VIG'NITE, *n.* A magnetic iron-ore.

VIL'AINSLY,† *adv.* Villainously. [*Chaucer.*]

VIL'ANIE,† *n.* [*See* VILLAIN.] Wickedness; injury; anything unbecoming a gentleman. [*Chaucer.*]

VILDE,† *a.* Vile; wicked. [*Spenser.*]

VIL'LAIN, *n* [add.] A worthless person; a person of mean birth. [*Shak.*]

VILLAT'IC, instead of VIL'LATIC.

VIL'LEIN SERVICES, *n.* In *feudal law*, base, but certain and determined services. [*See* VILLENAGE.]

VILLOS'ITY, *n.* In *bot.*, shagginess; a coating of long weak hairs.

VI'MEN, *n.* [L.] A long and flexible shoot of plants.

VINCETOX'ICUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ. *V. officinale* inhabits the south of Europe. It is emetic and purgative, and is an old antidote to poisons.

VIN'EGAR-EEL, *n.* The *Anguillula aceti*, a microscopic animal, which is generated and nourished in vinegar.

VIN'EGAR-PLANT, *n.* A peculiar state of the *Penicillium glaucum*, a fungaceous plant, found on decaying bodies, and in fluids in a state of acetification. The yeast-plant is another state of the same.

VINE'-MILDEW, *n.* A fungaceous plant, the *Oidium tuckeri*, very destructive to vines.

VINE'-PROPP ELME,† *n.* The elm that props up and supports the vine. [*Spenser.*]

VIN'NET, for VIGNETTE.

VI'OL, *n.* [add.] In *mar. lan.*, a large rope used to unmoor or heave up the anchors of a ship, by transmitting the effort of the capstan to the cables. It is sometimes written *voyol.*

VI'OLENT, *v. i.* To act with violence. [*Shak.*]

VI'OLET-SNAILS, *n.* The species of the oceanic genus Janthina, are so called from their colour.

VI'OLINE, *n.* An alkaline principle obtained from the leaves, flowers, and seeds of the *Viola odorata*, similar to the emetine of ipecacuanha.

VIR'ELAYES,† *n. plur.* [*See* VIRELAY.] A light kind of song. [*Spenser.*]

VIR'ETON,† *n.* [Fr. *virer*, to turn.] A species of arrow or quarrel shot from the cross-bow, and so called because it spun round in its flight, the feathers being made slightly spiral to insure this.

VIR'GA, *n.* [L.] A rod or ensign of office.

VIR'GALOO, *n.* *See* VIRGOLEUSE.

VIR'GATED, *a.* Same as VIRGATE.

VIR'GER, *n.* *See* VERGER.

VIRGIN'IC ACID, *n.* An oily acid obtained from the senega-root; named from Virginia, whence the plant was originally sent.

VIR'GIN-OIL, *n.* The substance which flows first from the pulp of the ripe juice of the olive when expressed.

VIR'GIN'S BOWER, *n.* [add.] *Sweet virgin's bower*, the *Clematis flammula* (Linn.) It grows in the south of Europe; the leaves are powerfully epispastic, and the flowers deliciously fragrant. The leaves are used as a rubifacient in rheumatism.

VIR'GIN'S MILK, *n.* A favourite cosmetic. It is prepared by mixing one drachm of the simple tincture of benzoin with four ounces of water.

VIRGOLEUSE', instead of VIR'GO-LEUSE.

VIRGULA'RIA, *n.* [L. *virgula*, a little rod.] A genus of coralliferous polypi, closely allied to the genus Pennatula. One extremity is always without polypi, and somewhat resembles the barrel of a feather.

VIRGULT'UM, *n.* [L.] A young slender branch of a tree or shrub.

VIS, *n.* [add.] *Vis major*, in *law*, inevitable accident; irresistible force.

VIS'AGE,† *v. t.* To front; to face a thing. [*Chaucer.*]

VISCON'TEIL, } *n.* [N.-Fr.] The jur-**VICON'TEIL,** } isdiction belonging to the officers of a county, as sheriffs, coroners, escheators, &c. In *English law-books*, *vicount* has the same meaning as *sheriff*, the former being of Norman, the latter of Saxon origin — *Vicecomitalia*, in *law-books*, denotes things belonging to the sheriff, particularly certain farms, for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. The system, however, is not now in practice.

VIS'COUS, *a.* [add.] *Viscous fermentation.* [*See* FERMENTATION.]

VISE,† *n.* for VIZE,† *n.* Tumult; commotion. [*Chaucer.*]

VIS'IBLE,† *n.* That which is seen by the eye.

VIS'IBLY, *adv.* [add.] Perceptibly to the mind; manifestly.

VIS'ION, *v. t.* To perceive in vision; to dream. [*Rare.*]

VISITE', *n.* (vē-zēt'.) [Fr.] A modern cap worn by ladies.

VISNE, *n.* [add.] Pron. vē'-ne.

VIS'NOMIE,† *n.* *See* VISNOMY. [*Spenser.*]

VIS'TO, *n.* *See* VISTA.

> Through the long *visto* of a thousand years.
> *Young's Night Thoughts.*

VI'SUS, *n.* [L.] The sight; the sense of seeing; view; inspection.

VIT'AILLE,† *n.* [Fr. *victuailles.*] Victuals. [*Chaucer.*]

VITEL'LUS, instead of VIT'ELLUS, *n.* [add.] *Vitellus ovi*, the yolk of an egg.

VIT'RIOLATE, *a.* Same as VITRIOLATED.

VIT'RUM, *n.* [L.] Glass.

VIVA'RIUM, *n.* [L.] In the *Regent's Park*, a park; a chase; a warren; a stew, or fish-pond.

VI'VERS, *n. plur.* (vee'vers.) Food; eatables. [*Scotch.*]

VIZ'AMENTS, *n. plur.* Advisements. [*Shak.*]

VO'CAL, *a.* [add.] Articulate.

VOICE'FUL, *a.* Having a voice; vocal.

VOID, *a.* [add.] *Void* and *voidable.* In *law*, these terms differ in signification. *Void* means that an instrument or transaction is so nugatory and ineffectual, that nothing can cure it; *voidable*, that an imperfection or defect can be cured by the act or confirmation of him who could take advantage of it. Thus, while acceptance of rent will make good a *voidable* lease, it will not affirm a *void* lease.

VOIDE,† *v. t.* [*See* VOID.] To remove; to quit; to make empty. [*Chaucer.*]

VOIDE,† *v. i.* To depart; to go away. [*Chaucer.*]

VOID'ED, *pp.* [add.] Removed. [*Chaucer.*]

VO'LAGE,† *a.* [Fr.] Light; giddy; fickle. [*Chaucer.*]

VOLAN'TE-PIECE, *n.* An additional covering for the front of a helmet for the tournament, affixed to the grande-garde. The salient angle of this piece was made so sharp, that, unless the lance was furnished with a coronel, it was impossible to strike it.

Tilting Helmet, with Volante piece, A.D. 1450.

VOL'ATILE,† *n.* [add.] Wild fowl; game. [Fr. *volatille.*]

VOLCA'NO, instead of VOL'CANO, *n.* [add.] *Mud-volcanoes*, those which have eruptions of mud only, as the mountain of Maccaluba in Sicily.

VOLE, *n.* The field-vole is the *Arvicola agrestis*, and the water-vole the *A. amphibius.* [*See* ARVICOLA in this *Supp.*]

VOLKON'SKOITE, *n.* A soft mineral, containing oxide of chromium, found in the veins and nests in Mount Jessmietski, in Siberia.

VOL'TA-ELECTROM'ETER, *n.* An instrument for the exact measurement of electric currents. The current to be measured is made to pass through water acidulated by sulphuric acid, and the gases evolved by its decomposition are collected and measured, thereby giving at once an expression of the quantity of electricity which has passed.

VOLTAG'RAPHY, *n.* [*Volta*, and Gr. γράφω, to describe.] The art of copying in metals, deposited by electrolytic action, any form or pattern, which is made the negative surface of a voltaic circuit.

VOLTA'IC, *a.* [add.] *Voltaic circles*, galvanic circles. [*See* GALVANIC.]

VOL'TAITE, *n.* A species of iron-alum.

VOLTAM'ETER, instead of VOLTA'-METER.

VOL'UBLE, *a.* [add.] In *bot.*, twisting; applied to stems which twist or twine round other bodies, as that of the hop.

VOL'UME, *n.* [add.] *Law of definite volumes*, in *chem.*, the mode in which gases unite, one volume of one gas combining with an equal volume, or twice or three times the volume of another gas, and in no intermediate proportion. [*See* No. 3.]

VOLU'MINOUSLY, *adv.* [add.] In rolls or volumes; in masses rolled on successively.

VOL'UMUS. [L. we will.] In *law*, the first word of a clause in the royal writs of protection and letters-patent.

VOL'UNTARY, *a.* [add.] *Voluntary conveyance*, in *law*, a conveyance which is made on a good, and not on a valuable consideration.—*Voluntary deposit*, a deposit which arises from the mere consent and agreement of the parties. —*Voluntary redemption*, in *Scots law*, is when the wadsetter (mortgagee) receives his money, and then renounces voluntary.

VOL'UNTEE,† *n.* [Fr. *volonté.*] Will. [*Chaucer.*]

VOLUP'TUARY, *a.* Given to pleasure; voluptuous.

VOL'VULUS, *n.* [L. *volvo.*] In *patho.*, the same as INTUSSUSCEPTION,—*which see.*

VOMITURI''TION, *n.* An ineffectual effort to vomit.

VOR'TICŌSE, *a.* Whirling; turning; vortical.

VORTIĠ'INOUS, *a.* Having a motion round a centre; as, a *vortiginous* whirl.

VO'TUM, *n* [L.] A vow or promise.

VOUCH, *v. t.* [add.] To support; to maintain; to back; to follow up. [*Milton.*]

VOUCHE,† *v. t.* or *i.* To vouch.—*Vouch'en*, infin. mood. *Vouchen sauf*, to vouchsafe.—*Voucheth sauf*, vouchsafe ye.—*The king vouches it save*, the king vouchsafes it. [*Chaucer.*]

VOULĠE, *n.* [Qu., Fr. *vouge*, a boar-spear, or hunter's staff.] In *ancient armour*, a peculiarly shaped military implement affixed to the staff, like the pike or halbert; called also *langue-de-bœuf*, from its resemblance to the tongue of an ox. [*See cut* in *Dict.* SPEAR.]

VOW, *v. t.* [add.] To threaten solemnly, or upon oath; as, to *vow* vengeance. [*Shak.*]

VOW'ELLISH, instead of VOWEL-ISH.

VOY'AĠEABLE, *a.* [add.] That may be sailed or travelled over.

VUL'GARLY, *adv.* [add.] Publicly. [*Shak.*]

VULNIF'IC, instead of **VULNI'FIC**.

VUL'PILINE, or **VULPIN'IC ACID**, *n.* An acid substance obtained from the *Lichen vulpinus* of Linn.

VUL'PIS MOR'BUS, *n.* [L.] Baldness; decay and fall of the hair; alopecia.

VUL'TUS, *n.* [L.] The looks; the countenance.

VUL'VA, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, an elliptic opening inclosed by the labia majora of the pudendum.—*Vulva cerebri*, a small foramen of the brain.

VUY'DERS, *n.* In *anc armour*, guiders; straps serving to draw together the various parts of the armour.

W.

WA', *n* A wall. [*Scotch*]

WÄAL, *n.* A well. [*Scotch.*]

WAD, *v. t.* To stuff with tow, cotton, rags, or other soft substance; to make up in small parcels.

WAD, *v. auxil* Would. [*Scotch*]

WAD'-HOOK, *n.* A rod with a sort of screw, to draw wads out of a gun.

WAD MOLL, *n.* A very coarse cloth manufactured in the 16th century.

WAD NA. Would not. [*Scotch*]

WAD SETTER, *n.* In *Scots law*, one who holds by a wadsett. [*See* WADSET]

WACHT,† for WATCHED. [*Spenser*]

WAE, *n.* Wo. [*Scotch*]

WAE,† *n.* Woe [*Spenser*]

WAE SOME, *a.* Woful; melancholy [*Scotch*]

WA'FERER,† *n.* A person who sold wafers; a sort of cakes so called. [*Chaucer*]

WAFF, *n* A hasty motion; the act of waving; a slight stroke from any soft body; a sudden bodily ailment; a blast. [*Scotch*]

WA FOURES,† *n plur.* Wafers; a sort of cakes. [*Chaucer.*]

WĀFT, *n.* [add] A sweep; a lift.

WĀFT'ER, *n* [add.] A blunted sword, formerly used in military exercises and sword-and-buckler play.

WĀFT'OR,† *n.* A conductor of a vessel at sea.

WAĠ'ET,† *a* [*See* WATCHET.] Pale or light blue. [*Chaucer.*]

WAĠ'MOIRES,† *n. plur.* Quagmires. [*Spenser*]

WAĠ'NERITE, *n* A rare mineral which occurs at Salzburg in small veins of quartz in clay-slate. It consists of the phosphoric and fluoric acids, magnesia, iron, and manganese. It was formerly confounded with the Brazilian topaz.

WĀIF, *a.* Strayed; vagabond; solitary; worthless; ignoble; inferior. [*Scotch.*]

WĀIF, *n* [add.] A wanderer.

WĀIMENT',† *v. i.* [Fr. *guementer.*] To lament; to mourn; to complain; to fret. [*Chaucer.*]

WĀIMENT'ING,† *n.* Lamentation. [*Chaucer.*]

WĀINE,† *n. See* WAIN. [*Chaucer.*]

WĀIR, *n.* A piece of timber, two yards long and a foot broad

WAISE, **WEISE**, **WEYSE**, *v. t.* To lead; to direct. [*Scotch.*]

WAIS'ING, **WEIS ING**, *ppr.* Leading; directing [*Scotch*]

WĀIST, *n.* [add.] *Waist anchor*, a spare bower-anchor in a war-vessel.

WĀIST ER, *n.* [add.] *Waisters* are green hands, or broken-down seamen, placed in the waist of a man-of war, to do duty not requiring much exertion, or a knowledge of seamanship.

WĀITE,† *v. i.* [*See* WAIT] To watch [*Chaucer.*]

WĀKE, *n.* [add.] A ship is said to *stay to the weather of her wake*, when, in her staying, she is so quick, that she does not fall to leeward upon a tack; but that, when she is tacked, her wake is to the leeward.

WĀKE MAN, *n* The chief magistrate of the town of Ripon, in England

WĀKE'RIFE, **WAUK RIFE**, *a.* Vigilant; watchful. [*Scotch*]

WA-LA-WA,† *interj. See* WELAWAY [*Chaucer*]

WĀLE, *n.* [add.] In a three-decked ship-of-war there is a middle wale, between the chain or channel wale and the main-wale

WALL -KNOT, **WALL'-KNOT**, *n.* Instead of the words, "shuts, tacks, and stoppers," read sheets, tackles, and stoppers.

WALHAL LA, instead of WĀL HĀL-LĀ.

WAL'IE, *a.* Excellent; large; ample [*Scotch.*]

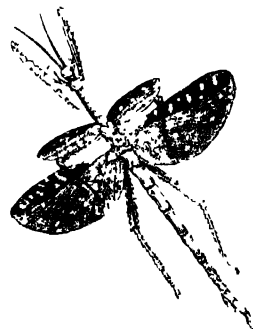
WAL'ISE, *n.* A portmanteau; a valise; saddle-bags. [*Scotch*]

WALK, *v t.* [add.] *To walk the plank*, an expression borrowed from the practice of pirates, who, when they determine to destroy those on board of a captured vessel, place a plank projecting over the side, and force their victims to walk out on it till they slip off into the water.—*To walk into*, to get the upper hand of; to take advantage of; to scold severely; to punish; to give a beating to. [*Common vulgar expression.*]

WALK'ING-CANE, *n.* Same as WALKING-STAFF.

WALK'ING-LEAF, *n.* The common name of insects of the genus Phyllium. [*See* PHYLLIUM in this *Supp.*]

WALK'ING-STICKS, *n.* The various species of insects of the orthopterous family Phasmidæ are so called, from the resemblance of most of them to pieces of stick. The gigantic *Diura Titan* of New South Wales, a species of the family, is very solitary in its habits,



Walking-straw, *Diura Titan.*

and is locally named *walking-straw*, or *animated stick.*

WALL, *n* A well. [*Scotch*]

WALL ABY, *n.* The larger species of kangaroos are often so named in Australia

WALLETEER', *n.* One who carries a wallet.

WAL LIE, *n* A valet. [*Scotch*]

WAL'LOP, *n.* A quick motion; a vaulting; a leaping backwards and forwards; a severe blow. [*Scotch.*]

WALL'ŌWING, *ppr.* [add.] Weltering.

WALL'-PIE, *n.* A plant.

WAL'LYDRAIGLE, *n.* The youngest bird in a nest; hence, any feeble ill-grown creature. [*Scotch*]

WAL'NOTE,† *n.* A walnut. [*Chaucer.*]

WAL'TER,† *v. i.* To roll; to welter.

WALTH, *n.* Wealth; riches; plenty. [*Scotch.*]

WAL'WE,† *v. i.* [Sax. *walwian.*] To tumble about; to wallow. [*Chaucer.*]

WAL'WING,† *ppr.* Wallowing. [*Chaucer.*]

WAM'BAIS,† *n* [Sax. *wambe*, the abdomen.] A body-garment stuffed with wool, which ultimately became corrupted into *gambeson.* It was used as an extra defence by soldiers in the middle ages.

WAM'BLE-CROPPED, *a* Sick at the stomach; *figuratively*, wretched; humiliated. [*American*]

WAME'FOU, } *n.* A bellyful. [*Scotch.*]
WAME'FU, }

WAMP'ISH, *v. t* To brandish; to flourish; to toss about in a threatening, boasting, or frantic manner. [*Scotch*]

WAN, *pret.* and *pp* of *Win* or *Won.* Got; won. — *Wan o'er,* got over. [*Scotch.*]

WAN,† *pret.* of *Win.* Gained; earned. [*Chaucer*]

WANG, *n* [add.] A cheek-tooth, or grinder. [*Chaucer*]

WANG'ER,† *n.* A pillow for the cheek. [*Chaucer.*]

WAN'ION, *n.* A misfortune or calamity; vengeance; the devil. [*Scotch*]

WANNLE, *a.* Active; strong; healthy. [*Scotch.*]

WANT, *v. t* [add] To fall short or be deficient in something necessary for the completion of some certain number, quantity, time, age, &c, as, I *want* only three months of sixty.

WAN'-THRIVEN, *a* Stunted; decayed; in a state of decline [*Scotch*]

WAN'TRUST,† *n.* *Literally, waned* trust; decaying or dying trust; distrust. [*Chaucer.*]

WAP, *v. t.* To throw quickly, to flap. [*Scotch*]

WAP, *n.* A throw; a quick and smart stroke. [*Scotch*]

WAP'PENED,† *a.* *See* WAPED.

WAP'PERED, *a.* Restless; fatigued. [*Local*]

WAR, *n.* [add.] *Articles of war* [*See* ARTICLE in this *Supp.*]

WARD, *n.* [add.] *Ward of court,* an infant under the protection of the court of chancery

WARD'AGE,† *n.* Money paid and contributed to watch and ward.

WARDE'-CORPS,† *n* [Fr. *gardecorps* *See* WARD] A body guard. [*Chaucer.*]

WARD'EIN,† *n* [*See* WARDEN.] A warden of a college; a guard; a keeper of a gate. [*Chaucer*]

WARD'EINS,† *n. plur* Guards, watchmen. [*Chaucer.*]

WARD'EN-PIE, *n.* A pie made of warden-pears [*Shak*]

WARD'ERERE,† *n.* A warder, a staff [*Chaucer*]

WARD EV'IT,† *a* Quit of giving money for the keeping of wards

WARD'ROPE,† } *n.* [Fr. *garde robe*]
WARD'ROBE,† } A water-closet; the place where a close stool is kept. [*Chaucer.*]

WARE, *n.* [add.] Stuff, materials.

WARE'LESSE,† *a* Wareless. — *His warelesse paine,* his pain of which he was not aware. [*Spenser*]

WAR'IANGLE,† *n.* A small woodpecker. [*Chaucer*]

WAR'ICE,† } *v. t* [Fr *guerir,* to cure,
WAR'ISH,† } to heal. From *guerir* we have *guarish,* used by *Spenser;* and by the substitution of *w* for *gu* we get *warish,* or *warice.*] To cure, to heal. [*See* GARISOUN in this *Supp.*] [*Chaucer*]

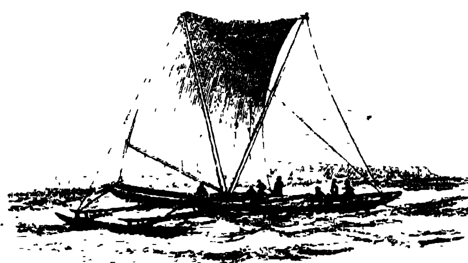
WAR'ICE,† } *v. i.* To recover from
WAR'ISH,† } sickness. [*Chaucer*]

WAR'ISON,† *n.* [From *garison,* or *garnison.*] Preparation, provision; supply; guerdon; reward. [*Chaucer.*]

WAR'ISON, *n* [Fr. *guerre,* and *son,* war-sound] A note of assault [*W. Scott.*]

WARK, *n.* Work. [*Scotch.*]

WARKAMOO'WEE, *n.* A canoe with out-rigger, used at Point de Galle, island of Ceylon. It is generally manned by four or five Lascars, who sit grouped together for hours at the end of the lever, adding or taking away a man according to the strength of the wind. The warkamoowees, during the north-east monsoon, even when blowing very hard, venture 20 and 25 miles from land



Warkamoowee of Point de Galle.

for the purpose of fishing, or to carry fruits to vessels in the offing. They often sail 10 miles an hour.

WARKE,† *n.* Work. [*Spenser*]

WARK'LOOMS, *n* Tools; instruments. [*Scotch*]

WARLD, *n* World. [*Scotch.*]

WARM'-BLOODED ANIMALS, *n* A name given to mammalia and birds which have a two-fold circulation, viz, that which takes place in the lungs, called the *pulmonic,* and that which takes place through the entire system, called the *systemic* circulation.

WARM HEARTEDNESS, *n.* An affectionate disposition, cordiality.

WARNE,† *v. t* [*See* WARN.] To caution; to apprize; to deny, to refuse. [*Chaucer*]

WARNE STORE,† *v t* [From Fr *garnison,* and Eng *store*] To furnish, to store [*Chaucer*]

WARP, *v. i* [add] To work itself forward; as, insect-armies *warp.*

WARP'ING, *n* [add] *Warping a ship,* the act of moving her along by means of a warp made fast to a dolphin, or to any object on shore

WAR'-PROOF, *a.* Able to resist a war-like attack

WAR'RANTY, *n* [add.] Warranty of lands is altogether superseded in practice by 3 and 4 Wm. IV, cc 27, 74.

WAR RAYD,† *pret.* Made war upon. [*Spenser.*]

WAR'RIE,† } *v. t* [Sax *werian, wæri-*
WAR'IE,† } *gan.*] To curse; to execrate; to abuse; to speak evil of — Also written *warray* and *werrey.* [*See* WORRY] [*Chaucer*]

WAR'SCOT,† *n* A contribution usually made towards armour in the time of the Saxons.

WARSE, *a* or *adv* Worse — *Warst,* worst. [*Scotch.*]

WARST LE, } *v. i* To wrestle; to
WAR'SELL, } strive [*Scotch.*]
WRAST'LE, }

WARST'LE, } *n* A struggle; a wrestle.
WAR'SELL, } [*Scotch.*]

WARTH,† *n.* A customary payment for castle-guard.



Head of Wart hog.

WART'-HOG, *n* A name given to pachydermatous animals of the genus Phacochœrus, from the projecting appendages about the head. They are natives of Africa. The engraved figure is the *P. Œlani.*

WASH,† *a.* Washy; weak.

WASH'-BOWL, *n.* A bowl to wash in.

WASH'EN,† *pp.* of *Wash.* Washed. [*Chaucer.*]

WASH'ERWOMAN'S SCALL, *n.* A species of *psoriasis,* or scall, which appears on the wrists and fore-arms of washerwomen from the irritation of soap.

WASH'-HAND BASIN, *n.* A basin for washing the hands in.

WAS'NA. Was not. [*Scotch.*]

WASP-TONGUE, *n.* A peevish and mischievous tongue. [*Shak.*]

WASTE, *a.* [add.] Uninhabited [*Spenser.*]

WASTE, *n* [add.] In *marine lan* [*See* WAIST]

WAS'TEL-BREDE,† *n.* [Fr. *gasteau,* a cake.] Cake-bread; bread made of the finest flour and well baked. [*Chaucer.*]

WAS'TELL-CAKE, *n* Wassail-cake; an oaten loaf baked in the oven with caraway-seeds, &c., in it. It was used along with the wassail-bowl. [*Scotch.*]

WASTE'-STEAM PIPE, *n.* In a *marine engine,* a pipe for conveying away the steam that escapes through the safety-valve.

WAST'ORS,† *n* Thieves.

WAST'OUR,† *n* A waster; a spoiler [*Chaucer.*]

WAST'RIE, } *n* Prodigality; waste-
WAST'ERIE, } fulness. [*Scotch.*]

WAST'RIFE, *n.* Waste; imprudent expense. [*Scotch*]

WAST'RIFE, *a.* Prodigal, wasteful. [*Scotch.*]

WAT, *a* Wet [*Scotch.*]

WAT, *v. t* To know; to trow [*Scotch.*]

WATCH, *n.* [add] A watch light; a night-light. [*Shak.*] — A candle marked out into sections, each of which was a certain portion of time in burning.

WATCH, *v. t.* [add.] To wait for; to expect; to look for.

WATCH ET,† *n* A pale blue colour

WATE,† *v i* [*See* WIT.] To wit; to know [*Chaucer*]

WA'TER, *n* [add] *Oxygenated water,* peroxide of hydrogen, a liquid containing twice as much oxygen as common water. It instantly bleaches litmus and other organic colouring matters.

WA'TER, *v i* [add.] To void urine.

WA'TER-APPLE, *n.* A tree, the Anona of Linnæus.

WA'TER-BIRD, *n.* A bird that frequents the water.

WA'TER-BOATMAN, *n* The boat-fly, a hemipterous insect of the genus Notonecta, so called from its swimming powers, and two of its legs being longer than the rest, and looking like oars. [*See* BOAT-FLY in this *Supp.*]

WA'TER-BROO, *n.* Water-gruel. [*Scotch*]

WA'TER-CALTROPS, *n.* A plant of the genus Potamogeton.

WA'TER-FLEA, *n.* A small entomostracous crustacean, common at times in fresh-water. It belongs to the genus Polyphemus.

WA'TER-FLY, *n* [add.] A name given to the species of Perla.

WA'TER-GAGE, *n.* A sea wall or bank to restrain the current and overflowing of the water.

WA'TER-GANG, *n.* A trench or course for conveying a stream of water.

WA'TER-GLADIOLE, *n.* A plant, the *Butomus umbellatus* (Linn.)

WA'TER-INCH, *n.* In *hydraulics*, a measure of water equal to the quantity discharged in 24 hours through a circular opening in a thin plate, of one inch diameter, under the *least* pressure, that is, when the water merely covers the orifice. This quantity is 500 cubic feet very nearly.
WA'TER-LAID ROPE, *n. See* Rope in this *Supp.*
WA'TER-PURPIE, *n.* Water-speedwell; brook-lime. [*Scotch.*]
WA'TER-RADISH, *n.* A species of water-cress.
WA'TER-RET, *v. t* To apply water to flax or hemp; to water-rot.
WA'TERSCAPE, *n.* [*Water*, and *escape.*] An aqueduct or passage for water.
WA'TER-SHREW, *n.* An insectivorous aquatic animal, the *Sorex fodiens.*
WA'TER-TUPE'LO, *n.* A plant, the *Nyssa denticulata* (Linn)
WATH'ER, *n.* Weather. [*Scotch.*]
WAT'TLED, *pp.* [add] Formed of hurdles; inclosed with hurdles.
WAUCH, WAUGH, *a.* Unpleasant to the taste or smell; nauseous; bad; worthless. [*Scotch*]
WAUFF, WAFF, *a. See* Waff in this *Supp.*
WAUR'ED, *pp.* Worsted; vanquished. [*Scotch.*]
WAVE,† *pret.* of *Weave.* Wove. [*Chaucer.*]
WAVE'-LOAF, *n.* A loaf for a wave-offering.
WAWES,† for Waves. [*Spenser*]
WAWES,† for Woes. [*Gower.*]
WAWL, WAUL, *v. i.* To look wildly; to roll the eyes. [*Scotch.*]
WAWS, *n. plur.* Waves.—*Waws, wells, and swelchies*, waves, whirlpools, and gulfs [*Scotch*]
WAX'-BILL, *n.* A small finch, genus Estrilda, so called from its beak being red like wax It is often kept in cages.
WAX'EN, *a.* [add.] Resembling wax; soft as wax
WAX'-PAPER, *n.* A kind of paper prepared by spreading over its surface a coating made of white wax, turpentine, and spermaceti.
WAX'-SCOT,† *n.* A duty anciently paid twice a-year, towards the charge of wax candles in churches.
WAY,† *v. t.* To weigh; to press with weight; to regard; to esteem.—*To downeway*, to weigh down; to overbalance. [*Spenser.*]
WAY,† *v. t.* To put in the way; to teach a horse to go in the way.
WAY, *v i.* To journey.
WAY, *n.* [add.] The time in which a certain space can be passed through or over; as, a *furlong-way*, a *mile-way*, signifying any short time. [*Chaucer.*]
WAY,† *adv.* Away.—*Do way*, do away; put away. [*Chaucer.*]
WAY'D,† *pret.* Journeyed. [*Spenser*]
WAYE,† *v. t.* To weigh; to press with weight. [*Chaucer.*]
WAY'MENT,† *v. i.* [add.] To bewail. [*Spenser.*]
WAY'MENT,† *n.* Lamentation. [*Spenser.*]
WEAK, *a.* [add.] *Weak evils*, evils which are causes of weakness. [*Shak.*]
WEAL-A-WAY',† *interj.* Alas! [*See* Welaway.]
WEAL'REAF,† *n.* [Sax. *weal*, and *reaf*, spoliation.] The robbing of a dead man in his grave.
WEAN'ELL,† *n.* A weanling; an animal newly weaned. [*Spenser.*]
WEAR, *v. i.* [add.] To last; to endure. [*Scotch.*]
WEAR, *v t.* [add.] *To wear the jacket*, a phrase which alludes to a custom, now obsolete, by which, on paying a certain fee, or otherwise making interest with the huntsmen of the Caledonian hunt, any citizen aspirant, whose rank did not entitle him to become a member of that society, might become entitled to the field privileges of the hunt, and, among others, was allowed to *wear the jacket* of the order. [*Scotch.*]
WEAR, WEIR, *n.* War. [*Scotch.*]
WEAR'IFU, *a.* Painful; distressing; tiresome. [*Scotch.*]
WEA'RY, *v i.* To become weary; to tire; to become impatient of continuance.

> On the Ides of one month, Alphius collected his money, and by the calends of the next, he *wearied* of the country, and longed to return to his old employment.
> *Pemble's Annotations on Horace.*

WEATH'ER-BREEDER, *n.* A cloudless sky, after a succession of rainy days, which is considered to denote rain. [*Local.*]
WEATH'ER-GAW, *n.* A weather-gall, —*which see.* [*Scotch.*]
WEAVED,† *pp.* [*See* Wave, *v. i.*] Waved; floated. [*Spenser*]
WEA'VER'S SHUTTLE, *n* A species of shell, in which the aperture is produced into a long canal at each end (*Ovulum volva*); it belongs to the same family as the cowries.
WEB, *n.* [add.] *Web, and the pin*, dimness of sight; cataract. [*Shak.*]
WEBBE,† **WEB**,† *n.* [Sax.] A webber; a weaver. [*Chaucer.*]
WEB'STERITE, *n.* Aluminite; hydrous subsulphate of alumina, found in Sussex, and at Halle, in Prussia, in reniform masses and botryoidal concretions of a white or yellowish-white colour.
WEDDE,† *n.* [*See* Wad.] A pawn or pledge.—*To wedde*, for a pawn. [*Chaucer*]
WED'DER, *n.* A castrated ram; a wether. [*Provincial.*]
WEDE,† *n.* [Sax. *wæd*, *wæda.* *See* Weed.] Clothing; apparel. [*Chaucer.*]
WEDE,† *n.* [Sax. *wiod.*] A weed; a useless herb. [*Chaucer.*]
WEED, *n.* [add.] A *cant* name for tobacco.
WEED, *n.* [add.] Raiment. [*Spenser*]
WEEL, *a.* or *adv.* Well. [*Scotch.*]
WEEL, *n.* Weal; prosperity; advantage. [*Scotch.*]
WEEP, *v. i.* [add.] To flow; as, the blood *weeps* from my heart. [*Shak.*]
WEEP, *v. t.* [add.] To pass or consume in weeping; as, she *wept* away the rest of her life. [*Addison.*]
WEET, *v. i.* [add.] To be informed; to have knowledge.
WEET,† *v. t* To wet. [*Spenser.*]
WEETE'LESSE,† *a.* [*See* Weet.] Unknowing; unknown; not understood. [*Spenser.*]
WEE'VILLY, instead of **WEE'VILY**.
WEFTE,† *pp.* [*See* Waive, Wave.] Waived; avoided; removed. [*Spenser.*]
WEFTE,† **WEFT**,† *n.* [*See* Waif.] A wanderer. [*Spenser.*]
WEIGH, *v t.* [add.] *To weigh out*, to outweigh. [*Shak.*]
WEIGH'-BAUKS, *n.* The beam of a balance for weighing. [*Scotch.*]
WEIGH'-SHAFT, *n. See* Wiper-Shaft.
WEIGHT, WECHT, *n.* A kind of sieve, without holes, for winnowing corn. [*Scotch.*]
WEIGHT'-NOTE, WEIGHT'-TICKET, *n.* A slip of paper, written or printed, on which is marked the amount of goods, coals, &c., delivered to a porter, carman, or other bearer, to insure exact delivery, or become an evidence of defalcation.
WEIGHT'Y, *a.* [add.] Of importance or authority on account of experience, wisdom, or virtue; as, the *weightiest* men in the weightiest stations. [*Swift.*]
WEIL, WIEL, *n.* A small whirlpool. [*Scotch.*]
WEISE, WEIZE, *v. t.* To lead; to guide; to point out; to show the way; to direct; to put in the way. [*Scotch.*]
WEIS'SITE, *n.* [In honour of *Professor Weiss* of Berlin.] A mineral of an ash-gray or brownish colour, found at Falun in Sweden, in oblique rhombic prisms. Its principal constituents are silica, alumine, magnesia, and potash.
WEIVE,† *v t* [*See* Waive, Wave.] To forsake; to decline; to refuse. [*Chaucer.*]
WEIVE,† *v i.* To depart. [*Chaucer.*]
WEIV'ED,† *pp.* Departed. [*Chaucer.*]
WEKE,† *v. i.* [*See* Weak.] To become or grow weak. [*Chaucer.*]
WEKE,† *a* Weak. [*Chaucer.*]
WEKEE'. A word to express the neighing of a horse. [*Chaucer*]
WEL,† *adv.* Well; in a good condition. [*Chaucer.*]
WEL'COME-TO-OUR-HOUSE, *n.* A plant, *Lactuca marina*
WELD,† *v t.* To wield; to manage; to direct. [*Spenser.*]
WELDE,† *v. t.* To govern; to wield. [*Chaucer.*]
WELD'Y,† *a.* Wieldy; active. [*Chaucer.*]
WELE,† *adv* Well. [*Chaucer.*]
WELE,† *n.* [*See* Weal.] Prosperity; wealth; good fortune.—*Wele or wo*, prosperity or misfortune. [*Spenser.*]
WELE'FUL,† *a.* Productive of happiness. [*Chaucer.*]
WELE'FULNESS,† *n.* Happiness. [*Chaucer.*]
WELKE,† *pret.* of *Walk.* Walked. [*Chaucer.*]
WELKE,† *v i.* [*See* Welk.] To wither; to decay. [*Chaucer.*]
WELK'ED, *pp.* [add.] Withered: mouldy. [*Chaucer.*]—Shortened; contracted. [*Spenser*]
WELK'ED, WAUK'IT, *a.* Fulled, as cloth; callous. [*Scotch.*]
WELL, *a.* [add.] Just; right; proper.

> O! Porcius, was this *well?* *Shak.*

WELL, *adv.* [add.] *Well to do*, well off; in a state of ease as to pecuniary circumstances. [*Colloq.*]—*Well appeared*, rendered apparent [*Shak.*]—*Well liking*, in good condition. [*Shak.*]
WELL, *v. t.* [add.] To cause to flow. [*Spenser.*]
WELL,† *n.* Weal: well-being.—*Well-apay'd*, well satisfied.—*Well avizing*, looking with attention. [*Spenser*]
WELLE,† *v i.* To flow as from a spring. [*Chaucer.*]
WELL'-FLETCH'ED,† *a.* Well fitted with feathers; as, a *well-fletched* arrow.
WELL'-PLEAS'EDNESS,† *n.* State of being well-pleased.
WELL'-VOW'ELLED, *a.* Having a proper intermixture of vowels; formed with melodious vowels; as, *well-vowelled* words.
WELL'-WISHED, *a.* Beloved; befriended. [*Shak.*]
WEL'METH,† for Welleth. Springeth. [*Chaucer.*]
WELSH'-HOOK, *n.* A weapon of war, anciently used by the Welsh, and supposed to have been a pike with a hook

placed at some distance below its point, like some of the ancient partizans.
WELTE,† *pret.* of *Welde.* Governed. [*Chaucer.*]
WELTER'S TUBE, *n.* A safety-tube introduced into a Woulfe's bottle, to prevent retrograde pressure. [*See* WOULFE'S APPARATUS.]
WEL'-THEW'ED,† } *a.* [*See* THEW.]
WELL'-THEW'ED,† } Well-educated; endowed with good qualities; full of moral wisdom. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]
WEL'-WIL'LY,† *a.* [*See* WILLY in this *Supp.*] Favourable; propitious. [*Chaucer.*]
WEMME,† *n.* [Sax. *See* WEM.] A spot; a fault; a blemish.—*Without wemme,* spotless; faultless. [*Chaucer.*]
WENCHE,† *n. See* WENCH. [*Chaucer.*]
WEND,† *n.* [Sax. *wendan.*] A certain quantity or circuit of ground.
WEND,† for WENED, *pret.* of *Wene* (*Ween*). Thought; fancied; intended. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]
WENDE,† *v. i. See* WEND. [*Chaucer.*]
WENDE,† *n.* for WENE. [*Chaucer.*]
WEND'EN,† *pret. plur.* of *Wene.* [*Chaucer.*]
WENE,† *v. i.* [Sax. *wenan.* *See* WEEN.] To think, to suppose; to deem. [*Chaucer.*]
WENE,† *n.* Guess; conjecture; supposition.—*Withouten wene,* not by supposition; certainly. [*Chaucer.*]
WENT,† *pp.* of *Wend.* Gone. [*Chaucer.*]
WENT,† *n.* [From *wend.*] A way; a passage; a turning or tossing; a turning backwards and forwards. [*Spenser.*]
WENT,† *v. t.* for WANT. [*Chaucer.*]
WEP,† *pret.* of *Wepe* (*Weep*). Wept. [*Chaucer.*]
WEPE'LY,† *a.* Causing tears. [*Chaucer.*]
WEP'EN,† *n.* A weapon. [*Chaucer.*]
WERCHE,† for WERKE. Work. [*Chaucer.*]
WERE. [add.] *Were* preceded by *if,* is often followed by the infinitive mood, implying appointment, obligation, or necessity.—*As it were,* a qualifying phrase, used to soften expressions which might otherwise seem harsh.
WERE,† for WER'EN,† *pret. plur.* of *Am.* At times used for *Had.* [*Chaucer.*]
WERE,† *v. t.* [*See* WEAR.] To wear; to defend. [*Chaucer.*]
WERE,† *n.* [Fr. *guerre.*] War; warfare; dissension; confusion. [*Chaucer.*]
WER'EN,† *pret. plur.* of *Am.* Were. [*Chaucer.*]
WERE'NA. Were not. [*Scotch.*]
WERKE,† *n.* [G. *werk.*] Work. [*Chaucer.*]
WERKE,† *v. i.* or *t.* To work. [*Chaucer.*]
WERKES,† *n. pl.* of *Werke.* [*Chaucer.*]
WERN, *n.* A scar. [*Scotch.*]
WERNE,† *v. t.* To warn. [*Chaucer.*]
WERRE,† *n.* War; confusion. [*Chaucer.*]
WER'REIE,† *v. t.* To make war against. [*Chaucer.*]
WERSE,† *a. compar.* of *Bad.* Worse. [*Chaucer.*]
WERSH, } *a.* Insipid; tasteless; deli-
WARSCH, } cate; having a pale and sickly look. [*Scotch.*]
WERSTE,† *a. superl.* of *Bad.* Worst. [*Chaucer.*]
WE'RY,† *a.* Weary. [*Chaucer.*]
WE'SE. We shall. [*Scotch.*]
WESH,† *pret.* of *Wash.* Washed. [*Chaucer.*]
WEST'ER,† *v. i.* To tend towards the west. [*Chaucer.*]
WEST'LING, *n.* An inhabitant of the west.
WEST'REN,† *infin.* of *Wester.* To tend towards the west. [*Chaucer.*]
WETE,† *a.* Wet. [*Chaucer.*]
WETE,† *v. t.* To wet. [*Chaucer.*]
WETE,† *v. i.* To weet; to know. [*Chaucer.*]
WETH'ER,† *n.* The weather. [*Chaucer.*]
WET'ING,† *n.* Knowledge. [*Chaucer.*]
WEVE,† *v. t.* To weave. [*Chaucer.*]
WEVE,† *v. t.* To waive; to put off; to prevent. [*Chaucer.*]
WEX,† *pret.* of *Wexe* (*Wax*). Waxed; grew. [*Chaucer.*]
WEXE,† *v. i.* To wax; to grow. [*Chaucer.*]
WEX'ING,† *ppr.* Increasing. [*Chaucer.*]
WEYED'EN,† *pret. plur.* of *Waye* (*Weigh*). Weighed. [*Chaucer.*]
WHA. Who. [*Scotch.*]
WHÄAP, } *n.* The curlew. [*Scotch.*]
WHÄP, }
WHALE, *v. t.* To thrash; to beat. [*Local.*]
WHALE'-FIN, *n.* The name usually given in commerce to whalebone.
WHALE'-LOUSE, *n.* The *Cyamus ceti,* a crustacean found on the whale, is so named.
WHALE'S' BONE, *n.* The tooth of the walrus, from which ivory was formerly made, but some ancient writers imagined that ivory was formed from the bones of the whale.
WHALE'-SHOT, *n.* A name formerly applied to spermaceti.
WHAM'PLE, *n.* A stroke; a blow; a slash. [*Scotch.*]
WHANG, *n.* [add.] Leather. [*Scotch.*]
WHANGEE', *n.* A Japan cane or walking-stick, made of a Chinese plant.
WHAP'PING, *a.* Uncommonly large. [*Provincial.*]
WHAR, } Where. [*Scotch.*]
WHAUR. }
WHARVES. *plur.* of *Wharf.* [*United States.*]
WHAT, *pron.* [add.] How great; as, I know not *what* their virtue may be. Used *adverbially* for how much; as, *what* am I the wiser for knowing that. Used also to signify such as; as, there are few persons but *what* can accomplish this.—*What is what.* To know *what is what,* is to be knowing; to know the nature of things. [*Colloquial.*]—*What that,* whatsoever. [*Chaucer.*]
WHAT,† *n.* [add.] Something; as, a little *what.* [*Chaucer.*]
WHATFOR', *adv.* For what reason; why; wherefore.—*Whatfor no?* why not? [*Scotch.*]
WHEAL'-WORM, *n.* The *Acarus autumnalis,* or harvest-bug. It is so named from the glossy *wheals* which its bite produces.
WHED'ER,† *pron.* or *substitute.* Whether. [*Chaucer.*]
WHEEL, *n.* [add.] Wheels receive different names according to their forms and uses; as, *crown-wheels, bevelled-wheels, paddle-wheels, ratchet-wheels, spur-wheels, sun-and-planet wheels, undershot-wheels.* [*See these terms in their proper places.*]
WHEEL'AGE, *n.* Duty or toll paid for carts, &c., passing over certain ground.
WHEEN, *n.* A number; a quantity; a parcel. [*Scotch.*]
WHELK'ED, *a.* Ridged; furrowed; welked.
WHELK'-TANGLE, *n.* String-winkle; whelks taken in the dredges are so called by oyster-fishers.
WHELM, *v. t.* [add.] To sink; to depress. [*Chaucer.*]
WHEN, *adv.* [add.] Since; considering that.
WHENNES,† *adv.* Whence. [*Chaucer.*]
WHER,† *pron.* or *substitute.* Whether. [*Chaucer.*]
WHER,† *adv.* Where. [*Chaucer.*]
WHER', for WHEREFORE. [*Shak.*]
WHE'R, for WHETHER. [*Shak.*]
WHERE,*adv.* [add.] Whereas; whether. [*Shak.*]
WHERE'ABOUTS, *adv.* Same as WHEREABOUT.
WHEREAS'. [add.] Nevertheless; and yet. Used by *Shak.* for *where.*
WHEREIN'. [add.] In that. [*Shak.*]
WHEREOF',† *adv.* Of which. [*Chaucer.*]
WHERTHROUGH',† *adv.* Through which. [*Chaucer.*]
WHERWITH',† *adv.* With which. [*Chaucer.*]
WHETH'ER,† *adv.* for WHITHER. [*Spenser.*]
WHETTE,† *pp.* of *Whet.* Whetted, sharpened. [*Chaucer.*]
WHICHE,† *pron. relat.* Who; whom; which; what; what sort of. [*Chaucer.*]
WHID'DING, *ppr.* [*See* WHID.] Scudding; moving nimbly. [*Scotch.*]
WHIG, *v. i.* To move at an easy and steady pace; to jog. [*Scotch.*]
WHIG, *v. t.* To urge forward, as a horse. [*Scotch.*]
WHIG'AMORE, *n. Literally,* a great whig; a term of the same meaning as *whig,* applied in former times to the Presbyterians, but more contemptuous. [*Scotch.*]
WHIG'GING, *ppr.* Jogging rudely; urging forward. [*Scotch.*]
WHIG'MALEE'RIES, *n. pl.* Trinkets; knicknacks; whims; fancies. [*Scotch.*]
WHILKE,† *pron. relat.* *See* WHILK. [*Chaucer.*]
WHIL'LIED, *pp.* Wheedled; cheated by wheedling. [*Scotch.*]
WHIL'LY, *v. t.* To gull; to wheedle; to cheat with specious pretences. [*Scotch.*]
WHIL'LYING, *ppr.* Bamboozling; deceiving with specious pretences. [*Scotch.*]
WHIL'LY-WHAS, *n. plur.* Idle cajoling speeches; flummery. [*Scotch.*]
WHILST, *n.* Space of time; meanwhile; interim.

Do it quickly: I'll call Sir Toby, the *whilst.* *Shak.*

WHIM,† *v. i.* To indulge in whims; to be giddy.
WHIM'LING,† *n.* A person full of whims.
WHIM'PER, *v. t.* To utter in a whining or crying tone; as, to *whimper* forth complaints.
WHIM'SEYED,† *a.* Full of whimseys, whimsical.
WHIM'SICAL, *a.* [add.] Ludicrously or oddly uncertain.
WHIN, for WHEN,—*which see.* [*Scotch.*]
WHINGE, *v. i.* To whine; to fawn like a dog. [*Scotch.*]
WHINGE'ING, *ppr.* Fawning and whining like a dog. [*Scotch.*]
WHIN'GER, *n.* A short hanger, used as a knife at meals, and as a sword in broils. [*Scotch.*]
WHIN'ID, *a.* [*See* VINNEWED.] Musty; mouldy; corrupted.—*Winidst,* most mouldy. [*Shak.*]
WHIN'NYING, *ppr.* Neighing.
WHINS, *n.* Furze; gorse. [*Scotch.*]
WHIRL'WIG, *n.* A beetle of the family Gyrinidæ, so called from its whirling motions on the surface of water.

WHIR′RY,† *v. i.* To fly rapidly with noise; to hurry; to whir.

WHIR′RY,† *v. t.* To hurry.

WHIR′RYING,† *ppr.* Flying rapidly.

WHISK, *n.* [add.] A cooper's plane for levelling the chimes of casks.

WHISK′ERS, *n. plur.* In *ships*, two booms rigged out, one on either side before the knight-heads, used in place of a spritsail-yard to spread the jib-boom guys, for the better security of this boom when the jib is set.

WHISK′Y-JACK, *n.* The familiar name of a species of jay, common in North America. It is the *Garrulus canadensis*.

WHIST,† *pp.* of *Whist.* Silenced. [*Spenser.*]

WHIS′TLE,† *n.* The weasand; the windpipe; the throat.—*To weet one's whistle*, to take a draught of liquor. [*Familiar.*]

WHITE, *a.* [add.] Fair; specious. [*Chaucer.*]—*White death*, for whiteness or paleness of death. [*Shak.*]

WHITE,† *v. i.* To whiten; to grow white. [*Chaucer.*]

WHITE′BART, *n.* A fish of the carp kind.

WHITE′-BOY,† *n.* An old term of endearment; as, one of God's *white-boys*. [*Bunyan.*] It appears to be equivalent to *innocent* or *darling*.

WHITE′-GUM, *n. Strophulus albidus*, a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are small, hard, and whitish.

WHITE′HART SILVER, *n.* A mulct on certain lands in or near to the forest of Whitehart, in England.

WHITE′-HASS, WHITE′-HAWSE, *n.* Sausages stuffed with oatmeal and suet. [*Scotch.*]

WHITE′SMITH, *n.* A tinsmith.

WHITE′ SPURS, *n.* A sort of esquires, so called from the spurs which they wore at their creation.

WHITE′ SQUALL, *n.* In *seamen's lan.*, a violent and dangerous gust of wind which occurs in or near the tropics, accompanied with white broken water on the surface of the sea, which is torn up by the violence of the wind.

WHITE′-WINGED, *a.* Having white wings.

WHITH′ER, *adv.* [add.] To which; as, I have published another treatise, *whither* I refer the reader. [*Walker.*]

WHIT′ING-POUT, *n.* A fish, the *Gadus barbatus* (Linn.), having the body white.

WHIT′LING, *n.* The young of the bull-trout. [*Scotch.*]

WHIT′SUN-FARTHINGS, *n.* Pentecostals,—*which see.*

WHIT′TIE-WHAT′TIE, *n.* Vague, shuffling, or cajoling language; a person who employs every means to gain an end. [*Scotch.*]

WHIT′TIE-WHAT′TIE, *v. i.* To talk frivolously; to shilly-shally. [*Scotch.*]

WHIT′TIE-WHAT′TIEING, *ppr.* Making foolish conjectures; reasoning to little purpose. [*Scotch.*]

WHIT′TLE-SHAWL, *n.* A fine kerseymere shawl bordered with fringes.

WHO, *pron. relat.* [add.] He who; as, *who* talks much must talk in vain. [*Gay.*]—*Who that*, whosoever. [*Chaucer.*]

WHO′A, *exclam.* Stop! stand still!

WHOLE, *n.* [add.] *Upon the whole*, all circumstances being considered or balanced against each other; upon a review of the whole matter.

WHOM′LING, *ppr.* Whelming; overturning. [*Scotch.*]

WHORN, *n.* Horn. [*Scotch.*]

WHOT,† WHOTT,† *a.* for Hot. [*Spenser.*]

WHUL′LY-WHA′ING, *ppr.* Cajoling. [*Scotch.*]

WHUM′MLE, WHUM′MEL, *v. t.* To whelm; to turn over; to turn upside-down. [*Scotch.*]

WHUN′STANE, *n.* Whinstone. [*Scotch.*]

WHY, *adv.* [add.] For which thing.

My sword is drawn.—Then let it do at once
The thing *why* thou hast drawn it. *Shak.*

—*For why?* for what reason?

WI′, *prep.* With. [*Scotch.*]

WICK′ET, *n.* [add.] In the *United States*, a place of shelter, or camp made of the boughs of trees, used by lumbermen.

WICK′LESS LAMP, *n.* A self-generating gas apparatus, which serves to manufacture oil-gas without a retort or furnace. The oil is raised through a small tube, and on applying a lighted taper to the tube, the oil is decomposed at the extremity, and gas is generated.

WIDE′-AWĀKE, *a.* On the alert; ready prepared.

WIDE′-AWĀKE, *n.* A species of light felt-hat with the brim turned up all round. [*Sportive.*]

WI′DENING, *n.* The act of making or becoming wide.

WIDE′-WHERE, *adv.* Widely; far and near. [*Chaucer.*]

WID′ŌW, *v. t.* [add.] To survive; to be a widow to.

WIERDES,† *n. plur.* [Sax. *wyrd*, fate, fortune; *wyrde*, the fates. *See* WEIRD.] The fates or destinies. [*Chaucer.*]

WIF,† *n.* [Sax.] A wife; a woman. [*Chaucer.*]

WIFE′-CARLE, *n.* A man who busies himself about household affairs or women's work. [*Scotch.*]

WIF′HOOD,† *n.* The state and character of a wife. [*Chaucer.*]

WIF′LES,† *a.* Unmarried; without a wife. [*Chaucer.*]

WIF′LY,† *a.* Becoming a wife. [*Chaucer.*]

WIGHT, *n.* [add.] A moment; a small space of time. [*See* WHIT.] [*Chaucer.*]

WIGHT,† *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A witch. [*Chaucer.*]

WIGHT,† *n.* A weight. [*Chaucer.*]

WIGHT,† *a.* [add.] Lively; sprightly; active. [*Spenser.*]

WIGHTES,† *n. plur.* Witches. [*Chaucer.*]

WIGHT′LY,† *adv.* [add.] Quickly; suddenly. [*Spenser.*]

WIG′REVE, *n.* [Sax. *wic-gerefa.*] A hamlet bailiff or steward.

WIG′-TREE, *n.* Venetian sumac, *Rhus cotinus* (Linn.), the wood of which is used as a yellow dye.

WIKE,† *n.* [*See* WIC.] A home; a dwelling.

WIKE,† *n.* A week. [*Chaucer.*]

WIK′ET,† *n.* A wicket. [*Chaucer.*]

WIKKE,† *a.* Wicked. [*Chaucer.*]

WILD,† for WILLED. Ordered. [*Spenser.*]

WILD, for WEALD. [*Shak.*]

WILD′-BU′GLOSS, *n.* A plant of the genus Lycopsis (Linn.)

WILD′-CU′CUMBER, *n.* A plant, *Momordica elaterium.*

WILD′-CUM′IN, *n.* A plant, *Lagœcia cuminoides.*

WIL′DERNESS, for WILDNESS [*Shak.*]

WILD′-FIRE, *n.* [add.] The *Lichen circumscriptus*, an eruptive disease, consisting of clusters or patches of papulæ.

WILD′-FIRE RASH, *n.* The *Strophulus volaticus*, a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are in clusters or patches, generally flying from part to part.

WILD′-GERMAN′DER, *n.* A plant of the genus Teucrium.

WILD′GRAVE, WALD′GRAVE, *n.* [G.] In the *old German empire*, the head forest-keeper; chief wood-ranger.

The *wildgrave* winds his bugle-horn. *Sir W. Scott.*

WILD′-LICH′EN, *n. Lichen agrius*, an eruptive disease, in which the papulæ are distributed in clusters or large patches of a vivid red colour.

WILD′-LIQ′UORICE, *n.* A plant, the *Abrus precatorius*, a native of the West Indies.

WILD′-OLIVE, *n.* Oleaster, a name given to plants of the genus Elæagnus.

WILD′-PLAN′TAIN, *n.* A plant, the *Alisma ranunculoides.*

WILD′-PUR′SLANE, *n.* A plant, the *Euphorbia peplis.*

WILD′-ROCKET, *n.* A plant of the genus Sisymbrium.

WILD′-ROSE′MARY, *n.* A plant, the *Andromeda polifolia.*

WILD′-TANSY, *n.* A plant, the *Potentilla anserina.*

WILD′-THYME, *n.* A plant, the *Thymus serpyllum.*

WILD′-VINE, *n.* A plant, the *Vitis labrusca.*

WILL, *n.* [add.] *Estate at will*, in *law*, is where lands and tenements are let by one man to another, to have and to hold, at the will of both parties, landlord and tenant; so that either may determine his will and quit his connections with the other at his pleasure. It is the lowest estate that can arise by agreement between parties.—*Will or nill*, willing or unwilling. [*Spenser.*]

WILL′-A-WA, *exclam.* Weal away! woe is me! [*Scotch.*]

WIL′LET, *n.* A common shore-bird in the United States, the *Totanus semipalmatus*, remarkable for its affection for its young and its eggs.

WILL′ŌW, *n.* [add.] White willow, *Salix alba*; dwarf creeping willow, *S. repens*; osier-willow, *S. viminalis*; crack willow, *S. fragilis*; rose-willow, *S. helix*; golden willow, *S. vitellina*; Bedford willow, *S. Russeliana*; sweet willow, *S. pentandra.*

WILL′ŌW-LARK, *n.* The sedge-bird,—*which see.*

WILL′ŌW-NIGHTINGALE, *n.* The *Emberiza schœniclus.*

WIL′LY,† *a.* [Sax. *waela, wela*, felicity, prosperity.] Favourable; propitious. [*Chaucer.*]

WILN,† for WILLEN, *plur.* of *Will, v. t.* [*Chaucer.*]

WILNE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *willan.*] To will; to desire. [*Chaucer.*]

WIM′PLE,† *n.* [add.] The linen plaited cloth which nuns wear about their necks. [*Spenser.*]

WIM′PLED, *a.* Veiled. [*Shak.*]

WIM′PLED,† *pp.* Plaited; covered. [*Spenser.*]

WIN, *v. i.* To get; to have anything in one's power; to arrive at any particular state or degree.—*To win by*, to get past.—*To win to*, to reach.—*To win aff*, to get away; to escape. 2. To be acquitted in a judicial trial. [*Scotch.*]

WIN, *v. t.* [add.] To reach; to attain; to procure; to get; to gain. [*Spenser.*]

WINCH AND AXLE, *n.* [add.] A small windlass, which consists simply of an axle, which is turned by a winch.

WIND, *n.* [add.] A ship is said to *hold a good wind* when she presents so great a lateral resistance to the water, while sailing close-hauled, that she makes very little lee-way.

WIND, *v. t.* [add.] *To wind up*, to close up; to silence an opponent in a debate; to effectually demolish. [*American.*]

WIND'AS,† } *n.* [Teut. *windas*, from **WIND'ACE,**† } *winden*, to turn or twist.] A pulley; a windlass; an engine for raising stones, &c. [*Chaucer.*]

WIND CONTU'SION, *n.* In *sur.*, a contusion supposed to be produced by the air, when rapidly displaced by the velocity of a projectile, as a cannon-ball. It is now, however, considered to be occasioned by the projectile itself, either striking obliquely or being in the condition of a spent ball.

WINDE,† *v. i.* To wind; to turn round. [*Chaucer.*]

WINDE,† *v. i.* To wend; to go. [*Chaucer.*]

WINDERING, for WINDING. [*Shak.*]

WIND'LASS, *n.* [add.] *Windlass lining*, pieces of hard-wood fitted and bolted round the windlass, to prevent it from being chafed.

WIND'LASS,† *v. i.* To act indirectly or warily.

WIND'LES, *n.* A turning-frame upon which yarn is put to be wound off. [*Scotch.*]

WIND LESTRAE, *n.* *See* WINDLE-STRAWS.

WIND'OW-BOLE, *n.* The part of a cottage-window, which is filled by a wooden blind which may occasionally be opened. [*Scotch.*]

WIND'OW-TAX, *n.* [add.] This tax is now abolished, and a house-duty substituted for it on the gross rental of all houses of which the yearly rent amounts to £20 and upwards.

WIND'-PLANT, *n.* An American perennial plant.

WIND'-SAIL, *n.* In explanation of wood-cut, instead of the words, "from jib-stay," read, from a fore, main, or mizzen stay.

WINE'-TEST, *n.* A re-agent for detecting the presence of lead in wine, by converting the acid into a salt of lead. It is usually formed by dissolving one half-ounce of sulphuret of arsenic and one ounce of lime in one half-pint of distilled water, and filtering the solution.

WING'-SHELLS, *n.* The various species of shells of the family Strombidæ, so called from their expanded lip.

WINK'LE-HAWK, *n.* [D. *winkel-haak.*] A rent in the shape of the letter L, frequently made in cloth; also called a *winkle-hole.* [*New York term.*]

WIN'NA, } Will not. [*Scotch.*] **WUN'NA.** }

WINNE,† *v. t.* [*See* WIN.] To gain.—*To winne to*, to attain. [*Chaucer.*]

WIN'TER-GULL, } *n.* A species of **WIN'TER-MEW,** } gull, the *Larus canus.*

WIRE-WORM, *n.* For "*Hemerhipus*," read *Agriotes*. The *A segetis* is a species of elateridous beetle. It lives five years in the grub state, during all which time it lives upon roots. The name *wire-worm* seems to be derived from its slender cylindrical form, and great hardness and toughness.

WIR'RY,† *v. t.* To worry. [*Chaucer.*]

WIS,† } *adv.* [From *wis*, *v. t.*] Cer-**WIS'LY,**† } tainly. [*Chaucer.*]

WIS'ARDS,† *n. plur.* [*See* WIZARD.] Wise or learned men. [*Spenser.*]

WISE, *a.* [add.] *Never the wiser*, without intelligence or information; utterly ignorant of.

The Pretender, or Duke of Cambridge, may both be landed, and I *never the wiser.* *Swift.*

WISE'-WOMAN, *n.* A witch. [*Shak.*]

WISH'EDLY,† *adv.* According to desire.

WISH'Y-WASH'Y, *n.* Any sort of thin weak drink. [*Scotch.*]

WISP, *v. t.* To brush or dress as with a wisp.

WISSE,† *v. t.* [*See* WIS.] To teach; to direct. [*Chaucer.*]

WISTE,† *pret.* of *Wis.* Knew. [*Chaucer.*]

WIST'LY, *adv.* [add.] Attentively, wistfully. [*Shak.*]

WIS'TONWISH, instead of **WIS'-TONWITH.**

WITE,† *v. t.* [*See* WIT.] To know. [*Chaucer.*]

WITE, *v. t.* [add.] To censure; to impute to.—*To wite the witelesse*, to blame the blameless. [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]

WITE,† *n.* [Sax.] A punishment, pain, penalty, or mulct.

WITH, *prep.* [add.] According to Tooke, *with* has descended to us from two different Saxon verbs, viz., *withan*, to join, and *wyrthan*, to be. Generally speaking, when *with* denotes instrument, cause, means, it is the imperative of *wyrthan*, to be, and is equivalent to *by*; when it denotes union or conjunction, it is the imperative of *withan*, to join.—*With mischance, with misaventure*, &c., are parenthetical curses, signifying be mischance, be misaventure, &c., to him or them concerning whom those words are spoken.

WITH, *n.* A twig used as a band for tying; a twig. [*See* WITHE.]

WITHE, *v. t.* To bind with withes or twigs.

WITH'ERNAM, *n.* In place of the definition given in *Dict.*, substitute the following:—In *law*, a writ for the taking or reprisal of other cattle or goods, in lieu of those that have been unjustly taken, eloigned, or otherwise withholden. The cattle or goods thus taken are said to be *taken in withernam.* The same word also signifies reprisals taken at sea by letters of marque.

WITH'ERSHIMS, *adv.* Wrongways-about; from right to left; contrary to the motion of the sun. [*Scotch.*]

WITHHOLD',† *pp* of *Withhold.* Withheld; retained; detained.

WITHSAIN',† *infinit.* of *Withsay.* [*Chaucer.*]

WITHSAY',† *v. t.* [Sax. *wither-secgan.*] To contradict; to deny. [*Chaucer.*]

WITHSEYE',† *v. t.* Same as WITHSAY. [*Chaucer.*]

WITH'Y-WOODY, *n.* A rope of twisted wands. [*Scotch.*]

WIT'NESFULLY, *adv.* [From *witness.*] Evidently. [*Chaucer.*]

WIT'NESS, *v. t.* [add.] To presage; to foretel; to foretoken; as, to *witness* storms to come. [*Shak.*]

WITTE,† *n.* Wit; understanding; capacity.—*To my witte*, in my judgment. [*Chaucer.*]

WIT'TERS, *n.* The barbs of a fishing-spear, or of a fishing-hook, &c.; the throat. [*Scotch.*]

WITTES,† *n. plur.* [*See* WIT, No. 8.] The senses of man. [*Chaucer.*]

WIT'TING, *ppr.* Knowing. [*See* WIT.]

WIT'TY, *a.* [add.] Of sound judgment; of good understanding. [*Shak.*]

WIVE,† *n.* for WIF. Wife. [*Chaucer.*]

WIV'ERN, instead of **WIV'ERN.**

WLAT'SOME,† *a.* [Sax. *lathian*, and *term*, some.] Loathsome.

WO,† *n.* [*See* WOE.] Woe; sorrow.—*Wo were us*, woe were to us. [*Chaucer.*]—*Wo worth the man!* cursed be the man. [*Spenser.*]

WO,† *a.* Sorrowful. [*Chaucer.*]

WODE,† } *a.* [Sax. *wod.*] Mad; furi-**WOOD,**† } ous; outrageous; violent.—*For wode*, like anything mad. [*Chaucer.*]

WODE,† *v. i.* To grow mad. [*Chaucer.*]

WODE'WALE,† *n.* [Belg. *widewael.*] A bird; the golden oriole; also the great spotted woodpecker. [*See* WITWALL.] [*Chaucer.*]

WOD'NESS,† *n.* Madness.

WOE,† *a.* Sad; sorrowful. [*Spenser.*]

WOI'WODE, *n.* *See* WAIWODE.

WOL,† *v. auxiliary; pret. Wolde.* [*See* WILL.] To will. It is used sometimes by itself, the verb which should follow being understood; as, *and to the wood he wol*, that is, will go.—*As she to water wolde*, that is, would *dissolve* into water. [*Chaucer.*]

WOLD,† *pp.* of *Wol.* Willed, been willing. [*Chaucer.*]

WOLDE,† *pret.* of *Wol.* Would.—*Wolde God! God wolde!* O that God were willing!—*Ne wolde God!* God forbid! [*Chaucer.*]

WOL'DEN,† *pl.* of *Wolde.* [*Chaucer.*]

WOLF'ISH, *a.* [add.] In *Western America*, savage; savagely hungry.

WOLK'ONSKOITE, *n.* An emerald green mineral containing oxide of chromium, iron, silica, and magnesia. It occurs at Perm in Russia. Written also *Volkonskoite.*

WOL'NYNE, *n.* A variety of sulphate of baryta, found at Muzsay in Hungary.

WOM'AN, *n.* [add.] *Woman of the world*, a married woman. [*Shak.*]

WOM'ANHEDE,† *n.* Womanhood. [*Chaucer.*]

WOM'AN-TYRED. *See* WOMAN-TIRED.

WOM'ERAH, *n.* The stick or implement with which the Australians throw their spears.

WON,† for WONED, *pp.* [*See* WONT.] Accustomed. [*Spenser.*]

WONDE,† *v. i.* [Sax. *wandian*, from *wanian*, to wane.] To desist through fear; to omit; to remit; to fear; to revere. [*Chaucer.*]

WONDE,† *pret.* of *Wind.* Turned; bent. [*Chaucer.*]

WONDE,† *pret.* of *Won* or *Wone.* Dwelt. [*Chaucer.*]

WON'DER,† *a.* Wonderful. [*Chaucer.*]

WON'DEROUS, *a.* *See* WONDROUS.

WONE,† *n.* [*See* WONT.] Custom; usage; habitation; quantity; plenty; a heap; an assembly. [*Chaucer.*]

WONE,† *v. i.* To dwell. [*See* WON.] [*Chaucer.*]

WON'ED,† *pp.* of *Wone.* [*See* WONT.] Wont; accustomed. [*Chaucer.*]

WON'EDEN,† *pret. plur.* of *Wone.* Did dwell. [*Chaucer.*]

WONG,† *n.* [Sax.] A field.

WON'ING,† } *n.* [Sax. *wununge.*] A **WON'NING,**† } dwelling; a habitation. [*Chaucer.*]

WONNE,† *pp.* of *Winne* (*Win*). Won; conquered; begotten. [*Chaucer.*]

WONNE,† *v. i.* [*See* WON.] To dwell; to inhabit; to stay; to abide. [*Spenser.*]

WONNE,† *n.* Habitation. [*Spenser.*]

WONN'ED,† *pret.* of *Wonne.* Dwelt; frequented; haunted. [*Spenser.*]

WONT,† *pp.* for WONTED. Used. [*Spenser.*]

WOO', *n.* Wool. [*Scotch.*]

WOOD'-CORN, *n.* A certain quantity of grain paid by the tenants of some

manors to the lord, for the liberty to pick up dried or broken wood.

WOOD′-DOVE, *n* *See* WOOD-PIGEON.

WOOD′-GELD, *n.* In *law*, the cutting of wood within the forest, or rather the money paid for the same.

WOOD′IE, *n.* The gallows. [*See* WIDDY.] [*Scotch.*]

WOOD′ING-PLACE, *n.* In the *United States*, a station on the banks of a river where steamboats stop to take in supplies of wood.

WOOD′-LEOPARD, *n.* A beautiful white, black-spotted species of moth, *Zeuzera æsculi.* The caterpillar lives in the wood of trees.

WOOD′-MOSS, *n.* Moss growing on wood.

WOOD′PECK, *n.* The woodpecker.

WOOD′-SLAVE, *n.* An active little lizard, common in Jamaica (*Mabouya agilis*).

WOODS′MAN, *n.* *See* WOODMAN.

WOOD′-STONE, *a.* [add.] Wood converted into hornstone.

WOOD′-WREN, *n.* Two species of warblers which visit Britain; one is the yellow wood-wren (*Sylvia sibilatrix*); the other is the willow-wren (*Sylvia trochilus*) They both leave in autumn.

WOOLFE'S APPARATUS, *n.* *See* WOULFE'S APPARATUS.

WOOLLENETTE′, *n.* A thin woollen stuff.

WOON,† *v. i.* [*See* WON.] To dwell. [*Spenser.*]

WOONT,† for WONT. [*Spenser.*]

WOR′BLES, *n.* The same as WORNILS. The larvæ of Œstri, or bat-flies, found on cattle.

WOR′CESTERS, *n.* An old name for woollen cloths manufactured in Worcester.

WORD, *v. t.* [add.] To deceive by fair language, or by empty faithless words. [*Shak.*]

WORD′LES,† *a.* Speechless. [*Chaucer.*]

WORK, *v. t.* [add.] To agitate; to throw into vehement perturbation; to harass. [*Shak.*]—To purge. [*Swift.*]

WORLDES,† for WORLD'S, *genitive* of *World.* Used in the sense of *worldly*; as, every *worldes* sore; my *worldes* bliss. [*Chaucer.*]

WORM′-OIL, *n.* An oil obtained from the seeds of the *Chenopodium anthelminticum.* It is a powerful anthelmintic.

WORM′-SHELL, *n.* The species of the genus Vermetus; so called from their long twisted shape.

WOR′RETING, *n.* Contention; wrangling.—*Worry-carl* means a snarling ill-natured person. [*Scotch.*]

WOR′RIECOW, *n.* A hobgoblin; a bugbear; a scarecrow; the devil. [*Scotch.*]

WOR′RY, *n.* Perplexity; trouble; harassing turmoil; as, the *worry* of business; the *worry* of politics. [*Colloq.*]

WORSE, *n.* Something less good; the loss, not the advantage; not the better; as, he was put to the *worse.*

WORS′TEAD,† *n.* Worsted.

WORT. A termination. [*See* WORTH.]

WORTH′, *v. i.* [add.] To go; to climb; to mount. [*Chaucer.*]

WORTH, *n.* [add.] Fortune; wealth. [*Shak.*]

WORTH′INE OF LAND. A certain quantity of ground, so called in the manor of Kingsland, in Hereford. The tenants are called *worthies.*

WORTS, *n. plur.* The generic name of cabbages. [*Shak.*]

WOST,† for WOT′EST.† Knowest. [*Chaucer.*]

WOT,† *pret.* of *Wot* Knew. [*Chaucer.*]

WOTE,† *v. i.* *See* WOT. [*Chaucer.*]

WOULD, *v. t.* Same as WOLD.

WOUND, *n.* [add.] *Gunshot-wounds*, those caused by hard metallic bodies projected from fire-arms.

WOUND, *pp.* of *Wind.* Twisted round; as, I am all *wound* with adders. [*Shak.*]

WOU′RALY SHRUB, *n.* The *Strychnos toxifera.* [*See* WOURALI.]

WO′VEN, *pp.* of *Weave.*

WOWE,† }
WOE,† } *v. t.* To woo.

WOW′ED,† *pret.* [*See* WOO.] Wooed; courted. [*Spenser.*]

WOWF, *a.* Wayward; wild; unreclaimed; disordered in intellect. [*Scotch.*]

WOXE,† *pret.* of *Waxe* or *Wexe* (*Wax*). Grew. [*Chaucer.*]

WRACK,† *n.* (răk.) Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks; ruin; wreck [*Shak.*]

WRACK,† *v. t.* (răk.) To destroy in the water; to wreck; to torture; to rack.

WRACKE,† *n.* [*See* WRECK.] Ruin; violence. [*Spenser.*]

WRĀIE,† }
WRĀY,† } *v. t.* [*See* BEWRAY.] To betray, to discover. [*Chaucer.*]

WRĀIK, *n.* A kind of sea-weed. [*See* WRECK.]

WRĀIN′-STAFF, *n.* *See* WRING-STAVES.

WRAPT,† *pp.* [*See* WRAPPED.] Involved; entangled; encumbered. [*Spenser.*]

WRĂTH,† *v. t.* To cause wrath or anger. [*Chaucer.*]

WRĂTH′EN,† *v. t. infin.* To make angry. [*Chaucer.*]

WRĂWE,† }
WRĂW,† } *a.* [This word seems to be connected with *brawl*, *wrangle*, *wrath*, *wreak*, *writhe*, and *wry*, and is most probably a corruption of *wry.*] Angry; peevish. [*Chaucer.*]

WRAWL,† }
WRALL,† } *v. i.* To bestow care and anxiety upon anything; to moan. [*See* WRAWL in *Dict.*] [*Chaucer, Spenser.*]

WRAW′NESS,† *n.* Peevishness; frowardness. [*Chaucer.*]

WRAY,† *v. t.* *See* WRAIE in this *Supp.* [*Chaucer.*]

WREAK′ED,† *pret.* [*See* RECK.] Recked; cared. [*Spenser.*]

WRECHE,† *n* [*See* WREAK.] Revenge. [*Chaucer.*]

WRECK′-FREE, *a.* Exempted from the forfeiture of shipwrecked goods and vessels, as the Cinque-ports. This privilege was granted to these ports by a charter of Edward I.

WRENCH, *v. t.* [add.] To pervert. [*Shak.*]

WRENCH′ES,† *n. pl.* [*See* WRENCH.] Wrongs; frauds; stratagems. [*Chaucer.*]

WRETH′EN,† *pp.* of *Writhe.* Twisted.—*Wrethen in fere*, twisted together. [*Chaucer.*]

WREYE,† *v. t.* *See* WRAIE in this *Supp.* [*Chaucer.*]

WRIE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *wrigan.*] To array; to cover; to cloak.

WRIE,† *v. i.* [*See* WRY, WRITHE.] To turn; to incline. [*Chaucer.*]

WRIG′GLER, *n.* [add.] One who works himself forward by unremitted and varied employment of base means. [*Cowper.*]

WRINE,† for WRI′EN,† *infin.* of *Wrie.* To cover; to conceal; to cloak. [*Chaucer.*]

WRINK′LE, *n.* An idea; a notion; a fancy. [*Local.*]

WRIT, *n.* [add.] A great number of writs were abolished by the Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 27.

WRITH′ING,† *n.* A twisting; a turning. [*Chaucer.*]

WRITH′LED, *pp.* or *a.* Wrinkled. [*Shak.*]

WRIT′ING, *n.* [add.] *Obligatory writings*, in *law*, bonds.

WROK′EN,† *pp.* of *Wreak.* Revenged. [*Spenser.*]

WRONGE,† *pp.* of *Wring.* Wrung. [*Chaucer.*]

WRONG′-HEAD, *a.* Wrong-headed.

WROTE,† *v. i.* or *t.* [Sax. *wrotan.*] To dig with the snout, as swine do. [*See* ROOT.] [*Chaucer.*]

WRȲ′ING, *ppr.* Deviating from the right path. [*Shak.*]

WUD, *a.* Mad. [*See* WOOD.] [*Scotch.*]

WUD′DY, *n.* *See* WOODIE in this *Supp.*

WULL, *n.* Will.—*What's yer wull*, what is your-pleasure. [*Scotch.*]

WULL-A-WINS, *exclam.* Woe is me! [*Scotch.*]

WULL′-CAT, *n.* The wild-cat; cat-a-mountain. [*Scotch.*]

WUN, *v. t.* To win; to get in all its senses. [*Scotch.*]

WUN′NA, }
WIN′NA. } Will not. [*Scotch.*]

WUSS, *v. t.* or *i.* To wish. [*Scotch.*]

WUZ′ZEN,† }
WIZ′ZEN,† } *pp.* or *a.* [*See* WIZEN.] Dried; withered. [*Scotch.*]

WYDE,† *n.* for VOID. An empty space [*Spenser.*]

WYL′IE-COAT, *n.* A boy's flannel under-dress, next the shirt; a flannel petticoat. [*Scotch.*]

WȲTE, *n.* Blame.

WȲTE,† *v. t.* [*See* WITE.] To blame; to reprove. [*Spenser.*]

WȲT′ED, *pp.* Blamed.

WȲT′EN,† }
WIT′EN,† } *pres. tense pl.* of *Wyte* or *Wite.* [*Spenser.*]

X.

XAN′THIC FLOWERS, *n.* In *bot.*, those which have yellow for their type, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into blue. Those flowers of which blue is the type, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into yellow, have been termed *cyanic flowers.*

XAN′THIDE, *n.* A compound of xanthogen and a metal.

XAN′THOPHYLL, *n.* *See* XANTHOPHYLLE.

XAN′THOUS, *a.* [Gr. ξανθος, yellow.] A term applied by Dr. Pritchard to that variety of mankind which includes all those individuals or races which have brown, auburn, yellow, flaxen, or red hair.

XENODOCHE'UM, instead of **XENODO'CHEUM.**

XENODOCHI'UM, *n.* Same as XENODOCHEUM.

XE'NOPS, *n.* [Gr. ξένος, strange, and ὤψ, the countenance.] A genus of insessorial birds of South America, allied to the nuthatches. The *X. genibarbis* has a bill different from that of any other bird

XIBA'RO, *n.* A wild dog found in St. Domingo.

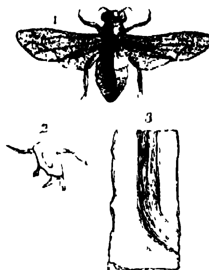
XIPH'IAS DORA'DO, *n.* The Swordfish, a modern southern constellation consisting of seven stars.

XIPHID'IUM, *n.* A genus of plants with sword-shaped leaves, nat. order Hæmodoraceæ. *X. album* is a native of the West Indies.

XYLIT'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by treating anhydrous xylite with hydrate of potash. [*See* XYLITE]

XYLOBAL'SAMUM, *n.* [add.] A balsam obtained by decoction of the twigs and leaves of the *Amyris gileadensis* in water.

XYLOC'OPA, *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and



1 Violet Carpenter Bee (*Xylocopa violacea*). 2 Profile of Head with Mandibles. 3 Piece of Wood bored by the Bee

κοπή, a cutting, incision] The carpenter-bee, a genus of hymenopterous insects, with sharp-pointed mandibles, which bore holes in wood. It is an extensive genus. The species are often of a deep blackish-blue colour.

XYLOI'DINE, *n.* The name given to paper which has been immersed for a moment in strong nitric acid, and then washed in distilled water. By this process the paper acquires the toughness of parchment, and the combustibility of tinder.

XYLOPH'AGANS, *n.* *See* XYLOPHAGI.

XYL'OPHAGE, *a.* Feeding upon wood

XYLOPHI'ILANS, *n.* *See* XYLOPHILI.

XYLO'PIA, *n.* [add.] *X. aromatica* is known by the name of African pepper The fruit of *X. grandiflora* is a valuable remedy for fevers in Brazil.

XYPHOSU'RA, *n.* *See* XIPHOSURA.

Y.

Y [add.] *Y*, at the beginning of many old words, especially verbs and participles, is merely a corruption of the Sax. *ge.* What the power of it may have been originally, it seems difficult to determine. For the most part, it does not appear to have any effect upon the sense of a word; but in some cases it serves to increase or augment the signification, by denoting a prolongation or continuity of action, motion, or sensation. In such cases, it would appear to have the force of *go;* and we still find current, in the north of England, such phrases as, I must *go* see, *go* build, *go* plant, &c Only a few of the words found in *Chaucer* with the prefix *y* are inserted in this *Supplement;* the significations of the others will be found by turning to the same words without the prefix, there being no difference, for instance, in signification between *y-blessed, y-granted,* &c., and *blessed, granted.*

YA,† *adv.* Yea; yes [*Chaucer.*]

YAF,† *pp.* of *Yeve.* Gave. [*Chaucer*]

YAFF, *v. i.* To bark like a dog in a passion; to yelp, to prate; to talk pertly. [*Scotch.*]

YAFF'LER, } *n.* Local names for **YAP'PINGALE**, } the green woodpecker (*Picus viridis*).

YAG'GER, *n.* A hunter; a ranger about the country; a travelling pedlar. [*See* YAGERS.] [*Scotch*]

YALD, } *a.* Supple; active; athletic. **YAULD**, } [*Scotch.*]

YALTE,† for YELTE. Yieldeth. [*Chaucer*]

YAM'MERED, *pret.* [*See* YAMER.] Made a loud outcry. [*Scotch.*]

YAN'KEE-DOODLE, *n.* [add.] The author of the *Round Towers of Ireland* traces this word to the Persian, *yankidoomah,*" inhabitants of a new world," which Layard (in his *Nineveh*) also mentions as the Persian for America.

YANK'ING, *n.* Way of talking English. [*Scotch.*]—*ppr.* or *a.* Active; pushing. [*Scotch.*]

YÄRK, *v. t.* *See* YERK.

YÄR'KE, *n.* The native name of different South American monkeys of the genus Pithecia.

YAUD, *n.* A jade; a mare. [*Scotch*]

YAUD *Far yaud*, the cry made by a shepherd to his dog when he is to drive away some sheep at a distance. [*Scotch*]

YAUL, *n.* *See* YAWL.

YAUP, *n* The cry of a bird or of a child [*Scotch*]

YĀVE,† *pret.* of *Yeve* Gave [*Chaucer*]

Y-BE,† *pp* of *Am.* Been [*Chaucer.*]

Y-BER'IED,† *pp.* of *Bury.* Buried. [*Chaucer*]

Y-BETE,† *pp.* of *Beat.* Beaten; stamped; impressed. [*Chaucer*]

Y-BLENT',† *pp.* Blinded [*Spenser.*]

Y-BLINT,† *pp.* of *Blind.* Blinded [*Chaucer*]

Y BORE,† *pp* of *Bere* (*Bear*). Borne; carried. [*Chaucer*]

Y-BOURD'ED,† *pp.* of *Bourde* Jested. [*Chaucer.*]

Y-CHAP'PED † *pp.* Furnished with *chapes.* [*See* CHAPE.] [*Chaucer.*]

Y-CLOUT'ED,† *pp.* of *Clout.* Wrapped in clouts or rags. [*Chaucer.*]

Y-DEL'ED,† *pp.* of *Dele* (*Deal*). Divided; distributed. [*Chaucer*]

Y-DO',† for Y-DON,† *pp.* of *Do.* Finished; done. [*Chaucer*]

Y-DRAWE',† *pp* of *Draw.* Drawn. [*Chaucer.*]

YE,† *adv.* Yea; yes.—*Ye, wis,* yea, certainly. [*Chaucer.*]

YEARN, *v i* To coagulate as milk. [*Scotch.*]

YEARN, *v. t.* To cause to coagulate or curdle. [*Scotch.*]

YEARNE,† *v. t.* [*See* EARN.] To earn; to gain; to procure. [*Spenser.*]

YEARN'ED,† *pp.* [*See* EARN.] Earned; gained; deserved. [*Spenser.*]

YEARN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Coagulated. [*Scotch.*]

YEARN'ING, *n.* Rennet. [*Scotch.*]

YEAST, *n.* [add.] *Artificial yeast*, a ferment, which may be prepared by boiling malt, pouring off the water, and keeping the grains in a warm place to ferment, repeating the process till a sufficient quantity is procured.—*Yeast-plant,* called *Torula cerevisiæ*, is now understood to be not a distinct plant, but a state of the *Penicillium glaucum*, or vinegar-plant,—*which see.*

YED'DINGES,† *n. plur.* [Qu., Ice. *gæda*, to ornament; Scot. *yed*, to fib, to magnify in narration.] Stories; tales; romances. [*Chaucer*]

YEDE,† *pret.* of *Yead* (*Go*). Went. [*Chaucer.*]

YEFTE,† *n. plur. Yeftes.* A gift. [*Chaucer*]

YELDE,† *v. t.* To yield, to give; to pay.—*God yelde you,* God reward you. [*Chaucer*]

YELL'EDEN,† *pret. plur.* of *Yell.* Yelled. [*Chaucer*]

YELL'OCH, *v i.* To scream; to shriek. [*Scotch.*]

YELL'OCH, *n.* A shrill cry; a yell. [*Scotch.*]

YELL'OCHED, *pret.* of *Yelloch.* Raised a shrill cry [*Scotch.*]

YEL'LŌW, *a* [add.] *Yellow fibrous tissue,* a kind of tissue distinguished by its yellow colour, and its great elasticity. It is seen in the ligament of the neck of many quadrupeds. It is also found in the walls of the arteries, to which it gives its peculiar elasticity; and it also forms the vocal cords of the larynx — *Yellow colouring matters.* [*See* YELLOW DYE.]

YEL'LŌW-BREASTED, *a.* Having a yellow breast.

YEL'LŌW EARTH, *n.* [add] This mineral when burned is sold by the Dutch under the name of *English red.*

YEL'LŌW GUM, *n.* The jaundice of infants.

YEL'LŌW SNAKE, *n.* A large species of boa, common in Jamaica. It is the *Chilabothrus inornatus*, Duméril and Bibron. It is from eight to ten feet long.

YEL'LŌW SUC'CORY, *n.* A plant, the *Pieris pieracroides* (Linn)

YEL'LŌW WALL-LICHEN, *n.* A species of lichen, the *Parmelia parietina*, which grows on trees and walls. It is bitter, yields a yellow colouring matter, and is used in intermittent fevers.

YEL'LŌW WASH, *n.* A lotion for ulcers, formed by the decomposition of corrosive sublimate in lime-water, which occasions a precipitate of a deep yellow colour.

YEL'LŌW YOLD'RING, } *n.* A bird, **YEL'LŌW YOR'LING**, } the yellow hammer. [*Scotch.*]

YELPE,† *v. i.* [*See* YELP.] To prate; to boast. [*Chaucer.*]
YELTE,† for YELDETH. Yieldeth. [*Chaucer.*]
YE'MAN,† *n.* A yeoman. [*Chaucer.*]
YE'MANRIE,† *n.* Yeomanry; the rank of yeomen. [*Chaucer.*]
YE'MEN,† *n. plur.* Yeomen. [*Chaucer.*]
YEO'MAN, *n.* [add.] A bailiff's follower. [*Shak.*]
YER. Your. [*Scotch.*]
YERDE,† *n* A yard; a rod; a staff.—*Under the yerde*, under the rod; subject to chastisement, as children. [*Chaucer.*]
YĒRE,† for YĒRES. Years. [*Chaucer.*]
YERL, *n.* An earl. [*Scotch.*]
YERNE,† / **YERN,†** } *n.* Iron.
YERNE,† *a.* [Sax. *yrnan*, to run *See* EARNEST, and YEARN.] Brisk; eager. [*Chaucer.*]
YERNE,† *adv* Briskly; eagerly; earnestly; early.—*As yerne*, soon; immediately. [*Chaucer.*]
YERNE,† *v i.* To yearn; to desire; to seek eagerly. [*Chaucer.*]
YERN'ING,† *n.* Activity; diligence; earnestness. [*Chaucer*]
YES'TERDAY, *adv.* On the day last past.
YES'TERNIGHT, *adv* On the night last past.
YESTREEN', *n.* Last night; yesternight. [*Scotch.*]
YEST'Y, *a.* [add.] Stormy; enraged. [*Tooke.*]
YET'EN,† *pp.* of *Yete* (*Get*). Gotten. [*Chaucer.*]
YEVE,† *v. t.* To give. [*Chaucer.*]
YEVEN,† / **YEVE,†** } *pp.* Given. [*Chaucer.*]
YEW'-TREE, *n* *See* YEW
Y-FALLE',† *pp.* of *Fall.* Fallen. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-FEIN'ED,† *pp.* of *Feine* (*Feign*). Feigned; pretended.—*The hestes of lordes may not ben y-feined*, the commands of sovereigns may not be executed with a *feigned* or pretended zeal; they must be executed strictly and fully. [*Chaucer*]
Y-FOND'EN,† *pp.* of *Fonde* (*Find*). Found. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-FOS'TERED,† *pp.* Educated; nourished. [*Chaucer*]
Y-FRET'EN,† *pp.* [*See* FRETTE in this *Supp*] Devoured. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-GET'EN,† *pp.* Gotten. [*Chaucer*]
Y-GLOS'ED,† *pp* [*See* GLOZE] Flattered. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-GO',† *pp.* Gone. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-GRĀVE',† *pp.* Buried; entombed. [*Chaucer*]
Y-HAL'OWED,† *pp.* Hallowed; kept holy. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-HERD',† *pp.* Haired; covered with hair. [*Chaucer*]
Y-HOLD',† *pp.* Obliged; beholden. [*Chaucer.*]
YIELD, *v. t.* [add.] To reward; as, may the gods *yield* you for it. [*Shak*]
YIN, *n.* or *a.* One. [*Scotch.*]
YINCE. Once. [*Scotch.*]
YIRK',† *v. t.* [*See* YERK.] To beat; to lash. [*Spenser.*]
Y-JĀP'ED,† *pp.* [*See* JAPE.] Tricked; deceived. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-LES'SED,† *pp.* [*See* LISSED in this *Supp.*] Relieved. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-LICHE',† / **Y-LIKE',†** } *pp.* Resembling; equal. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-LICHE',† / **Y-LIKE',†** } *adv.* Equally; alike. [*Chaucer.*]
YLKE,† *pron.* [Sax. *ylk.*] That; the same. [*Spenser.*]
Y-MASK'ED,† *pp.* [Fr. *mascher.*] Mashed or meshed. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-MELL',† *prep.* [*See* MELL.] Among. [*Chaucer.*]
YMPT,† *pp.* [*See* IMP.] Engrafted, joined. [*Spenser.*]
YNOUGH',† / **YNOW',†** } *adv.* Enough [*Chaucer*]
YODE,† *pret.* of *Yede.* Went. [*Spenser.*]
YOL'DEN,† *pp.* of *Yelde* (*Yield*). Yielded; given; repaid [*Chaucer.*]
YOLK'-BAG, *n.* The sac or bag which contains the yolk of the ovule, or unfertilized egg.
YON, *adv.* [add.] There; yonder; beyond. [*Scotch.*]
YOND,† *prep.* Beyond. [*Spenser*]
YONG'HEDE,† *n.* [*Young*, and term. *head* or *hood.*] Youth. [*Chaucer*]
YONGTH,† *n.* Youth. [*Spenser*]
YOOK, / **YEUK,** } *v. i.* To itch [*Scotch.*]
YOOK, / **YEUK,** } *n* The itch. [*Scotch.*]
YOOK'ING, / **YEUK'ING,** } *ppr.* Itching [*Scotch.*]
YORE,† *adv.* [add] Of a long time; a little before.—*Yore agon*, long ago [*Chaucer.*]
YOUN'GER, *n.* A youngling. [*Shak*]
YOURE,† for YOURES. [*Chaucer.*]
YOURES,† *posses. pron.* Yours. [*Chaucer*]
YOU'-STONE, *n.* Chinese jade; a zeolitic substance.
YOUTH'EDE,† *n* Youthhood; youth. [*Chaucer.*]
YOVE,† *pret.* of *Yeve* Gave. [*Chaucer*]
YOWE, *n.* A ewe. [*Scotch.*]
YOXE,† *v. i* [*See* YEX, YUX] To hiccough or hiccup. [*Chaucer*]
Y-PIK'ED,† *pp.* [*See* PICK, PIKE.] Picked; pointed; having sharp-pointed peaks; smart; spruce; foppishly dressed. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-QUEINT',† *pp.* Quenched. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-REIGHT',† *pp.* [*See* REACH] Reached. [*Chaucer*]
Y-REK'EN,† *pp.* [*Reken*, for *rekand.* *See* REEK.] Reeking; smoking; smouldering. [*Chaucer.*]
ȲREN,† *n.* Iron. [*Chaucer.*]
YRKE,† / **YRK,†** } *v. t.* [*See* IRK.] To irk; to grieve; to vex. [*Spenser.*]
Ȳ'RON,† *n.* Iron. [*Spenser.*]
Y-RONNE',† / **Y-RON'NEN,†** } *pp.* Run. [*Chaucer.*]
YSAME',† *pp.* [From Sax. *samnian*, to collect or bring together. *See* SUMMON.] Collected together. [*Spenser.*]
Y-SAT'ELID,† *pp.* Settled; established. [*Chaucer*]
ȲSE,† *n.* Ice. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-SERV'ED,† Served; treated. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-SETTE',† *pp.* Set; placed; appointed. [*Chaucer*]
Y-SHENT',† *pp.* of *Shend.* Ruined; undone; disgraced; damaged. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-SHŎVE',† *pp.* [*See* SHOVE.] Thrust or pushed forwards [*Chaucer.*]
Y-SLAWE',† *pp.* of *Sle* (*Slay*). Slain. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-SŌWE',† *pp.* of *Sow.* Sown. [*Chaucer*]
Y-SPREINT',† *pp* of *Sprenge* (*Sprinkle*). Sprinkled. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-STICK'ED,† *pp.* of *Stick.* Stuck; pierced. [*Chaucer*]
Y-STORV'EN,† *pp.* of *Sterve* (*Starve*). Starved; perished; dead. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-TĀKE',† *pp.* Taken [*Chaucer.*]
Y-TEY'ED,† *pp.* of *Tie* or *Tye.* Tied; fastened. [*Chaucer*]
Y-THEW'ED,† *pp.* Having qualities; having good qualities. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-TRES'PASED,† *pp.* Trespassed. [*Chaucer*]
Y-TWIGHT',† *pp.* of *Twitch* Twitched, pulled; plucked [*Chaucer.*]
Y'VE,† *n.* Ivy. [*Chaucer.*]
Y'VEL,† *a* Evil; bad; unfortunate. [*Chaucer.*]
Y'VEL,† *adv.* Ill; badly. [*Chaucer*]
Y'VOIRE,† *n.* (i vwar.) [Fr. *ivoire.*] Ivory. [*Chaucer*]
Y-WARDE',† *pp* of *Were* (*Wear*). Worn [*Chaucer.*]
Y-WER'RID,† *pp* of *Wirry* (*Worry*). Worried. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-WEX'ETH.† [*See* WEX in this *Supp.*] Groweth. [*Chaucer.*]
Y-WIMP'LED,† *pp.* Covered with a wimple. [*Chaucer*]
Y-WIS,† *adv.* [*See* WIS in this *Supp.*] Certainly; verily; truly. [*Chaucer*]
Y-WOXE',† *pp* of *Wox* (*Wax*). Grown; increased. [*Chaucer*]
Y-WRĀKE',† *pret* of *Wreke* (*Wreak*). Wreaked; revenged. [*Chaucer*]
Y-WRIE,† *pp.* of *Wrie.* Covered. [*Chaucer*]
Y-WRONGE',† *pp.* of *Wring* Wrung. [*Chaucer*]

Z.

ZAF'FIR. *See* ZAFFRE.
ZAM'BO, / **SAM'BO,** } *n.* The progeny of an Indian and a negro.
ZEAG'ONITE, *n.* A Vesuvian mineral referred to the harmotome or cross-stone.
ZE'BRA-WOOD, *n.* A timber imported from South America. Its colours consist of brown on a white ground, clouded with black, and each strongly contrasted, and somewhat resembling the skin of a zebra It is used in the manufacture of furniture.
ZE'IN, ZE'INE, instead of ZEIN, ZEINE.
ZE'RO, *n.* [add] A term used to denote a cypher placed between the ascending and descending numbers of a scale or series.—*Absolute zero*, the imaginary point in the scale of temperature at which the whole heat is exhausted. It is the expression of absolute cold, or privation of caloric.
ZE'RO-POINT, *n.* In *astr.*, that point of the equinoctial through which the hour circle passes, from which all others are reckoned. This point (*Aries*), is also the *zero-point* of all right ascensions counted on the equinoctial.
ZHO, *n.* A domestic ruminant mammal

common in the Himalayas. It is the progeny of the Make yak with the cow.

ZINC, *n.* [add.] *Impure oxide of zinc*, or *furnace-cadmia*, tutty,—*which see.*

ZINC'-BLOOM, *n.* A mineral substance of the same composition as calamine.

ZINC'OID, *a.* [*Zincum*, zinc, and Gr. εἶδος, likeness.] Resembling zinc; pertaining to zinc; a term applied to the zincous plate which is in connection with a copper plate in a voltaic circle, and denoting the positive pole or zincode; the chlorous plate which is in connection with a zinc plate being termed the *chloroid plate*, or negative pole.

ZINCOL'YSIS, *n.* [*Zincum*, and Gr. λύω, to decompose.] A term in *electro-chemistry* equivalent to *electrolysis*, denoting a mode of decomposition occasioned by the inductive action of the affinities of zinc, or the positive metal.

ZINC'OLYTE, *n.* A term equivalent to *electrolyte*, denoting a body decomposible by electricity, the decomposition being occasioned by the action of zinc, or the positive metal.

ZINC'OUS, *a* [add] *Zincous element*, the basic or primary element of a binary compound.—*Zincous pole*, that pole of a particle of zinc, or of hydrochloric acid, which has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of zinc, or *zincous* attraction.

ZOAN'THIDÆ, *n.* De Blainville's name for a family of Zoantharia, comprising animals which are coriaceous, simple or compound, fixed; tentacula marginal, surrounding the mouth.

ZOIL'EAN, *a.* Relating to Zoilus, a severe critic on Homer; illiberal; unjustly severe.

ZO'NA, *n.* [L.] A zone or belt.

ZŌNE'LESS, *a.* [add.] Ungirded; dissolute.

ZO'NIC, *n.* A girdle; a zone. [*Rare.*]

ZO'NULE, *n.* A little zone, band, or belt.

ZONU'RIDÆ, *n.* A family of saurian reptiles.

ZOO. This prefix is divided into two syllables, thus, zō-o.

ZO'OCĂRP, *n.* For "ZOOSPERE," read ZOOSPORE.

ZOOCĂRP'ES, *n.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal, and καρπός, fruit.] The name given to certain organized bodies, which have been variously considered as animals, as plants, and as partaking of the characters of each. They are found among the lower forms of algæ.

ZOOG'ONY, *n.* [Gr. ζῶον and γονή, generation] The doctrine of the formation of the organs of living beings.

ZO'ON, *n* [Gr. ζῶον] An animal

ZOONO'MIA, *n. See* ZOONOMY

ZOOPHY'TA, } *n. See* ZOOPHYTE
ZOOPHY'TES, }

ZORIL'LA, *n.* A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds closely allied to the weasels, of which a species (*Z. striata*) is found in South Africa.

ZOUĀVES', *n. plur.* [From *Zouaous*, a Kabyle or Berber tribe; or from *Shawi*, meaning nomads, applied to the Berbers in Algeria, and corrupted in Tunis into *Suav*, whence the French form *Zouave*.] Light infantry corps in the French army, organized in Algeria, and originally intended to be composed exclusively of the Kabyle tribe, whence the name is derived, but which, having gradually changed its character, is now constituted almost exclusively of Frenchmen. The picturesque Arab dress has, however, been retained.

ZU'BENELY, *n* A star, second magnitude, in Libra; also called *β Libra.*

ZU'BENESCH, *n.* A star of the second magnitude in Libra; also called *α Libra.*

ZU'BERNICH MELI, *n.* A star of the second magnitude in Libra

ZYGOPHYL'LUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Zygophyllaceæ. The *Z. fabago* of Linn. is the bean-caper.

ZYMOSIM'ETER, *n See* ZYMOMETER.

ZYMOT'IC, *a* [Gr. ζυμόω to ferment] A term introduced by the registrar-general, and used to characterize the entire class of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases. The term is objectionable, as involving a theory of disease, but convenient, as grouping together diseases which are allied by the similarity of predisposing causes.

TABLES

OF

CLASSICAL AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES,

AND

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES;

WITH THEIR PRONUNCIATION.

BY

N. PORTER,

PROFESSOR IN YALE COLLEGE, UNITED STATES.

NOTE BY THE PUBLISHERS

OF THE

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.

NUMEROUS communications have from time to time been addressed to the Publishers by purchasers of the IMPERIAL DICTIONARY, urging upon them the propriety of adding to the *Supplement* to that Work pronouncing Vocabularies of GREEK and LATIN and SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES and of MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES. Desiring to comply with the wish thus so generally expressed, the Publishers here reprint the Vocabularies prepared by Professor PORTER, of Yale College, United States, for a recent American Edition of Webster's *English Dictionary*, which they believe to be the most complete hitherto published.

PREFACE.

The publishers of Webster's larger *English Dictionary*, desiring to append to it tables prepared expressly for their edition, which should exhibit the correct pronunciation of Scriptural, Classical, and Modern Geographical Names, requested the subscriber to undertake the direction of the work. This service has been performed in the following manner:—

The list of Scriptural Names added by Taylor to his edition of Calmet's *Dictionary of the Bible*, has been carefully collated with that prepared by Walker. In those cases in which the pronunciation of Walker differs from Taylor's, Walker's method has been subjoined, or substituted in its place. The methods of Walker and of Taylor generally coincide, and the authority of Taylor has been preferred to that of Walker in those instances only in which Walker's is opposed by the best and the established usage. The words omitted by Taylor have been added from Walker, and the table, in the number of names and in their pronunciation, is substantially the same with that which usually accompanies Walker's *Key*.

The table of Greek and Latin Proper Names contains all the *classical* names which are found in Walker's table, together with such as are furnished in addition by Trollope, in his edition of Walker's *Key*, and by Thomas Swinburne Carr, in his *Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names*. A few have also been taken from Pauly's *Encyclopædia of Classical Antiquities*, and from Freund's *Dictionary of the Latin Language*.

This table has been revised by Professor Thacher, of Yale College. In conducting this revision, he found it necessary to correct numerous errors, especially in the division of words into syllables, which, from errors of the press, a confusion of principles, and a want of care in the application of the rules, have been accumulated in other published tables of Proper Names. It will be seen, on noticing the changes which have been introduced, that the aim has been to remove all inconsistencies in the application of the rules of pronunciation which have been adopted by Walker, in common with many others.

A few errors of accent have also been corrected, as more recent investigations have ascertained the quantity of some words, which earlier lexicographers, guided only by the general rules of quantity, had given erroneously.

The pronunciation of these names is in all cases determined by the place of the accent, and by the forms of the syllables which the accent determines. To attempt to indicate to the English ear the *sounds* of the vowels by marks which in classical usage are employed to indicate their *quantity*, would only lead to confusion, and cannot fail to be especially disadvantageous to students of the languages. The classical table is accompanied by a few rules, designed to guide the scholar in settling those questions of pronunciation which are not answered in the table itself. These rules do not disagree with those adopted in Walker's

Key; but, in connection with the table, will guide to that pronunciation which is in vogue at the University of Oxford and other learned schools. It is believed that these few rules will be found to be more convenient and useful than the corresponding ones in Walker's *Key*.

The same preference will be given, it is believed, to the rules abridged from Walker, which accompany the Scripture Proper Names.

The Modern Geographical Names were mostly selected from Black's *General Atlas* (Edinburgh, 1846), as being the latest and best authority. The design of the compiler was, primarily, to present the names of the countries, provinces, important towns, rivers, &c., on the continent of Europe and Spanish America, and to indicate their pronunciation as perfectly as this can be represented by English sounds. As these names frequently occur in books of all kinds, and occasion great perplexity to the reader and public speaker, and as their pronunciation is conformed to that of the languages to which they belong, it was thought advisable to prepare a copious list of words of this character, and to give them the chief place in the table. When these words have been Anglicized, the Anglicized has been subjoined to the native pronunciation.

To these European names many others have been added of places in Great Britain and the United States, in respect to the pronunciation of which, it was thought, information would be esteemed of any value, or could be given with any exactness. In a few instances, a provincial, and what will be thought by some an improper, method has been given. It was thought, however, to be impossible and useless to attempt to furnish a complete list of English and American names, with their pronunciation. The pronunciation of the great majority of these names is familiar to all, and is never sought for in a dictionary, while that of a very large number can hardly be considered as fixed.

A few names of places in other and ruder countries are given. There are two reasons, however, why it was not thought expedient to swell the list with names of this character. They are, in most cases, the result of an effort to represent native sounds by English spelling. If this representation is imperfect, it is of little authority, and is liable to constant changes. If it is perfect, or nearly so, the pronunciation is indicated by the name itself.

The catalogue of European names was prepared by a gentleman familiar with the countries and the languages in which the names occur; and it is believed that the pronunciation and the accent are as well represented as the nature of the work and the means at hand would allow. No pains have been spared to render this table as complete and convenient as any within reach of the public.

N. PORTER.

YALE COLLEGE, *August* 10, 1847.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

It will be perceived, by a glance at the following table, that the indicated accentuation of the words, and their separation into syllables, prevent the necessity of inserting anything here to guide to a correct pronunciation, except the rules for the sounds of the vowels and consonants.

In settling the place of the primary accent, which is the first and most important point in the pronunciation of a word, the aim, of course, has been to follow the ancient and simple rules, which direct that, in words of two syllables, the penult be accented, and in words of more than two syllables, that the penult be accented if long in quantity, if not, the antepenult. The words have been divided into syllables, in accordance with the commonly received rules on that subject. The rules that follow have been derived, in the main, from Walker. Sometimes the language of Grant, or some other grammarian, has been preferred.

Rules for the Vowels.

1. Any vowel at the end of an accented syllable, and *e*, *o*, and *u*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, have the long English sound, as, *Ca'to*, *Ce'crops*, *Di'do*, *So'lon*, *Cu'mæ*, *Me-lis'sa*, *Mo-los'sus*, *Tu-lin'gi*, in which words the final vowels of the first syllables have the same sound as the corresponding vowels in the first syllables of the English words *pa'per*, *ce'dar*, *si'lent*, *co'lon*, *du'ty*.

2. *A*, ending an unaccented syllable, has the sound of *a* in *fa'ther*; as, *Ga-bi'na*, *A-re'ne*, pronounced *Gah-bi'na*, *Ah-re'ne*.

3. *I*, ending a final syllable, or preceding an accented vowel, has the long sound, as, *I-u'li*.

In all other cases, *i*, ending an unaccented syllable, is pronounced like *e*, as, *Fa'bi-i*, *Ho-ra'ti-i*, pronounced *Fa'be-i*, *Ho-ra'te-i*.

4. *Y* is pronounced as *i* would be in the same situation.

5. *Æ* and *œ* are pronounced as *e* would be in the same situation.

6. If a syllable end in a consonant, the vowel has the short English sound; as, *Bal'bus*, *Del'phi*, *Cin'na*, *Mos'chus*, *Tus'cus*, in which the vowels have the same sounds as in the English words *man'ner*, *sel'dom*, *din'ner*, *scof'fer*, *mus'ter*.

Exception.— *E*, in final *es*, is pronounced as in the familiar proper name *An'des*.

Rules for the Consonants.

1. *C*, before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *œ*, is pronounced like *s*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants, like *k*; as *Ce'a*, *Ci'ce-ro*, *Cy'prus*, *Cæ'sar*, *Cœ'li-a*, *Ca'to*, *Co'cles*, *Cu'mæ*.

2. *G*, before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *œ*, or another *g* followed by *e*, has the sound of *j*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants other than *g*, as above excepted, the hard sound, as in the English words *gave*, *gone*; as, *Ge'lo*, *Gi-gan'tes*, *Gy-gæ'us*, *Ag'ger*, *Ga'bi-i*, *Gor'gi-as*, *Sa-gun'tum*.

3. *Ch* has the sound of *k*, except when preceding a mute consonant at the beginning of a word, when they are silent, as, *Chtho'ni-a*, pronounced *Tho'ni-a*.

4. *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*. But when the accent falls on the first of the vowels following, the consonant does not change into *sh* or *zh*, but preserves its pure sound; as, *Mil-ti'a-des*, &c. *T*, in the termination *tion*, also retains its original sound, as, *The-o-do'ti-on*.

5. *S* has, in general, the sound of *s* in *this*.

Final *s*, preceded by *e*, or a liquid, has the sound of *z*.

6. Initial *x* has the sound of *z*.

7. Initial *ph*, before a mute, is silent; as, *Phthi'a*, pronounced *Thi'a*. Initial *p*, before *s*, is silent; as, *Psy'che*, pronounced *Sy'ke*. Initial *p*, before *t*, is silent; as, *Ptol-e-mæ'us*, pronounced *Tol-e-mæ'us*.

8. At the beginning of Greek words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tm*, &c.; as *Mne-mos'y-ne*, *Tmo'lus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Ne-mos'y-ne*, *Mo'lus*, &c.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

A.

A'BA *and* A'BÆ
Ab'a-a
Ab'a-ba
A-bac'e-na
Ab-a-ce'ne
A-bæ'a
Ab'a-ga
A-bag'a-rus
Ab'a-la
Ab'a-lus
A-ba'na
A-ban'tes
Ab-an-ti'a-des
A-ban'ti-as
A-ban'ti-das
A-ban'tis
Ab-ar-ba're-a
Ab'a-ri
A-bar'i-mon
Ab'a-ris
A-ba'rus
A'bas
A-ba'sa
Ab'a-sa
Ab-a-si'tis
Ab-as-se'na
Ab-as-se'ni
A-bas'sus
Ab'a-tos
Ab-da-lon'i-mus
Ab-de'ra
Ab-de-ri'a
Ab-de-ri'tes
Ab-de'rus
A-be'a-tæ
A-be-a'tæ
A-bel'la
Ab-el-la'ni
Ab-el-li'num
Ab-el-li'nus
A-be'lus
Ab'e-lux
A-ben'da
Ab-es-sa'lon
Ab'ga-rus, *or* A-bag'a-rus
A'bi-a
A'bi-i
Ab'i-la
A-bis'a-res
A-bis'a-ris
Ab-i-son'tes
A-ble'rus
A-ble'tes
Ab'no-ba
Ab'no-bi
A-bob'ri-ca
A-bo'bus
A-bœc'ri-tus
Ab-o-la'ni
A-bo'lus
A-bon-i-tei'chos
Ab-o-ra'ca
Ab'o-ras
Ab-o-rig'i-nes
A-bor'ras
Ab'o-tis
Ab-ra-da'tas
Ab-ra-da'tes
A-bra'ha-mus
A-bren'ti-us
A-broc'o-mas
Ab-ro-di-æ'tus
A'bron
A-bro'ni-us
A-bron'y-cus
Ab'ro-ta
A-brot'o-num
A'brus
A-bryp'o-lis
Ab-se'us
Ab-sin'thi-i
Ab'so-rus
Ab-syr'ti-des
Ab-syr'tos
Ab-syr'tus
Ab'u-la
Ab-u-li'tes
A'bus
Ab-y-de'ni
Ab-y-de'nus
A-by'di
A-by'dos
A-by'dus
Ab'y-la
Ab'y-lon
Ab-ys-si'ni
Ab-ys-sin'i-a
Ac-a-cal'lis
Ac-a-ce'si-um
A-ca'ci-us
Ac'a-cus
Ac-a-de'mi-a
Ac-a-de'mus
A-cæn'i-tus
Ac-a-lan'drus
A-cal'le
Ac-a-mar'chis
Ac'a-mas
A-camp'sis
A-can'tha
A-can'thi-ne
A-can'thus
Ac'a-ra
A-ca'ri-a
Ac-ar-na'nes
Ac-ar-na'ni-a
A-car'nas
A-cas'ta
A-cas'tus
Ac-a-than'tus
Ac'a-ton
Ac'ca Lau-ren'ti-a
Ac'ci-a
Ac'ci-la
Ac'ci-us
Ac'co
Ac'cu-a
A'ce
Ac-e-di'ci
Ac'e-la
Ac'e-le
Ac'e-lum
A-ceph'a-li
Ac-e-ra'tus
A-cer'bas
Ac-e-ri'na
A-cer'ræ
Ac-er-sec'o-mes
A'ces
A-ce'si-a
Ac-e-si'nes
Ac-e-si'nus
A-ce'si-us
A-ces'ta
A-ces'tes
A-ces'ti-um
A-ces-to-do'rus
Ac-es-tor'i-des
A-ce'tes
Ach-a-by'tos
A-chæ'a
A-chæ'i
A-chæ'i-um
A-chæm'e-nes
Ach-æ-me'ni-a
Ach-æ-men'i-des
A-chæ'us
A-cha'i-a
A-cha'is
Ach'a-ia
Ach-a-ren'ses
A-char'næ
A-cha'tes
Ach-e-lo'i-des
Ach-e-lo'ri-um
Ach-e-lo'us
A-che'lus
A-che'ras
A-cher'dus
A-cher'i-mi
Ach'e-ro
Ach'e-ron
Ach-e-ron'ti-a
Ach-e-ru'si-a
Ach-e-ru'si-as
A-che'tus
A-chi'las
A-chil'las
Ach-il-le'a
A-chil-lei-en'ses
Ach-il-le'is
A-chil'les
Ach-il-le'um
A-chil'leus
Ach-il-li'des
A-chi'vi
Ach-la-dæ'us
Ach'o-la
Ach-o-la'i, *or* Ach-o-a'li
Ach-o-lo'e
A-cho're-us
A-cho'rus
Ach-ra-di'na
Ach'ra-dos
Ac-i-cho'ri-us
Ac-i-da'li-a
Ac-i-da'sa
A'ci-la
A-cil'i-a
Ac-i-li'ge-na
A-cil'i-us
A-cil'la
Ac-in-di'nus *and* A-cin-di-nus
A'cis
Ac'mon
Ac-mon'i-des
Ac-œ-me'tæ
A-cœ'tes
Ac-o-ly'ti
A-co'næ
Ac-o-næ
A-con'tes
A-con'te-us
A-con'ti-us
Ac-on-to'bo-li
A-con-to-bu'lus
A-co'ris
Ac'o-rus
A'cra
Ac-ra-di'na
A'cræ
A-cræ'a
A-cræph'ni-a
Ac-ra-gal-li'dæ
Ac'ra-gas
A-cra'tus
A'cri-æ
A'cri-as
Ac-ri-doph'a-gi
A-cri'on
A-cris'e-us
Ac-ris-i-o'ne
A-cris-i-o-ne'us
A-cris-i-o-ni'a-des
A-cris'i-us
A-cri'tas
Ac-ro-a'thon
A-cro'a-thos
Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-a
Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-um
Ac-ro-ce-re'tes
A-croc'o-mæ
Ac-ro-co-rin'thus
A-cro'ma
A'cron
A-crop'a-thos
Ac-ro-pa'tos
A-crop'o-lis
Ac-ro-re'a
Ac-ro-re'i
Ac-ro-ta
A-crot'a-tus
Ac-ro-tho'i
Ac-ro-tho'on
Ac-roth'o-os
Ac-ro-tho'um
Ac'ta
Ac-tæ'a
Ac-ta'on
Ac-tæ'us
Ac'te
Ac'ti-a
Ac'tis
Ac-tis'a-nes
Ac'ti-um
Ac'ti-us
Ac'tor
Ac-tor'i-des
Ac-to'ris
Ac'to-ris
A-cu'le-o
A-cu'phis
A-cu-si-la'us
A-cu'ti-cus
A-cy'rus
Ac'y-tus
A'da
A-da'us
Ad-a-man-tæ'a
Ad'a-mas
Ad-a-mas'tus
A-da'mus
Ad'a-na
A-das'pi-i
Ad'a-tha
Ad-de-pha'gi-a
Ad'du-a
A-del'phi-us
A-de'mon
A-deph'a-gus
A'des, *or* Ha'des
Ad-gan-des'tri-us
Ad-her'bal
Ad-her'bas
A-di-a-be'ne
A-di-an'te
A-di-at'o-rix
Ad-i-man'tus
Ad-i-me'te
Ad-me'ta
Ad-me'tus
A-do'ne-us, *or* Ad-o-ne'us
A-do'ni-a
A-don'i-cus
A-do'nis
Ad-ra-myt'ti-um
A-dra'na
A-dra'ne
A-dra'num
A-dras'ta
A-dras'ti-a, *or* Ad-ras-ti'a
Ad-ras-ti'i Cam'pi
Ad-ras-ti'ne
A-dras'tus
A-dre'ne
A'dri-a
A-dri-an-op'o-lis
A-dri-a'num
A-dri-a'nus
A-dri-at'i-cum
Ad-ri-me'tum
Ad-u-at'i-ci
A-du'la
A-du'las
A-du'lis
Ad-u-li'ton
A-dyr-ma-chi'dæ, *or* Ad-yr-mach'i-dæ
Æ'a
Æ-a-ce'a
Æ-ac'i-das
Æ-ac'i-des
Æ-a-ci'um
Æ'a-cus
Æ'æ
Æ'a-a
Æ-a-me'ne
Æ-an-te'um
Æ-an'ti-des
Æ-an'tis
Æ'as
Æ'a-tus
Æch-mac'o-ras
Æch'mis
Æ-dep'sum
Æ-des'sa
Æ-dic'u-la
Æd'i-la
Æ-di'les
Æ-di'lis
Æd'i-lus
Æ-dip'sus
Æ'don
Æ-do'nis
Æd'u-i, *or* Hed'u-i
Æ-el'lo *or* A-el'lo
Æ-e'ta, *or* Æ-e'tes
Æ-e'ti-as
Æ'ga
Æ'gæ
Æ-gæ'a
Æ-gæ'on
Æ-gæ'um
Æ-gæ'us
Æ-ga'le-os
Æ-ga'le-um
Æ'gan
Æ'gas
Æ-ga'tes
Æ-ge'as, or Æ'ge-as
Æ-ge'le-on
Æ-ge'li
Æ-ge'ri-a
Æ-ges'ta
Æ-ge'us
Æ-gi'a-le
Æ-gi-a'le-us
Æ-gi-a'li-a
Æ-gi-a'lus
Æ-gi-co'res
Æ-gi'des
Æ-gi'la, *or* Æg'i-la
Æ-gil'i-a
Æg'i-lips
Æ-gim'i-us
Æg-i-mo'rus, *or* Æ-gim'o-rus
Æ-gim'u-rus
Æ-gi'na
Æg-i-ne'ta
Æg-i-ne'tes
Æ-gi'o-chus
Æ'gi-on
Æ-gi'pan, *or* Æg'i-pan
Æg-i-pa'nes
Æ-gi'ra
Æ-gir-o-es'sa
Æ'gis
Æ-gis'thus
Æ-gi'tum
Æ'gi-um
Æg'le
Æg'les
Æg-le'tes
Æg'lo-ge
Æ-gob'o-lus
Æ-goc'e-ros
Æ'gon
Æ-go'ne
Æg-o-ne'a
Æ-go'nes
Æg-o-sa'gæ
Æg-os-pot'a-mos
Æ-gos'the-na
Æ'gus
Æ'gy
Æg'y-la
Æg-y-pa'nes
Æ-gyp'sus
Æ-gyp'ta
Æ-gyp'ti-i
Æ-gyp'ti-um
Æ-gyp'tus
Æ'li-a
Æ-li-a'nus
Æl'i-nos
Æ'li-us, *and* Æ'li-a
Æ-lu'rus
Æ-ma'thi-a
Æ-mil'i-a
Æm-il-i-a'nus
Æ-mil'i-us
Æm-nes'tus
Æ'mon
Æm'o-na
Æ-mo'ni-a
Æ-mo'ni-a
Æ-mon'i-des
Æm'o-nis
Æ'mus
Æ-myl'i-a
Æm-yl-i-a'nus
Æ-myl'i-i
Æ-myl'i-us
Æ-na'ri-a
Æ-na'si-us
Æ-ne'a, *or* Æ-ne'i-a
Æ-ne-a'dæ
Æ-ne'a-des
Æ-ne'as
Æ-ne'i-a
Æ-ne'i-des
Æ-ne-i'des
Æ-ne'is, *and* Æ'ne-is
Æ-nes-i-de'mus
Æ-ne'si-us
Æ-ne'tus
Æ'ni-a
Æ-ni'a-cus
Æn'i-cus
Æ-ni'dæ
Æ-ni'o-chi
Æn-o-bar'bus
Æn'o-cles
Æ'nos
Æ'nu-a
Æ'nus
Æ-ny'ra
Æ-o'li-a
Æ-o'li-æ
Æ-ol'i-da
Æ-ol'i-des
Æ'o-lis
Æ'o-lus
Æ-o'nes
Æ-o'ra
Æ-pa'li-us
Æ-pe'a
Æp'u-lo
Æ'py
Æp'y-tus
Æ-qua'na
Æ'qui
Æ-quic'o-li
Æq-ui-me'li-um
Æ'ri-as
Ær'o-pe
A-er'o-pe
Ær'o-pus
A-er'o-pus
Æs'a-cos
Æs'a-cus
Æ-sa'ge-a
Æ'sa-pus
Æ'sar, *or* Æ-sa'ras
Æ-sa'rus, *and* Æs'a-rus
Æs'chi-nes
Æs'chi-ron
Æs'chri-on
Æs-chy-li'des
Æs'chy-lus
Æs-cu-la'pi-us
Æ-se'pus
Æ-ser'ni-a
Æ'si-on
Æ'son
Æ-son'i-des
Æs-o-pe'us
Æ-so'pus
Æs'tri-a
Æs'u-a
Æs'u-la
Æs'u-le
Æ-sy-e'tes
Æ-sy'me
Æs-ym-ne'tæ
Æs-ym-ne'tes
Æ-sym'nus
Æth'a-le
Æ-thal'i-des
Æth-a-li'a
Æ-tha'li-os
Æ-thi'ces
Æth'i-cus
Æ-thi'on
Æ-thi'o-pes
Æ-thi-o'pi-a
Æth'li-us
Æ'thon
Æ'thra
Æ-thu'sa
Æ'ti-a
Æ'ti-on, *or* Æ-e'ti-on
Æ-ti-o-ne'a
Æ-ti'tes
Æ'ti-us
A-e'ti-us
Æt'na
Æ-to'li
Æ-to'li-a
Æ-to'lus
Æx
A-ex-o'ne
A'fer
A-fra'ni-a
A-fra'ni-us
Af'ri-ca
Af-ri-ca'nus
Af'ri-cum
Af'ri-cus
Ag'a-bus
A-gac'ly-tus
A-ga-gri-a'næ

Ag-a-las'ses
A-gal'la
Ag'a-mo
Ag-a-me'de
Ag-a-me'des
Ag-a-mem'non
Ag-a-mem-no'ni-us
Ag-a-me'tor
A-gam'ma-tæ
Ag-am-nes'tor
Ag'a-mus
Ag-a-nip'pe
Ag-a-nip-pe'us
A-gan-za-ga
Ag'a-pæ
Ag-a-pe'nor
Ag-a-pe'tus
A'gar
Ag-a-re'ni
Ag-a-ris'ta
A-gas'i-cles
A-ga'so
A-gas'sæ
A-gas'the-nes
A-gas'thus
A-gas'tro-phus
Ag'a-sus
Ag'a-tha
Ag-ath-ar'chi-das
Ag-ath-ar'chi-des
Ag-ath-ar'chus
Ag-a-tha Dæm'o-nis
Ag-a-thi'a
A-ga'thi-as
Ag-a-thi'nus
Ag'a-tho
Ag-a-tho-cle'a
A-gath'o-cles
Ag'a-thon
Ag-a-tho-ny'mus
Ag-a-thon'y-mus
A-gath'o-pus
Ag-a-thos'the-nes
Ag-a-thyr'num
Ag-a-thyr'si
Ag-a-thy'tus
A-gau'i
A-ga've
A-ga'vus
Ag-ba-ta'na
Ag-des'tis
A-ge'li-a
Ag-e-la'das
Ag-e-las'tus
Ag-e-la'us
Ag-e-le'a
Ag'e-les
A-gen-a-tha
Ag-en-di'cum
A-ge'nor
Ag-e-nor'i-des
Ag-e-ri'nus
Ag-e-san'der
A-ge'si-as
A-ges-i-da'mus
A-ges-i-la'us
Ag-e-sip'o-lis
Ag-e-sis-tra'ta
Ag-e-sis'tra-tus
A-ge'tor
A-ge'tus
Ag-ge'nus
Ag-gram'mes
Ag-gri'næ
Agg-thyl'lus
Ag'i-dæ
Ag-i-la'us
A'gis
Ag-la'i-a
Ag-la-o-ni'ce
Ag-la'o-pe
Ag-la'o-pes
Ag-la-o-phæ'na
Ag-la'o-phon
Ag-la-os'the-nes
Ag-lau'ros
Ag-la'us
Ag'la-us
Ag'na
Ag'no
Ag-nod'i-ce
Ag'non
Ag-no-ni'a
Ag-non'i-des
Ag-no'tes
Ag-noth'e-tæ
Ag-o-na'li-a, *and* A-go'ni-a
A-go'nes
Ag'o-nis
A-go'nis
A-go'ni-us
A-go'nus
Ag'o-ra
Ag-o-rac'ri-tus
Ag-o-ræ'a
Ag-o-ra'nis
Ag-o-ran'o-mi
Ag-o-re'sus
A'gra
A-græ'a
A-græ'i, *or* A-gren'ses
Ag'ra-gas
A-grau'le
A-grau'li-a
A-grau'los
A-grau-o-ni'tæ
A-gri-a'nes
A-gric'o-la
Ag-ri-gen'tum
A-grin'i-um
A-gri'o-dos
A-gri-o'ni-a
A-gri'o-pas
A-gri'o-pe
A-gri-oph'a-gi
A-grip'pa
Ag-rip-pe'um
Ag-rip-pi'na
A-gris'o-pe
A-gri'us
Ag'ro-las
A'gron
A-gro'tas
A-grot'e-ra
A-gy'e-us
A-gyl'e-us
A-gyl'li
Ag-yl-la'us
A-gyr'i-um, *and* A-gyr'i-us
A-gyr'tes
A-gy'rus
A-ha'la
A-i-do-ne'us
A'i-la
A-im'y-lus
Ai'us Lo-cu'ti-us
A'jax
Al-a-ban'da
Al-a-ban'di, *or* Al-a-ban-den'ses
Al-a-ban'di-cus
Al'a-bus
A-læ'a
A-læ'i
A-læ'sa
A-læ'sus
A-læ'us
Al-a-go'ni-a
A-la'ni
Al-al-com'e-næ
A-la'li-a, *or* Al'a-lis
Al-a-ma'nes
Al-a-ma'ni, *or* Al-a-man'ni
Al-a-man'ni, *or* Al-le-man'ni
A'la-ni
Al'a-ri-cus
Al-a-ro'di-i
A-las'tor
A-las'to-res
A-lau'dæ
Al'a-zon
A-la'zon
Al-a-zo'nes
Al'ba Lon'ga
Al'ba Syl'vi-us
Al-ba'ni, *or* Al-ben'ses
Al-ba'ni-a
Al-ba'nus
Al'bi-a Te-ren'ti-a
Al-bi'ci
Al-bi-e'tæ
Al-bi-gau'num
Al-bi'ni
Al-bi-no-va'nus
Al-bin-te-me'li-um
Al-bi'nus
Al'bi-on
Al-bi'o-nes
Al'bis
Al'bi-us
Al-bu-cil'la
Al'bu-la
Al-bu'ni
Al-bu'ne-a
Al-bur'nus
Al'bus Pa'gus
Al-bu'ti-us
Al-cæn'e-tus
Al-cæ'us
Al-cam'e-nes
Al-can'der
Al-can'dre
Al-ca'nor
Al-cath'o-e
Al-cath'o-us
Al'ce
Al-ce'nor
Al-ces'te, *or* Al-ces'tis
Al'ce-tas
Al-chi'di-as
Al-chim'a-chus
Al-ci-bi'a-des
Al-ci'dæ
Al-cid'a-mas
Al-ci-da-me'a
Al-ci-da-mi'das
Al-cid'a-mus
Al-ci-da'mus
Al-ci'das
Al-ci'des
Al-cid'i-ce
Al-cid'o-cus
Al-cim'e-de
Al-cim'e-don
Al-cim'e-nes
Al-cim'o-us
Al-ci'mus
Al-cin'o-e
Al'ci-nor
Al-cin'o-us
Al-ci'nus
Al-ci-o-ne'us
Al-ci'phron
Al-cip'pe
Al-cip'pus
Al'cis
Al-cith'o-e
Alc-mæ'on
Alc-mæ-on'i-dæ
Alc'man
Alc-me'na
Al'con
Al-co'ne
Al-cy'o-na
Al-cy'o-ne
Al-cy-o'ne-us
Al-des'cus
Al-du'a-bis
A-le'a
A-le'bas
A-le'bi-on
A-lec'to
A-lec'tor
A-lec'try-on
A-lec'tus
A-le'i-i
A-le'i-us Cam'pus
Al-e-man'ni
Al-e-man'nus
A-le'mon
Al-e-mon'i-des
Al-e-mu'si
A-le'nus
A'le-on
A-le'ri-a
A-le'sa, *or* A-læ'sa
A-le'se
A-le'si-a, *or* A-lex'i-a
A-le'si-um
A-le'sus
A-le'tes
A-le'thes
A-le'thi-a
A-let'i-das
A-le'tis
Al-e-tri-na'tes
Al-e-tri-nen'ses
A-le'tri-um
A-le'tum
Al-eu-a'dæ
A-leu'a-dæ
A-le'us
A'le-us
A'lex
A-lex-a-me'nus
Al-ex-an'der
Al-ex-an'dra
Al-ex-an'dri-a (*a woman*)
Al-ex-an-dri'a (*a city*)
Al-ex-an'dri-des
Al-ex-an-dri'na
Al-ex-an-drop'o-lis
Al-ex-a'nor
Al-ex-ar'chus
A-lex'as
A-lex'i-a
Al-ex-i-ca'cus
Al-ex-i'nus
A-lex'i-o
A-lex'i-on
Al-ex-ip'pus
Al-ex-ir'a-es
Al-ex-ir'ho-e
A-lex'is
A-lex'on
Al-fa-ter'na
Al-fe'nus
Al'gi-dum
Al-go'num
A-li-ac'mon
A-li-ar'tum
A-li-ar'tus
Al'i-cis
A-li-e'nus
Al'i-fæ, *or* A-li'fa
Al-i-læ'i
Al-i-men'tus
A-lim'e-nus
A-lin'dæ
Al-in-do'i-a
A-li'phe-ra
Al-i-pha'nus
Al-i-phe'ri-a, *or* Al-i-phe'ra
Al-i-phe'rus
Al-ir-ro'thi-us
Al-i-son'ti-a
A'li-sum
Al-le'di-us
Al'li-a
Al-li-e'nus
Al-li-fæ
Al-lob'ro-ges
Al-lo-bry'ges
Al-lo-phy'lus
Al-lot'ri-ges
Al-lu'ti-us
Al-me'ne
Al'mo
Al'mon
Al-mo'pes
Al-my-ro'de
A-lo'a
A-lo'as, *or* A-lo'is
Al-o-e'us
A-lo'e-us
Al-o-i'dæ, *or* Al-o-i'des
A-lo'ne, *or* A-lo'na
A-lo'nis
Al'o-pe
A-lop'e-ca
A-lop'e-ce
A-lop'e-ces
A-lop-e-con-ne'sus
A-lo'pi-us
A-lo'rus
A'los
A-lo'tri-a
Al-pe'nus
Al'pes
Al-phe'a
Al-phe'i-a
Al-phe'nor
Al-phe'nus
Al-phe-si-bœ'a
Al-phe-si-bœ'us
Al-phe'us
Al-phi'on
Al'phi-us
Al-pi'nus
Al'pis
Al-po'nus
Al'si-um
Al'sus
Al-thæ'a
Al-thæm'e-nes
Al-the'pus
Al-ti'num
Al'tis
Al'tus
A-lun'ti-um
A'lus, *or* Al'u-us
A-ly-at'tes
Al'y-ba
Al-y-bi'da
Al-y-cæ'a
Al-y-cæ'us
Al'y-mon, *or* A-ly'mon
A-ly'pus
A-lys'sus
Al-yx-oth'o-e
Al-y-ze'a
A-mad'o-ci
A-mad'o-cus
Am'a-ge
Am-al-thæ'a
Am-al-the'um
Am'a-na, *or* Am'a-nus
A-man'dus
A-man'i-cæ
A-man'tes, *or* Am-an-ti'ni
A-ma'nus, *or* O-ma'nus
A-mar'a-cus
A-mar'di
A-mar'tus
Am-a-ryl'lis
Am-a-ryn'ce-us
Am-a-ryn-thi'a
Am-a-ryn'thus
Am-a-rys'i-a
A'mas
Am-a-se'a
Am-a-se'nus
A-ma'si-a
A-ma'sis
A-mas'tris
A-mas'trus
A-ma'ta
Am-a-the'a
Am-a-the'i
Am'a-thus, *or* A-ma'thus
A-max-am-pe'us
A-max-an-ti'a
A-max'i-a
Am-ax-i'ta
Am-ax-o'bi-i
Am-a-ze'nes, *or* Ma-ze'nes
A-ma'zon
A-maz'o-nes
Am-a-zo'ni-a
Am-a-zon'i-cus
Am-a-zon'i-des
Am-a-zo'ni-um
Am-a-zo'ni-us
Am-bar'ri
Am-bar-va'les Hos'ti-æ
Am-bar-va'li-a
Am'bi-tæ
Am'be-nus
Am-bi-a-li'tes
Am-bi'a-num
Am-bi-a-ti'num
Am-bi-bar'e-ti
Am'bi-cus
Am-bi-ga'tus
Am-bi-o'rix, *or* Am-bi'o-rix
Am'bla-da
Am-bra'ci-a
Am-bra'ci-us
Am'bri
Am-bro'dax
Am-bro'nes
Am-bro'si-a
Am-bro'si-us
Am-bry'on
Am-bry'sus
Am-bu-ba'jæ
Am-bu'li
Am'bu-li
Am'e-les
Am-e-na'nus
Am-e-ni'des
A-men'o-cles
Am-e-no'phis
A-me'ri-a
A-mes'tra-tus
A-mes'tris
A-mi-a'nus
Am-i-che'us
A-mi'clas
A-mic'tas
A-mi'da
A-mil'car
Am'i-los
A-mim'o-ne, *or* A-mym'o-ne
A-min'e-a, *or* Am-min'e-a
A-min'i-as
A-min'i-us
A-min'o-cles
Am-i-se'na
Am-i-si'a
A-mis'i-as
A-mis'sas
A-mi'sum, *or* A-mi'sus
Am-i-ter'num
Am-i-tha'on, *or* Am-y-tha'on
Am-ma'lo
Am-mi-a'nus
Am-mo-chos'tos
Am'mon, *or* Ham'mon
Am-mo'ni-a
Am-mo'ni-i
Am-mo'ni-us
Am-mo'the-a
Am-nem'o-nes
Am'ni-as
Am-ni'sus
Am-ni'tes
Am-œ-bæ'us
Am-o-me'tus
Am-om-phar'e-tus
A'mor
A-mor'ges
A-mor'gos
Am'pe-lus
Am-pe-lu'si-a
Am-phe'a
Am-phi-a-la'us
Am-phi'a-lus
Am-phi'a-nax
Am-phi-a-ra'i-des
Am-phi-a-ra'us
Am-phi-ar-a-e'um
Am-phi-cle'a
Am-phic'ra-tes
Am-phic'ty-on
Am-phic-ty'o-nes
Am-phid'a-mus
Am-phid'o-li
Am-phi-dro'mi-a
Am-phi-ge'ni-a, *or* Am-phi-ge-ni'a
Am-phil'o-chus
Am-phil'y-tus
Am-phim'a-chus
Am-phim'e-don
Am-phin'o-me
Am-phin'o-mus
Am-phi'on
Am-phip'a-gus
Am-phip'o-les
Am-phip'o-lis
Am-phip'y-ros
Am-phi-re'tus
Am-phir'o-e
Am'phis
Am-phi'sa
Am-phis-bæ'na
Am-phis'sa
Am-phis-se'ne
Am-phis'sus
Am-phis'the-nes
Am-phis-ti'des
Am-phis'tra-tus
Am-phi'sus
Am-phit'e-a
Am-phi-the-a'trum
Am-phith'e-mis
Am-phith'o-e
Am-phi-tri'te
Am-phit'ry-on
Am-phit-ry-o-ni'a-des
Am'phi-tus
Am-phi'us
Am-phot'e-rus
Am-phry'sus
Am'py-cus
Amp'sa-ga
Amp'sa-gas
Am-pyc'i-des
Am-pys'i-des
Am'pyx
Am-sanc'tus
A-mu'li-us
A-my'cla
Am'y-clæ
A-my'clæ
Am-y-clæ'us
A-my'clas
Am-y-cli'des
Am'y-cus
Am'y-don
Am-y-mo'ne
A-myn'tas
A-myn-ti-a'nus
A-myn'tor
Am-y-ri'cus Cam'pus
A-my'ris
A-myr'i-us
Am'y-rus
A-mys'tis
Am-y-tha'on
Am-y-tha-o'ni-us
Am'y-tis
A-nab'a-sis
A-nab'a-tæ
An-a-ce'i-a
An'a-ces, *or* A-nac'tes
An-a-char'sis
A-na'ci-um, *or* An-a-ci'um
An-a-cle'tus
A-na'cre-on
An-ac-to'ri-a, *or* An-ac-to'ri-um
An-ac-to'ri-e
A-nac'to-rum
An-a-dy-om'e-ne
A-nag'ni-a
An-a-gy-ron'tum
A-nag'y-rus
An-a-i'tis
An-a-ni'as
An'a-phe
An-a-phlys'tus
A-na'pi-us
A-na'pus
A-nar'gy-ri
A-nar'tes
A'nas
A-nath'e-ma
A-nat'o-le
A-nau'chi-das
A-nau'rus
A-nau'sis
A'nax
An-ax-ag'o-ras
An-ax-an'der
An-ax-an'dri-des
An-ax-ar'chus
An-ax-ar'e-te
An-ax'e-nor
A-nax'i-as
An-ax-ib'i-a
An-ax-ic'ra-tes
An-ax-id'a-mus *or* A-nax-i-da'mus
A-nax'i-lis *or* A-nax-i-li'us
An-ax-il'i-des
A-nax-i-man'der
An-ax-im'e-nes
An-ax-ip'o-lis
An-ax-ip'pus
An-ax-ir'rho-e
A-nax'is
A-nax'o
An-cæ'us
An-ca-li'tes
An-ca'ri-us
An-cha'res
An-cha'ri-a
An-cha'ri-us
An-cha'tes
An-chem'o-lus
An-che-si'tes
An-ches'mus
An-chi'a-la, *or* An-chi'a-le
An-chi-a-li'a
An-chi'a-lus
An-chi-mo'li-us
An-chin'o-e
An-chi'sa
An-chi'se
An-chi'ses
An-chis'i-a
An-chi-si'a-des
An'cho-e
Anch'o-ra
An-chu'rus
An-ci'le
An'con, *or* An-co'na
An'cus Mar'ti-us
An-cy'le
An-cy'ra
An-cy'ræ
An-cy'ron
An'da
An-dab'a-lis
An-dab'a-tæ
An-da'na
An-da'ni-a
An-de-ca'vi-a
An-de-ga'vum
An-de'ra
An'des, *or* An-de-ca'o-nes
An-doc'i-des
An-dom'a-tis
An-dræ'mon
An-dra-ga'thi-us
An-drag'a-thus
An-drag'o-ras
An-dram'y-les
An-dre'as

An'dre-as
An'dre-as
An-dre'mon
An'dri-a
An'dri-clus
An'dri-on
An-dris'cus
An-dro'bi-us
An-dro-cle'a
An-dro'cles
An'dro-cles
An-dro-cli'des
An-dro'clus
An-dro-cy'des
An-drod'a-mus
An-dro'dus
An-dro'ge-os
An-dro'ge-us
An-drog'y-næ
An-drog'y-nus
An-drom'a-che
An-dro-ma-chi'dæ
An-drom'a-chus
An-drom'a-das
An-drom'e-da
An-drom'e-des
An'dron
An-dro-ni'cus
An-droph'a-gi
An-dro-pom'pus
An'dros
An-dros'the-nes
An-dro'ti-on
An-e-lon'tis
An-e-mo'li-a
An-e-mo'sa
An-e-ras'tus
A-ne'tor
An-fin'o-mus, or Am-phin'o-mus
An'ga-ri
An-ge'li-a
An-ge'li-on
An'ge-lus
An'gi-tes
Ang'li
An-gli'a
An'grus
An-gu-it'i-a
A'ni-a
An-i-ce'tus
A-nic'i-a
A-nic'i-us
A-nic'i-us Gal'lus
A-ni'gros
An'i-grus
A'ni-o, A'ni-en
An'i-sus
An-i-tor'gis
A'ni-us
An'na
An'na Com-ne'na
An-ni-a'nus
An'ni-bal
An'ni-bi
An-nic'e-ris
An-ni-cho'ri
An'ni-us Scap'u-la
A-no'lus
An'non, or Han'no
An'o-nus
An-o-pæ'a
An'ser
An-si-ba'ri-a
An-tæ'a
An-tæ'us
An-tæ-op'o-lis
An-tæ'us
An-tag'o-ras
An-tal'ci-das
An-tan'der
An-tan'dros
An-te'a
An-te'us
An-tem'næ
An-te'nor
An-te-nor'i-des
An-ter-bro'gi-us
An'te-ros
An'te-rus
An-the'a
An'the-as, or An-the'as
An-the'don
An-the'la
An'the-mis
An'the-mon
An'the-mus
An-the-mu'si-a
An-the'ne
An-ther'mus
An-the'rus
An'thes
An-thes-pho'ri-a
An-thes-te'ri-a
An-the'us
An-thi'a
An-thi'as, or An'thi-as
An'thi-næ
An'thi-um
An'thi-us
An'tho
An-tho'res
An-thra'ci-a
An-thro-pi'nus
An-thro-po-mor-phi'tæ
An-thro-poph'a-gi
An-thyl'la
An-ti-a-ni'ra
An'ti-as
An-ti-bac-chi'us
An-tic'a-ra
An-tic'a-to
An-tich'tho-nes
An-tic-i-no'lis
An-ti-cle'a
An'ti-cles
An-ti-cli'des
An-tic'ra-gus
An-tic'ra-tes
An-tic'y-ra
An-tid'o-mus
An-tid'o-tus
An-tig'e-nes
An-ti-gen'i-das
An-ti-ge-ni'das
An-tig'o-na
An-tig'o-ne
An-ti-go-ne'a
An-ti-go'ni-a
An-ti-go-ni'a
An-tig'o-nus
An-ti'co
An-ti-lib'a-nus
An-til'o-chus
An-tim'a-chus
An-tim'e-nes
An-tin'o-e
An-tin-o-e'a
An-ti-nœ'i-a
An-ti-nop'o-lis
An-tin'o-us
An-ti-o'chi-a, or An-ti-o-chi'a
An-ti'o-chis
An-ti'o-chus
An-ti'o-pa
An-ti'o-pe
An-ti-o'rus
An-ti-pa'ros
An-tip'a-ros
An-tip'a-ter
An-ti-pa'tri-a
An-ti-pa-tri'a
An-ti-pat'ri-das
An-tip'a-tris
An-tiph'a-nes
An-tiph'a-tes
An-tiph'i-lus
An'ti-phon
An-tiph'o-nus
An-tiph'us
An-tip'o-des
An-ti-pœ'nus
An-tip'o-lis
An-tir'rhi-um
An-tir'rho-dos
An-tis'sa
An-tis'the-nes
An-tis'ti-us
An-tith'e-us
An'ti-um
An-tom'e-nes
An-to'ni-a
An-to'ni-i
An-to-ni'na
An-to-ni'nus
An-to-ni-op'o-lis
An-to'ni-us
An-tor'i-des
A-nu'bis
Anx'i-us
Anx'ur
Anx'u-rus
An'y-ta
An'y-tus
An-za'be
A-ob'ri-ca, or A-bob'ri-ca
A-ol'li-us
A'on
A'o-nes
A-o'ni-a
A-on'i-des
A-o'ris
A-or'nos, or A-or'nis
A-or'si
A-o'rus
A-o'ti
A-o'us
A-pa'i-tæ
A-pa'ma
A-pa'me
Ap-a-me'a, or Ap-a-mi'a
Ap-a-me'ne
A-par'ni
Ap-a-tu'ri-a
A-pe-au'ros
A-pe-li-o'tes
A-pel'la
A-pel'les
Ap-el-le'us
A-pel'li-con
Ap-en-ni'nus
A'per
Ap-e-ran'ti-a
Ap-e-ro'pi-a
Ap'e-sus, Ap'e-sas, or Ap'e-san-tes
Aph'a-ca
Aph'a-ce
A-phæ'a
A'phar
Aph-a-re'tus
Aph-a-re'us
A-pha're-us
A'phas
A-phel'las
Aph'e-sas
Aph'e-tæ
A-phe'tor
Aph'i-das, or A-phi'das
A-phid'na
A-phid'nus
Aph-ne'um
Aph-œ-be'tus
A-phri'ces
Aph-ro-dis'e-us
Aph-ro-dis'i-a
Aph-ro-dis'i-as
Aph-ro-dis'i-um
Aph-ro-di'te, or Aph-ro-di'ta
Aph-ro-di-top'o-lis
A-phy'te, or A-phy'tis
A'pi-a
A-pi-a'nus
Ap-i-ca'ta
A-pic'i-us
A-pid'a-nus
A-pid'o-nes
Ap'i-na, or A-pi'na
A-pi'o-la, or A-pi'o-læ
A'pi-on
A'pis
A-pit'i-us
A-poc'o-pa
Ap-o-do'ti
A-pol-li-na'res
A-pol-li-na'ris
Ap-ol-lin'e-us
Ap-ol-lin'i-des
A-pol'li-nis
A-pol'lo
Ap-ol-loc'ra-tes
A-pol-lo-do'rus
Ap-ol-lo'ni-a
A-pol-lo-ni'a-des
Ap-ol-lo'ni-as
Ap-ol-lon'i-des
Ap-ol-lo'ni-us
Ap-ol-loph'a-nes
A-pol'ly-on
A-po-my-i'os
A-po-ni-a'na
A-po'ni-us
Ap'o-nus
Ap-os-tro'phi-a
Ap-o-the-o'sis
Ap-pi'a-des
Ap-pi-a'nus
Ap'pi-a Vi'a
Ap'pi-i Fo'rum
Ap'pi-us
Ap'pu-la
A'pri-es, or A'pri-us
Ap-sin'thi-i
Ap'si-nus
Ap'sus
Ap'te-ra
Ap-u-le'i-a
Ap-u-le'i-us
A-pu'li-a
Ap'u-lus
Ap-u-scid'a-mus
Ap'y-ri
A-qua'ri-us
Aq'ui-la
Aq-ui-la'ri-a
Aq-ui-le'i-a, or Aq-ui-le'gi-a
A-quil'i-us
A-quil'li-a
Aq'ui-lo
Aq-ui-lo'ni-a
A-qui'nas
A-quin'i-us
A-qui'num
Aq-ui-ta'ni-a
Aq-ui-tan'i-cus
Aq'ui-tes
A'ra
Ar-a-bar'ches
Ar'a-bes
A-ra'bi-a
A-rab'i-cus
Ar'a-bis, or Ar'bis
A'rabs, or Ar'a-bus
A-rac'ca, or A-rec'ca
A-rach'ne
Ar-ach-ne'a
Ar-a-cho'si-a
Ar-a-cho'tæ, or Ar-a-cho'ti
A-rac'thi-as
Ar-a-cil'lum
Ar-a-co'si-i
Ar-a-cyn'thus
Ar'a-dus
A'ræ
Ar-a-phi'a
A'rar
Ar'a-ris
Ar'a-rus
Ar-a-te'us
Ar-a-thy-re'a
A-ra'tus
A-rau'ri-cus
A-ra'vus
Ar-ax-e'nus
A-rax'es
Ar-bi'ces, or Ar'bi-ces
Ar-be'la, or Ar-be'li
Ar-be'lus
Ar'bis
Ar-bo-ca'la
Ar-bo'na
Ar-bus'cu-la
Ar-ca'di-a
Ar-ca'di-us
Ar-ca'num
Ar'cas
Ar'ce
Ar'ce-na
Ar'cens
Ar-ces'i-las
Ar-ces-i-la'us
Ar-ce'si-us
Ar-chæ'a
Ar-chæ-a-nax
Ar-chæ-at'i-das
Ar-chag'a-thus
Ar-chan'der
Ar-chan'dros
Ar'che
Ar-ched'i-cus
Ar-cheg'e-tes
Ar-che-la'us
Ar-chem'a-chus
Ar-chem'o-rus, or O-phel'tes
Ar-chep'o-lis
Ar-chep-tol'e-mus
Ar-ches'tra-tus
Ar-che-ti'mus
Ar-che'ti-us
Ar'chi-a
Ar'chi-as
Ar-chi-bi'a-des
Ar-chib'i-us
Ar-chid'a-mas
Ar-chi-da'mi-a
Ar-chi-da-mi'a
Ar-chi-da'mus, or Ar-chid'a-mus
Ar'chi-das
Ar-chi-de'mus
Ar-chi-de'us
Ar-chid'i-um
Ar-chi-gal'lus
Ar-chig'e-nes
Ar-chil'o-chus
Ar-chi-me'des
Ar-chi'nus
Ar-chi-pel'a-gus
Ar-chip'o-lis
Ar-chip'pe
Ar-chip'pus
Ar-chi'tis
Ar'chon
Ar-chon'tes
Ar'chy-lus
Ar-chy'tas
Ar-cit'e-nens
Arc-ti'nus
Arc-toph'y-lax
Arc'tos
Arc-to'us
Arc-tu'rus
Ar'da-lus
Ar-da'ni-a
Ar-dax-a'nus
Ar'de-a
Ar-de-a'tes
Ar-de-ric'ca
Ar-di'æ-i
Ar-dis'cus
Ar'do-ne
Ar-do'ne-a
Ar-du'a
Ar-du-en'na
Ar-du-i'ne
Ar-dy-en'ses
Ar'dys
A're
A-re'a
A-re-a'ci-dæ
A-re'as
A-re'gon
A-reg'o-nis
Ar'e-las
Ar-e-la'tum
Ar-e-la'tus
A-rel'li-us
A-re-mor'i-ca
A-re'na, or A-re'næ
A-re'ne
A-ren'a-cum
A-re-o-pa-gi'tæ
A-re-op'a-gus
A-re'os
A'res
A-res'tæ
A-res-tha'nas
A-res'tor
Ar-es-tor'i-des
Ar'e-ta
Ar-e-tæ'us
Ar-e-ta'les
Ar-e-taph'i-la
Ar'e-tas
A-re'te
Ar'e-te
Ar-e'tes
Ar'e-thon
Ar-e-thu'sa
Ar-e-ti'ni
Ar-e-ti'num
Ar'e-tus
A-re'tus
A're-us
Ar-gæ'us
Ar'ga-lus
Ar-gan-tho'na
Ar-gan-tho-ni'um
Ar-gath'o-na
Ar-ga-tho'ni-us
Ar'ge
Ar-ge'a
Ar-ge-a'thæ
Ar-ge'num
Ar'ges
Ar-ges'tra-tus
Ar-ge'us
Ar'gi
Ar'gi-a
Ar'gi-as
Ar-gi-le'tum
Ar-gil'i-us
Ar-gil'lus
Ar'gi-lus
Ar-gi'nus
Ar-gi'o-pe
Ar-gi-phon'tes
Ar-gip'pi-i
Ar-gith'e-a
Ar-gi'va
Ar-gi'vi
Ar-gi'vus
Ar'gi-us
Ar'go
Ar-go'da
Ar-gol'i-cus
Ar'go-lis
Ar'gon
Ar-go-nau'tæ
Ar'gos
Ar-go'us
Ar'gus
Ar-gyn'nis
Ar-gyn'nus
Ar-gy'ra
Ar-gy-ras'pi-des
Ar'gy-re
Ar-gyr'i-pa
Ar-gy-ri'pa
Ar-gy-rop'o-lis
A'ri-a
A-ri-ad'ne
A-ri-æ'us
A-ri-am'nes
A-ri-a'ni, or A-ri-e'ni
A-ri-an'tas
A-ri-a-ra-the'a
A-ri-a-ra'thes
A-ri-as-me'nus
A-rib-bæ'us
Ar'i-bes
A-ric'i-a
Ar-i-ci'na
Ar-i-dæ'us
A-ri-e'nis
A-ri'e-tis
Ar-i-gæ'um
Ar-ig-no'tus
A-ri'i
Ar'i-ma
Ar-i-mas'pi
Ar-i-mas'pi-as
Ar-i-mas'thæ
Ar-i-ma-the'a
Ar-i-ma'zes
Ar'i-mi
A-rim'i-num
A-rim'i-nus
Ar-im-phæ'i
Ar'i-mus
Ar'i-nes
A-ri-o-bar-za'nes
A-ri-o-man'des
A-ri-o-mar'dus
A-ri-o-me'des
A-ri'on
A-ri-o-vis'tus
Ar-i-pi'thes
A'ris
A-ris'ba
A-ris-tæ'ne-tus
Ar-is-tæ'um
Ar-is-tæ'us
Ar-is-tag'o-ras
Ar-is-tan'der
Ar-is-tan'dros
Ar-is-tar'che
Ar-is-tar'chus
A-ris-ta-za'nes
A-ris'te-as
A-ris'te-ræ
A-ris'te-us
A-ris'the-nes
A-ris'thus
Ar-is-ti'bus
Ar-is-ti'des
Ar-is-til'lus
Ar-is-tip'pus
A-ris'ti-us
A-ris'to, or A-ris'ton
A-ris-to-bu'la
A-ris-to-bu'lus
A-ris-to-cle'a
A-ris'to-cles
A-ris-to-cli'des
Ar-is-toc'ra-tes
Ar-is-toc're-on
Ar-is-toc'ri-tus
A-ris-to-da'ma
A-ris-to-de'mus
Ar-is-tog'e-nes
A-ris-to-gi'ton
A-ris-to-la'us
Ar-is-tom'a-che
Ar-is-tom'a-chus
A-ris-to-me'des
Ar-is-tom'e-nes
A-ris-to-nau'tæ
A-ris-to-ni'cus
Ar-is-ton'i-des
Ar-is-ton'o-us
A-ris'to-nus
Ar-is-ton'y-mus
Ar-is-toph'a-nes
A-ris-to-phi-li'des
A-ris'to-phon
A-ris-to-phy'li
A-ris'tor
Ar-is-tor'i-des
Ar-is-tot'e-les
A-ris-to-ti'mus
Ar-is-tox'e-nus
A-ris'tus
Ar-is-tyl'lus
A'ri-us (*the heretic*)
Ar'i-us *or* A'ri-us
Ar'i-us
Ar'me-ne
Ar-me'nes
Ar-me'ni-a
Ar-men-ta'ri-us
Ar-mil'la-tus
Ar-mi-lus'tri-um
Ar-min'i-us
Ar-mor'i-cæ
Ar-mor'i-cus
Ar'mo-zon
Ar'ne
Ar'ni
Ar-ni-en'sis
Ar-no'bi-us
Ar'nus
Ar'o-a
Ar'o-e
Ar'o-ma
A-ro'ma
A-rom'a-ta
A-rom'a-tum
Ar'o-tæ
Ar-o-te'res
A-rot're-bæ
Ar'pa-ni
Ar'pi
Ar'pi-nas
Ar-pi'num
Ar-qui'tus
Ar-ra-bo'na
Ar-ra-chi'on
Ar-ræ'i
Ar-re'chi
Ar-rha-bæ'us
Ar'ri-a
Ar-ri-a'nus
Ar'ri-us, or A'ri-us
Ar-run'ti-us
Ar-sa'bes
Ar'sa-ces, or Ar-sa'ces
Ar-sa-ci'a
Ar-sac'i-dæ
Ar-sam'e-nes
Ar-sam'e-tes
Ar-sam-o-sa'ta
Ar-sa-mos'a-ta
Ar-sa'nes
Ar-sa'ni-as
Ar-se'na
Ar'ses
Ar-se'sa
Ar'si-a
Ar-si-dæ'us
Ar-sin'o-e
Ar-si'tes
Ar-ta-ba'nus
Ar-ta-ba-za'nes or Ar-tam'e-nes
Ar-ta-ba'zus
Ar'ta-bri, or Ar-ta'bri-tæ
Ar-ta-cæ'a-na
Ar'ta-ce
Ar-ta-co'ne
Ar-ta'ci-a
Ar-tæ'i
Ar-ta-ge'ras
Ar-tag'e-ras, or Ar-tag-i-cer'ta
Ar-ta-ger'ses
Ar-ta'nes
Ar-ta'o-zus
Ar-ta-pa'nus
Ar-ta-pher'nes
Ar-ta'tus
Ar-ta-vas'des
Ar-tax'a, or Ar-tax'i-as
Ar-tax'a-res
Ar-tax-as'a-ta
Ar-tax'a-ta
Ar-tax-erx'es
Ar-tax'i-as

Ar-ta-yc'tes
Ar-ta-yn'ta
Ar-ta-yn'tes
Ar'te-mas
Ar-tem-ba'res
Ar-tem-i-do'rus
Ar'te-mis
Ar-te-mis'i-a
Ar-te-mis'i-um
Ar-te-mi'ta
Ar'te-mon
Ar-te-mo'na
Ar-te'na
Arth'mi-us
Ar-tim'pi-sa
Ar-to-bar-za'nes, *or* Ar-to-bar'za-nes
Ar-toch'mes
Ar-to'na
Ar-to'mi-us
Ar-ton'tes
Ar-to-tro'gus
Ar-tox'a-res
Ar-tu'ri-us
Ar-ty'nes
Ar-tyn'i-a
Ar-tys'to-na
Ar'u-æ
Ar-va'les, *or* Am-bar-va'les
A-ru'ci, *or* A-ruc'ci
A-ru'e-ris
A'runs
A-run'ti-us
Ar-u-pi'num
Ar-u-pi'nus
Ar-ver'ni
Ar-vir'a-gus
Ar-vis'i-um, *or* Ar-vi'sus
A-ry-an'des
Ar'y-bas
Ar-yp-tæ'us
A-ryx'a-ta
A-san'der
As-ba-me'a
As-bes'tæ, *or* As-bys'tæ
As'bo-lus
As-bo'tus
As-by'te
As-cal'a-phus
As'ca-lon
As-ca'ni-a
As-ca'ni-us
As'che-tus
As-che'um
As-ci'i
As-cle'pi-a
As-cle-pi'a
As-cle-pi'a-des
As-cle-pi-o-do'rus
As-cle-pi-o-do'tus
As-cle-pi-od'o-tus
As-cle'pi-us
As-cle-ta'ri-on
As'clus
As-co'li-a
As-co'ni-us La'be-o
As'cra
As'cu-lum
As'dru-bal
A'se-a
A-sel'li-o
A-se'us
A'si-a
A-si-ag'e-nes
A-si-a-ge'tes
A-si-at'i-cus
A-si'las
A-si'lus
As'i-na, *or* As'i-ne
As-i-na'ri-a
As-i-na'ri-us
As'i-nes
A-sin'i-us Gal'lus
A'si-us
As-na'us
A-so'phis
A-so'pi-a
As-o-pi'a-des
A-so'pis
A-so'pus
As-pal-a-thi'a
As-pam'i-thres
As-pa-ra'gi-um
As-pa'si-a
As-pa-si'rus
As-pa'si-us
As-pas'tes
As-pa-the'sis
As-pa-thi'nes
As-pen'dus
As-phal-ti'tes La'cus
As'pis
As-ple'don
As-po-re'nus
As'sa
As-sa-bi'nus
As-sar'a-cus
As-se'ra
As-se-ri'ni
As-se'sus
As-so'rus
As'sos
As-su-e'rus
As-syr'i-a
As'ta
As-tab'o-ras
As-ta-cœ'ni
As'ta-cus
As-ta-ge'ni
As'ta-pa
As'ta-pus
As-tar'te
As-tel'e-be
As'ter
As-te'ri-a
As-te'ri-on, *or* As-te'ri-us
As'te-ris
As-te-ro'di-a
As-ter-o-pæ'us
As-ter'o-pe, *or* As-ter-o-pæ'a
As-te-ru'si-us
As-tin'o-me
As-ti'o-chus
As'to-mi
As-træ'a
As-træ'us
As'tu
As'tur
As'tu-ra
As'tu-res
As-tu'ri-cus
As-ty'a-ge
As-ty'a-ges
As-ty'a-lus
As-ty'a-nax
As-ty-cra-te'a
As-ty-cra'ti-a
As-tyd'a-mas
As-ty-da-mi'a
As'ty-lus
As-tym-e-du'sa
As-tyn'o-me
As-tyn'o-mi
As-tyn'o-us
As-ty'o-che, *or* As-ty-o-chi'a
As-ty-pa-læ'a
As-typh'i-lus
As-ty'ra
As'ty-ron
As-ty'ron
As'y-chis
A-sy'las
A-syl'lus
A-syn'cri-tus
A-tab'u-lus
At-a-by'ris
A-tab'y-ris
At-a-by-ri'te
At'a-ce
At'a-ces
At-a-lan'ta
At-a-ly'da
At-a-ran'tes
A-tar'be-chis
A-tar'ga-tis
A-tar'ne-a
A'tas, *and* A'thas
A'tax
A'te
A-tel'la
At'e-na
At-e-no-ma'rus
A-ter'ga-tis
Ath-a-ma'nes
Ath'a-mas
Ath-a-man-ti'a-des
Ath-a-na'si-us
A-than'a-ti
Ath'a-nis
A'the-as
A-the'na
A-the'næ
Ath-e-næ'a
Ath-e-næ'um
Ath-e-næ'us
Ath-e-nag'o-ras
Ath-e-na'is
A-the'ni-on
A-then'o-cles
A-then-o-do'rus
A'the-os
Ath'e-sis
Ath'mo-num
A'thos
A-tho'us
A-thrul'la
A-thym'bra
Ath'y-ras
A'ti-a
A-til'i-a
A-til'i-us
A-til'la
A-ti'na
A-ti'nas
A-tin'i-a
At-lan'tes
At-lan-ti'a-des
At-lan'ti-des
At'las
At'mo-ni
A-tos'sa
At'ra-ces
At-ra-myt'ti-um
At'ra-pes
A'trax
At-re-ba'tæ
At-re-ba'tes
A-tre'ni
A'tre-us
A-tri'dæ
A-tri'des
A-tro'ni-us
At-ro-pi-te'ne
At-ro-pi'ti-a
A-trop'a-tus
At'ro-pos
At'ta
At-tac'o-ri
At-ta-li'a
At-ta'li-a
At'ta-lus
At-tar'ras
At-teg'u-a
At-te'i-us Cap'i-to
At'tes
At'this
At'ti-ca
At'ti-cus
At-ti-di'a-tes
At'ti-la
At-til'i-us
At-ti'nas
At'ti-us Pe-lig'nus
At-u-at'i-ci
At'u-bi
A-tu'rus
A-ty'a-dæ
A'tys
Au-cha'tæ
Au-de'na
Au-fe'i-a A'qua
Au-fi-de'na
Au-fid'i-a
Au-fid'i-us
Au'fi-dus
Au'ga
Au'ge, *and* Au-ge'a
Au'gi-us
Au'ge-æ
Au'gi-as
Au-gi'as, *and* Au'ge-as
Au'gi-læ
Au-gi'nus
Au'gu-res
Au-gus'ta
Au-gus-ta'li-a
Au-gus-ti'nus
Au-gus-to-nem'e-tum
Au-gus-tu'lus
Au-gus'tus
Au-les'tes
Au-le'tes
Au'lis
Au-lo-cre'ne
Au'lon
Au-lo'ni-us
Au'lus
Au'ras
Au-re'li-a
Au-re-li-a'nus
Au-re'li-us
Au-re'o-lus
Au-ri'ga
Au-rin'i-a
Au-ro'ra
Au-run'ci
Au-run-cu-le'i-us
Aus-chi'sæ
Aus'ci
Au'ser, *or* Au'se-ris
Au'ses
Au'son
Au'so-nes
Au-so'ni-a
Au-son'i-dæ
Au-so'ni-us
Aus'pi-ces
Aus-ta-ge'ni
Aus'ter
Aus-te'si-on
Au-ta-ni'tis
Au-to-bu'lus, *or* At-a-bu'lus
Au-toc'a-nes
Au-toch'tho-nes
Au'to-cles
Au-toc'ra-tes
Au-to-cre'ne
Au-tol'e-mus
Au-tol'o-læ
Au-tol'o-les
Au-tol'y-cus
Au-tom'a-te
Au-tom'e-don
Au-to-me-du'sa
Au-tom'e-nes
Au-tom'o-li
Au-ton'o-e
Au-ton'o-us
Au-toph-ra-da'tes
Au-tri'cum
Au-trig'o-nes
Au-tu'ra
Aux-e'si-a
Aux'i-mon
Av-a-ri'cum
A-var'i-cus
Av'a-ses
A-vel'la
Av-en-ti'nus
A-ven'ti-nus, *or* A-ven-ti
A-ves'ta
A-vid-i-e'nus
A-vid'i-us Cas'si-us
A-vi-e'nus
A-vi'tus
A-vi'um
Ax'e-nus
Ax-i'o-chus
Ax-i'on
Ax-i-o-ni'cus
Ax-i-o'tæ
Ax-i-o'te-a
Ax-i-o'the-a
Ax'is
Ax'i-us
Ax'o-na
Ax-o'nes (*a people*)
Ax'o-nes (*tablets*)
Ax'ur, *and* Anx'ur
Ax'us
A-zam'o-ra
A'zan
A-za'ni
A-ze'ca
A-zi'des
A-zi'lis
A-zi'ris
Az'o-nax
A-zo'rus
A-zo'tus

B.

BA-BIL'I-US
Bab'i-lus
Bab'y-lon
Bab-y-lo'ni-a
Bab-y-lo'ni-i
Ba-byr'sa
Ba-byt'a-ce
Bac-a-ba'sus
Bac'chæ
Bac-cha'nal
Bac-cha-na'li-a
Bac-chan'tes
Bac-che'is
Bac-che'us
Bac'chi
Bac-chi'a-dæ
Bac-chi'das
Bac'chi-des
Bac'chis, *or* Ba'lus
Bac'chi-um
Bac-chi'um
Bac-chi'us (*metrical*)
Bac'chi-us
Bac'chus
Bac-chyl'i-des
Ba-ce'lus
Ba-ce'nis
Ba'cis
Bac'o-rus
Bac'tra
Bac'tri, *and* Bac-tri-a'ni
Bac-tri-a'na, *or* Bac'tri-a
Bac'tros
Ba-cun'ti-us
Bad'a-ca
Ba'di-a
Bad-i-cho'ra
Ba'di-us
Bad-u-hen'næ
Bæ'bi-us
Bæ-so'la
Bæ-tho'ron
Bæ'tis
Bæ'ton
Bag-a-da'o-nes
Ba-ge'sus
Ba-gis'ta-me
Ba-gis'ta-na
Ba-gis'ta-nes
Ba-go'as, *and* Ba-go'sas
Bag-o-da'res
Ba-goph'a-nes
Ba-go'us
Bag'ra-da
Ba'iæ
Ba'li
Ba-la'crus
Ba-la-na'græ
Ba-la'nus
Ba-la'ri
Bal'a-rus
Bal-bil'lus
Bal-bi'nus
Bal'bus
Bal-ce'a
Ba-le-a'res
Ba-le'tus
Bal-is-be'ga
Ba-lis'ta
Ba'li-us
Bal-lon'o-ti
Bal-ven'ti-us
Bal'y-ra
Bal'y-ras
Bam-by'ce
Ba-mu'ræ
Bam-u-ru'æ
Ba-ni-u'bæ
Ban'ti-æ
Ban'ti-us
Baph'y-rus
Bap'tæ
Bar'a-do
Ba-ræ'i
Bar'a-thrum
Bar'ba-ri
Bar-ba'ri-a
Bar-ba'tus
Bar-bos'the-nes
Bar-byth'a-ce
Bar'ca
Bar-cæ'i, *or* Bar'ci-tæ
Bar'ce
Bar'cha
Bar'ci-no
Bar-ci'nus
Bar-dæ'i
Bar-da'nes
Bar'di
Bar-di'ne
Bar-dyl'lis
Ba-re'a
Ba're-a
Ba're-as So-ra'nus
Ba'res
Bar'go-se
Bar-gu'si-i
Ba-ri'ne
Bar'i-sas
Ba-ris'ses
Ba'ri-um
Bar'nu-us
Bar-si'ne, *and* Bar-se'ne
Bar-za-en'tes
Bar-za'nes
Ba-se'ra
Bas-i-le'a
Bas-i-li'a
Bas-i-li'dæ
Bas-i-li'des
Bas-i-li'i
Ba-sil-i-o-pot'a-mos, *or* Ba-sil-i-o-pot'a-mus
Bas'i-lis
Ba-sil'i-us (*a person*)
Bas-i-li'us (*a river*)
Bas'i-lus
Bas'sæ
Bas-sa'ni-a
Bas-sa're-us
Bas-sar'i-des
Bas'sa-ris
Bas'sus Au-fid'i-us
Bas-tar'næ, *and* Bas-ter'næ
Bas'ti-a
Ba'ta
Bat-a-no'chus
Ba-ta'vi
Ba-ta'vi-a
Ba-ta'vus, *or* Bat'a-vus
Ba'thos
Bath'y-cles
Ba-thyl'lus
Ba-ti'a, *or* Ba'ti-a
Ba-ti-a'tus
Ba-ti-e'a
Ba-ti'na, *and* Ban-ti'na
Bat'i-na
Ba'tis
Ba'to
Ba'ton
Bat-ra-cho-my-o-ma'chi-a
Bat'ra-chus
Bat'ta-rus
Bat-ti'a-des
Bat'tis
Bat'tus
Bat'u-lum
Bat'u-lus
Ba-tyl'lus
Bau'bo
Bau'cis
Bau'li
Ba'vi-us
Bav'o-ta
Baz-a-en'tes
Ba-zi'ri-a
Be-a'trix
Be'bi-us
Be-bri'a-cum
Beb'ry-ce
Beb'ry-ces, *and* Be-bryc'i-i
Be-bryc'i-a
Be-chi'res
Be-chi'ri
Bel'a-tes
Bel-e-mi'na
Bel'e-nus
Bel-e-phan'tes
Bel'e-sis
Bel'gæ
Bel'gi-ca
Bel'gi-um
Bel'gi-us
Be'li-as
Be-li'des, *sing* (*male desc. of Belus*)
Be'lis, *pl* Bel'i-des (*fem desc of Belus*)
Be-lis'a-ma
Bel-i-sa'ri-us
Bel-is-ti'da
Bel'i-tæ
Bel-lag'i-nes
Bel-ler'o-phon
Bel-le'rus
Bel'le-rus
Bel-li-e'nus
Bel-lo'na
Bel-lo-na'ri-i
Bel-lov'a-ci
Bel-lo-va'cum
Bel-lo-ve'sus
Be'lon
Bel'phe-gor
Be'lus
Bem-bi'na
Be-na'cus
Ben-di-di'a
Ben-did'i-um
Ben'dis
Ben-e-did'i-um
Ben-e-ven'tum
Ben-the-sic'y-me
Be-pol-i-ta'nus
Ber'bi-cæ
Ber-e-cyn'thi-a
Ber-e-cyn'thus
Ber-e-ni'ce
Ber-e-ni'cis
Ber'gi-ne
Ber'gi-on
Ber-gis'ta-ni
Ber'go-mum
Be'ris, *and* Ba'ris
Ber'mi-us
Ber'o-e
Be-rœ'a
Ber-o-ni'ce
Be-ro'sus
Ber-rhœ'a
Be-ryb'ra-ces
Ber'y-tus
Be-ry'tus
Bes'a-ra
Bes'a-ro
Be-sid'i-æ
Be-sip'po
Bes'si
Bes'sus
Bes'ti-a
Bes-yn-ge'ti
Be-tar'mo-nes
Bet'a-si
Be-tho'ron
Bet'i-ri
Be'tis
Be-tu'ri-a
Bi'a
Bi-a'nor
Bi'as
Bi-bac'u-lus
Bib'a-ga
Bib'li-a, *and* Bil'li-a
Bib'li-na
Bib-li'na
Bib'lis, *or* Byb'lis
Bib'lus, *or* Bi'blus
Bi-brac'te
Bib'u-lus
Bi'ces
Bi'con
Bi-cor'ni-ger
Bi-cor'nis
Bi-e'phi
Bi-for'mis
Bi'frons
Bil'bi-lis
Bi-ma'ter
Bin'gi-um
Bi'on
Bi-o-ne'us
Bir'rhus
Bi-sal'tæ
Bi-sal'tes
Bi-sal'tis
Bi-san'the
Bis'ton
Bis'to-nes
Bis-to'ni-a
Bis'to-nis
Bis-to'nis
Bi'thus
Bith'y-æ
Bi-thyn'i-a
Bi-thy'ni
Bit'i-as
Bi'ton
Bit-u-i'tus
Bi-tun'tum
Bi-tu'ri-cum
Bi-tu'ri-ges
Bit'u-rix
Biz'i-a
Bi-zo'ne
Blæ'na
Blæ'si-i
Blæ'sus
Blan-de-no'na
Blan-du'si-a
Blas-to-phœ-ni'ces
Ble'my-æ
Blem'my-es
Ble-ni'na
Blit'i-us
Blu'ci-um
Bo-ad-i-ce'a
Bo-a-dic'e-a
Bo'æ, *and* Bo'e-a
Bo-a'gri-us
Bob-o-ne'a
Bo-ca'li-as

Boc'car
Boc'cho-ris
Boc'chus
Bo-du-ag-na'tus
Bo-du'ni
Bœ-be'is
Bœ'bi-a
Bo-e-dro'mi-a
Bœ-or-o-bis'tas
Bœ-o-tar'chæ
Bœ-o'ti
Bœ-o'ti-a
Bœ-o'tus
Bo-e'thi-us
Bo-e'thus
Bo'e-tus
Bo'e-us
Bo'ges
Bo'gud
Bo'gus
Bo'i-i
Bo-joc'a lus
Bo'la
Bol'be
Bol-be'ne
Bol-bi-ti'num
Bol'gi-us
Bo-li'na
Bol-i næ'us
Bo-lis'sus
Bol-la'nus
Bo'lus
Bo-mi-en'ses
Bo-mil'car
Bom-o-ni'cæ
Bo-no'ni-a
Bo-no'si us
Bo-os'u-ra
Bo-o-su'ra
Bo-o'tes
Bo-o'tus, or Bœ-o'tus
Bo're-a
Bo-re'a-des
Bo're as
Bo-re-as'mi
Bo-re'on
Bo're-us
Bor'ges
Bor-go'di
Bo-ri nus
Bor'nos
Bor sip'pa
Bo'rus
Bo-rys'the nes
Bos'pho-rus, or Bos po-rus
Bos tic'nus
Bo-tro dus
Bot'ti-a
Bot-ti-æ'is
Bo-vi a'num
Bo-vil'læ
Brac'a t
Brac-ca'ti
Brach-ma'nes
Brach ma ni
Bræ si-a
Bran-chi'a des
Bran'chi-dæ
Bran'chus
Bran-chyl'li-d s
Bra'si-æ
Bras'i-das
Bras-i-de'i a
Bras'i-las
Brau're
Brau'ron
Bren'ni, and Breu'ni
Bren'ni-cus
Bren'nus
Bren'the
Bren'ci-a
Bret'ti-i
Bri-a're us
Bri'as
Bri-gan'tes
Brig-an-ti'nus
Bri-gan'ti-um
Bri-les'sus
Bri'mo
Bri'na
Bri-se'is
Bri'ses
Bri-se'us
Bri-tan'ni
Bri-tan'ni-a
Bri-tan'ni-cus
Brit-o-mar'tis
Brit-o-ma'rus
Brit'o-nes

Brit'o-nes, or Bri-to'nes
Brix-el'lum
Brix'i-a
Brix'i-no
Bri'zo
Broc-u-be'lus
Bro'mi-us
Bro'mus
Bron'gus
Bron'tes
Bron-ti'nus
Bro'te-as
Bro'the-us
Bruc'te-ri
Bru-ma'li-a
Brun-du'si um
Bru-tid'i-us
Bru'ti-i, or Brut'ti-i
Bru'tu lus
Bru'tus
Bry'as
Bry-ax'is
Bry'ce
Bry'ges
Bry'gi
Brys'e-a
Brys'e-æ
Bry-se'æ
Bu-ba-ce ne
Bu-ba'ces
Bu'ba-ris
Bu-bas-ti'a-cus
Bu-bas'tis
Bu'ba-sus
Bu'bon
Bu-ceph'a-la
Bu-ceph'a-lus
Bu'che-ta
Bu-col'i-ca
Bu-col'i-cum
Bu-co'li-on
Bu'co-lus
Bu-de'a
Bu de'um
Bu'di-i, or Bu-di'ni
Bu-do'ris
Bu-do'rum
Bu'ge-nes
Bu'lis
Bul-la'ti-us
Bul li'o-nes
Bu'ne-a
Bu-ni ma
Bu no mc'a
Bu nus
Bu'pa-lus
Bu pha-gus
Bu-pho ni-a
Bu-pra'si um
Bu ra, or Bu ris
Bu-ra'i cus
Bur dig'a la
Bur sa'cus
Bur sa
Bu'si-a
Bu'sæ
Bu si'ris
Bu'ta
Bu'te o
Bu'tes
Bu'tho-e
Bu-thro'tum
Bu thro tus
Bu-thyr'e-us
Bu to'a
Bu'to-nes
Bu-tor'i-des
Bu'tos
Bu-tun'tum
Bu'tus
Bu'zy-ges
Bu-zy'ges
Byb-le'si i, and By-bas'si-a
Byb'li-a
Byb'li-i
By'blis
Byl-li'o-nes
Byr'rhus
Byr'sa
By-za'ci-um
Byz-an-ti'a-cus
By-zan'ti-on
By-zan'ti-um
By'zas
By-ze'nus
Byz'e-res
By-ze'res
By'zes
By'zi-a

C.

Ca-an'thus
Cab'a des
Cab'a-la
Cab'a-les
Ca-ba'li-i
Cab-a li'nus
Ca-ba'lis
Ca-bal'la-ca
Cab-al-li'num
Cab-al-li'nus
Ca-bal'li-o
Ca-bar'ni
Ca-bar'nos
Ca-bas'sus
Ca-be'les
Ca-be'sus
Ca-bi'ra
Ca-bi'ri
Ca-bir'i-a
Ca-bu'ra
Cab'u-rus
Ca'ca
Cach'a-les
Cac-o dæm'o-nes
Ca'cus
Ca-cu'thus
Ca-cyp'a-ris
Ca'di
Cad-me'a
Cad-me'is
Cad'mus
Ca'dra
Cad're-ma
Ca du'ce-us
Ca-dur'ci
Ca-dus'ci
Ca-du'si
Cad y-tis
Cæ'a
Cæ-ce'ti-us
Cæ'ci-as
Cæ-cil'i-a
Cæ cil-i a'nus
Cæ-cil'i-i
Cæ cil'i-us
Cæ-ci lus
Cæ ci'na Tus'cus
Cæc'u-bum
Cæc u-bus
Cæc u lus
Cæ dic'i us
Cæl'i cus
Cæ'li-a
Cæ li-nus
Cæ li-us
Cæ'm a ro
Cæ ne, or Cæ-nop o-lis
Cæ'ne-us
Cæ-ni des
Cæn'i des
Cæ-ni'na
Cæ nis
Cæ-not'ro-pæ
Cæ pi o
Cæ ra'tus
Cæ're, or Cæ'res
Cær'e-si
Cæ'ri-tes
Cæ'sar
Cæs a-re'a
Cæ-sa're-us
Cæ sa'ri-on
Cæ-sa-ro du'num
Cæs-a-rom'gus
Cæ-se'na
Cæ-se'ni-us
Cæ'si a
Cæ'si-us
Cæ'so
Cæ-so'ni-a
Cæ-so'ni us
Cæt'o-brix
Cæt'u-lum
Cæ'yx
Ca-ga'co
Ca-i-ci'nus
Ca-i'cus
Ca-i-e'ta
Ca'i-phas
Ca'i-us, and Ca'i-a
Ca-je'ta
Cal'a-ber
Ca-la'bri-a
Cal'a-brus
Cal-a-gur-rit'a-ni
Cal-a-gur-ri-ta'ni

Cal-a-gu'ris
Ca-lag'u-tis
Cal'a-is
Cal'a-mis
Cal-a-mi'sæ
Cal'a-mos
Cal'a-mus
Ca-la'nus
Cal'a-on
Ca-laph'a-tes
Cal'a-ris
Ca-la'rus
Cal'a-tes
Cal-a-thi'na
Ca-la'thi-on
Cal'a-thus
Ca-la'ti-a
Ca-la'ti-æ
Ca-lau're-a
Cal-au-re'a, and Cal-au-ri'a
Ca-la'vi-i
Ca-la'vi-us
Cal'bis
Cal-ca'gus
Cal'ce
Cal'chas
Cal-che-do'ni-a
Cal-chin'i-a
Cal'dus Cæ'li-us
Ca'le, Ca'lis, or Ca-le'num
Ca-led'o-nes
Cal-e-do'ni-a
Ca-len'tum
Ca-le'nus
Ca-le'nus
Ca'les
Ca-le'si-us
Ca-le'tæ
Cal'e-ti
Cal'e-tor
Ca-le'tor
Ca lex
Ca-li-ad'ne
Cal-i-c'ni
Ca lid'i-us
Ca-lig'u-la
Ca lip'e-des
Cal i-pus
Ca'lis
Cal lies'thus
Cal-la'i-ci
Cal la'i-nus
Cal'las
Cal-la-te'bus
Cal'le
Cal-le'ni
Cal-le-te'ri a
Cal li-a
Cal li'a-des
Cal li-a ni'a
Cal-li a-rus
Cal li-as
Cal-lib'i-us
Cal-li ce'ras
Cal lich'o-rus
Cal li cles
Cal li-co-lo'na
Cal li co-lo'ne
Cal-li-cra-tes
Cal-li-cra-ti'd s
Cal-li-dam'a-tes
Cal-lid'i-us
Cal-lid'ro-mus
Cal-li-ge'tus
Cal-li-gi'tus
Cal-lim'a-chus
Cal-lim e-don
Cal-lim'e les
Cal-li-m'e-ne
Cal-li'nus
Cal-li-o do'rus
Cal-li'o-pas
Cal-li'o pe
Cal-li-pa-ti'ra
Cal li phon
Cal'li-phon
Cal-lip'i-dæ
Cal-lip'o lis
Cal'li pus, or Ca-lip pus
Cal-lip'y-ges, or Cal-i-py'ges
Cal-lir'ho-e
Cal-lis'te
Cal-lis-te'i-a, or Cal-lis-ti'a
Cal-lis'the-nes
Cal-lis'to
Cal-lis-to-ni'cus
Cal-lis'tra-tus

Cal-lix'e-na
Cal-lix'e-nus
Ca'lon
Cal'o-pus
Ca'lor
Cal'pe
Cal'pe-tus
Cal-phur'ni-a
Cal-phur'ni us
Cal-pur'ni a
Cal-u-sid'i-us
Cal-u'si-um
Cal'vi-a
Cal-vi'na
Cal-vi'nus
Cal-vis'i-us
Cal'vus
Cal'y-be, or Ca-by'le
Cal-y-cad'nus
Cal'y-ce
Ca-lyd'i-um
Ca-lyd'na
Cal'y-don
Cal-y-do'nis
Cal-y-do'ni-us
Ca-lym'ne
Ca-lyn'da
Ca lyp'so
Ca-ma-lo du'num
Ca-man'ti-um
Ca-mar'a-cum
Cam-a-ri'na
Cam-a-ri'tæ
Cam-bau'les
Cam'bes
Cam'bre
Cam-bu'ni-i
Cam-by'ses
Cam-e-la'ni
Cam-e-li'tæ
Cam'e-ra
Cam-e-ra'cum
Cam-e ri'num, and Ca-mer'ti-um
Cam-e-ri'nus
Ca-mer'tes
Ca-mil la
Ca-mil li, and Ca-mil'læ
Ca-mil lus
Ca-mi'ro
Ca-mi rus, and Ca-mi'ra
Cam-is-sa'res
Cam'ma
Ca-mo næ
Cam-pa na Lex
Cam-pa'ni-a
Cam-pa'nus
Cam-pas'pe, or Pan-cas'te
Cam pe
Cam'pe-sus
Camp sa
Cam'pus Mar'ti us
Cam-u-lo-ge'nus
Ca'na
Can'a-ce
Can'a-che
Can'a chus
Ca'næ
Ca-na'ri-a
Ca-na'ri i
Can'a-thus
Can'da-ce
Can-da'vi-a
Can-dau les
Can-di'o-ni
Can-di'o-pe
Ca'nens
Can-e-pho'ri-a
Can'e-thum
Ca ne-u la tes
Di'es
Ca-nid'i-a
Ca-nid'i-us
Ca-nin-e-fa'tes
Ca-nin'i us
Ca-nis'ti-us
Ca'ni-us
Can'næ
Ca-no'bus
Ca-nop'i cum
Ca-no'pus
Can'ta-ber
Can'ta-bra
Can'ta bri
Can-ta'bri-a
Can-ta'bri-æ
Can-tha-rol e-thron
Can'tha-rus

Can-the'la
Can'thus
Can'ti-um
Can-u-le'i-a
Can-u-le'i-us
Ca-nu'li-a
Ca-nu'si-um
Ca-nu'si-us
Ca-nu'ti-us
Ca-pa'ne-us
Ca-pel'la
Ca-pe'na
Ca-pe'nas
Ca-pe'ni
Ca'per
Ca-pe'tus
Cap'e-tus
Ca-pha're-us
Ca-phe'ris
Ca-phy'æ
Caph'y-e
Ca'pi-o
Ca-pis'sa
Cap-is se'ne
Cap'i-to
Cap-i-to-li'nus
Cap-i-to'li-um
Cap-nob'a-tæ
Cap-pad'o-ces
Cap-pa-do'ci-a
Cap'pa-dox
Ca-pra'ri-a
Ca'pre-æ
Cap-ri-cor'nus
Cap-ri-fic-i-a'lis
Ca-pri'ma
Ca-prip'e-des
Ca'pri-as
Ca'pri-us
Cap-ro-ti'na
Ca'prus
Cap'sa
Cap'sa-ge
Cap'u-a
Ca'pys
Ca'pys Sil'vi-us
Car
Car-a-bac'tra
Car a-bis
Car-a-cal'la
Ca-rac'a-tes
Ca-rac'ta-cus
Ca'ræ
Ca-ræ'us
Car'a-lis
Car-a-ma'lus
Ca-ram'bis
Ca-ran'to-nus
Car'a-nus
Ca-rau'si-us
Car'bo
Car-bo'nes
Car bu-la
Car-che'don
Car-ci'nus
Car'ci nus
Car-da'ces
Car-da-me'ne
Car-dam'y-le
Car-de'sus
Car'di-a
Car'du-æ
Car-du'chi
Car-dy'tus
Ca res
Ca're-sa
Ca-re'sus
Ca-res'sus
Ca-ri'i-i
Ca'ri-a
Ca'ri-as
Ca-ri a-te
Ca-ril'la
Ca-ri'na
Ca-ri'næ
Ca'ri-ne
Ca-ri'nus
Ca-ri'on
Ca-ris'sa-num
Ca-ris'tum
Car-ma'ni
Car-ma'ni-a
Car-ma'nor
Car'me
Car-mo'lus
Car-men'ta, and Car-men'tis
Car-men-ta'les
Car-men-ta'lis
Car'mi-des
Car'na, and Car-din'e-a

Car-na'si-us
Car-ne'a-des
Car-ne'i-a
Car'ne-us
Car'ni-on
Car'no-nes
Car'nus
Car-nu'tes
Car-nu'tum
Car-os-ce'pi
Car-pa'si-a, and Car-pa'si-um
Car'pa-tes
Car'pa-thus
Car-pe'i-a
Car'pi-a
Car-pi'a
Car'pis
Car'po
Car-poph'o-ra
Car-poph'o-rus
Car'ræ and Car'rhæ
Car-ri-na'tes
Car-ru'ca
Car-se'o-li
Car-ta'li-as
Car'ta-re
Car-te'i-a
Car'te-nus
Car-thæ'a
Car-thag-i-ni-en'ses
Car-tha'go
Car-tha'lo
Car'tha-sis
Car-the'a
Car-vil i-us
Ca'rus
Ca ry-a
Ca'ry-æ
Ca-ry-a'tæ
Ca ry-at'i-des, pl
Ca ry-a'tis
Ca ry'o-nes
Car-ys-te'us
Ca-rys ti us
Ca-rys'tus
Ca'ry-um
Ca-sa'le
Cas'ca
Cas-cel'li-us
Cas-i li num
Ca-si'na, or Ca si-num
Cas i-na
Cas-us
Cas me-na
Cas'me-næ
Cas-mil'la
Cas-pe'ri-a
Cas-per'u-la
Cas-pi-a'na
Cas'pi-i
Cas-pi'ra
Cas'pi-um Ma're
Cas san-da'ne
Cas-san'der
Cas-san'dra
Cas-san-dre'a
Cas-san-dri'a
Cas-san'dri-a
Cas'si-a
Cas-si o-do'rus
Cas si o-pe, or Cas-si-o pe a
Cas sit'e-ra
Cas-si-ter'i-des
Cas'si-us
Cas-si-ve-lau'nus
Cas-so'pe
Cas-so'tis
Cas-tab a-la
Cas'ta-bus
Cas-ta'li-a or Cas-ta'li us Fons
Cas'ta-lis
Cas-ta'ne-a
Cas the nes
Cas ti-a-ni'ra
Cas-to'lus
Cas'tor and Pol'lux
Cas'to-res, pl.
Cas-tra'ti-us
Cas'tri-cus
Cas'tu-lo
Cat-a-ba'nes
Cat-a-clo'thes
Cat-a-du'pa
Cat-a-du'pi
Cat-a-ke-kau'me-ne
Cat-a-men'te les

Cat'a-na
Ca-ta'o-nes
Cat-a-o'ni-a
Ca-taph'ry-ges
Cat-a-rac'ta
Cat-a-rac'tes
Ca-tar'rhy-tus
Cat'e-nes
Ca-thæ'a
Cath'a-ri
Ca'ti-a
Ca-ti-e'na
Ca-ti-e'nus
Cat-i-li'na
Ca-til'i-us
Ca-til'li
Ca-til'lus, or Cat'i-lus
Ca-ti'na, or Cat'i-na
Ca'ti-us
Cat-i'zi
Ca'to
Ca'tre-us
Cat'ta
Cat'ti
Cat-u-li-a'na
Ca-tul'lus
Cat'u-lus
Ca-tu'ri-ges
Cau'ca-sus
Ca-u'ci
Cau'con
Cau-co'nes
Cau'co-nes
Cau'di, and Cau'di-um
Cau-di'nus
Cau-lo'ni-a
Cau'ni-i
Cau'ni-us
Cau'nus
Cau'ros
Cau'rus
Ca'us
Cav'a-res
Cav-a-ril'lus
Cav-a-ri'nus
Ca'vi-i
Ca-y'ci, or Chau'ci
Ca-y'cus
Ca-ys'ter, or Ca-ys'-trus
Caz'e-ca
Ce'a, Ce'os, or Ce's
Ce-a-des
Ce'ba
Ceb-al-li'nus
Ceb-a-ren'ses
Ce'bes
Ce'bren
Ce-bre'ni-a
Ce-bre'nis
Ce-bri-o'nes
Ce'brus
Cec'i-das
Ce-cil'i-us
Ce-ci'na
Cec'i-na
Ce-cin'ni
Ce-crop'i-a
Ce-crop'i-dæ
Cec'ro-pis
Ce'crops
Ce-cryph-a-le'a
Ce'don
Ce-di-e'a
Ce-dre-a'tis
Ce-dru'si-i
Ceg'li-sa
Ce'i
Cel'a-don
Cel'a-dus
Ce-læ'næ, or Ce-læ'-ne
Ce-læ'no
Ce'le-æ
Ce-le'i-a, and Ce'i-a
Cel-e-la'tes
Ce-len'dræ, Ce-len'dris, and Ce-len'de-ris
Ce-le'ne-us
Ce-len'na, or Ce-læ'na
Ce'ler
Cel'e-res
Cel'e-trum
Ce'le-us
Cel'mus
Cel'o-næ
Cel'sus
Cel'tæ

Cel'ti-ber
Cel-ti-be'res
Cel-ti-be'ri
Cel'ti-ca
Cel'ti-ci
Cel-til'lus
Cel-to-gal'a-tæ
Cel-to'ri-i
Cel-tos'cy-thæ
Ce'ma
Cem'me-nus
Cemp'si
Cen'a-bum, or Gen'-a-bum
Ce-næ'um
Cen'chre-æ
Cen'chre-is
Cen'chre-us
Cen-chre'us
Cen-chri'us
Cen-nes'po-lis
Ce-ne'ti-um
Ce'ne-us
Cen-i-mag'ni
Ce-ni'ni
Ce-ni'nes
Cen-o-ma'ni
Ce'non
Cen-so'res
Cen-so-ri'nus
Cen'sus
Cen-ta-re'tus
Cen-tau'ri
Cen-tau'ri-cus
Cen-tau'rus
Cen-tim'a-nus
Cen-tob'ri-ca
Cen'to-res
Cen-tor'i-pa, or Cen-tu'ri-pa
Cen-tu'ri-pe
Cen-tri'tes
Cen-tro'nes
Cen-tro'ni-us
Cen-tum'vi-ri
Cen-tu'ri-a
Ce'os, and Ce'a
Ceph'a-las
Ceph-a-lœ'di-on
Ce-phal'len
Ceph-a-le'na, and Ceph-al-le'ni-a
Ceph-al-le'ni
Ceph'a-lo
Ceph-a-lœ'dis, and Ceph-a-lu'di-um
Ceph'a-lon
Ceph-a-lot'o-mi
Ceph'a-lus
Ce-phe'is
Ce-phe'nes
Ce'phe-us
Ce-phis'i-a
Ceph-i-si-a-des
Ce-phis-i-do'rus
Ce-phis'i-on
Ceph-i-sod'o-tus
Ce-phis'sus, or Ce-phis'sus
Ce'phren
Ce'pi-o, or Cæ'pi-o
Ce'pi-on
Cer'a-ca
Ce-ra'a-tes
Ce-ram'bus
Cer-a-mi'cus
Ce-ra'mi-um
Cer'a-mus
Ce'ras
Cer'a-sus
Cer'a-ta
Ce-ra'thus
Ce-ra'ton
Ce-ra'tus
Ce-rau'ni-a
Ce-rau'ni-i
Ce-rau'nus
Ce-rau'si-us
Cer'ba-lus
Cer-be'ri-on
Cer'be-rus
Cer'ca-phus
Cer-ca-so'rum
Cer-ce'is
Cer-ce'ne
Cer-ces'tes
Cer'ce-tæ
Cer'ci-des
Cer'ci-i
Cer-ci'na, or Cer-cin'na
Cer-cin'i-um

Cer'ci-us
Cer-co'pes
Cer'cops
Cer'cy-on, or Cer-cy'o-nes
Cer-cy'on
Cer-cyph'a-læ
Cer-cy'ra, or Cor-cy'ra
Cer-do'us
Cer-dyl'i-um
Cer-e-a'li-a
Ce'res
Ce-res'sus
Cer'e-tæ
Ce-re'tes
Ce-ri-a'lis
Ce'ri-i
Ce-ril'li
Ce-ril'lum
Ce-rin'thus
Cer'i-tes
Cer-ma'nus
Cer'ne
Cer'nes
Ce'ron
Cer-o-pas'se-das
Ce-ros'sus
Cer'phe-res
Cer-re-ta'ni
Cer-rhæ'i
Cer-so-blep'tes
Cer'ti-ma
Cer-to'ni-um
Cer-va'ri-us
Cer'vi-us
Ce-ry'ces
Ce-ryc'i-us
Cer-y-mi'ca
Cer-y-ne'a
Cer-y-ni'tes
Ce-sel'li-us
Ce-sen'ni-a
Ces'ti-us
Ces-ti'na
Ces-tri'nus
Ce'te-i
Ce'tes
Ce-the'gus
Ce'ti-i
Ce'ti-us
Ce'to
Ce'us, and Cæ'us
Ce'yx
Cha-be'ris
Cha'bes
Cha-bi'nus
Cha-bo'ras
Cha'bri-a
Cha'bri-as
Cha'bry-is
Chæ-an'i-tæ
Chæ're-a
Chæ're-as
Chær-e-de'mus
Chær-e'mon
Chær'e-phon
Chær-es'tra-ta
Chær-in'thus
Chær-ip'pus
Chæ'ro
Chæ-ro-ne'a, and Cher-ro-ne'a
Cha-læ'on
Chal-cæ'a
Chal'ce-a
Chal-ce'a
Chal-ce'don, and Chal-ce-do'ni-a
Chal-ce-to'res
Chal-ci-de'ne
Chal-ci-den'ses
Chal-cid'e-us
Chal-cid'i-ca
Chal-cid'i-cus
Chal-ci'o-cus
Chal-ci'o-pe
Chal'cis
Chal-ci'tes
Chal-ci'tis
Chal'co-don
Chal'con
Chal'cus
Chal-dæ'a
Chal-dæ'i
Cha-les'tra
Chal'e-tos
Chal-o-ni'tis
Chal'y-bes, and Cal'y-bes
Chal'y-bon
Chal-y-bo-ni'tis

Cha'lybs
Cha-ma'ni and Cha-ma'vi
Cha'ne
Cha'on
Cha'o-nes
Cha-o'ni-a, and Cha-o-ni'tis
Cha'os
Char-ac-mo'ba
Char-a-co'ma
Char'a-dra
Char'a-dros
Cha-ra'drus
Char'a-drus
Cha-ræ'a-das
Char-an-dæ'i
Cha'rax
Cha-ra'xes, and Cha-rax'us
Cha'res
Cha'ri-cles
Char-i-cli'des
Char'i-clo
Char-i-de'mus
Char'i-la
Char-i-la'us, and Cha-ril'lus
Cha-ri'ni, and Ca-ri'ni
Cha'ris
Cha-ris'i-a
Char'i-tes
Cha'ri-ton
Char'ma-das
Char'me, and Car'me
Char'mi-des
Char-mi'des
Char-mi'nus
Char-mi'o-ne
Char'mis
Char-mos'y-na
Char'mo-tas
Char'mus
Cha'ron
Cha-ron'das
Cha-ro-ne'a
Cha-ro'ni-um
Cha'rops and Char'o-pes
Char'o-pus
Cha-ryb'dis
Chat'ra-mis
Chau'bi, and Chau'ci
Chau'la
Chau'rus
Cha-vo'nes
Cha-y'ci
Cha-ze'ne
Che'a
Che'læ
Che'les
Chel-i-do'ni-a
Chel-i-do'ni-æ
Chel-i-do'nis
Che-lid-o-ni'e-um
Chel'o-ne
Chel-o'nis
Chel-o-noph'a-gi
Chel-y-do'ri-a
Chem'mis
Che'na
Che'næ
Che'ni-on
Che'ni-us
Che'o-pes
Che'ops, and Che-os'pes
Che'phren
Che-re-moc'ra-tes
Che-ris'o-phus
Cher'o-phon
Cher'si-as
Cher-sid'a-mas
Cher'si-pho
Cher'si-phron
Cher-so'na
Cher-so-ne'sus, or Cher-ro-ne'sus
Che-rus'ci
Chid-næ'i
Chi-do'rus
Chil-i-ar'chus
Chil'i-us, and Chil'e-us
Chi'lo
Chi-lo'nis
Chi-mæ'ra
Chim'a-rus
Chim'e-ra

Chi-me'ri-um
Chi-om'a-ra
Chi'on
Chi'o-ne
Chi-on'i-des
Chi'o-nis
Chi'os
Chi'ron
Chit'o-ne
Chi-to'ne
Chit'ri-um
Chlo'e
Chlo're-us
Chlo'ris
Chlo'rus
Cho-a-ri'na
Cho-as'pes
Cho'a-træ
Cho'bus
Chœr'a-des
Chœ're-æ
Chœr'i-lus
Chol-on-ti'chus
Chon'ni-das
Cho-nu'phis
Cho-ra'gus
Cho-ras'mi
Cho-rin'e-us
Cho-ræ'bus
Chor-om-næ'i
Chor'o-ne
Chos'ro-es
Chre'mes
Chrem'e-tes
Chres'i-phon
Chres-phon'tes
Chres'tus
Chro'mi-a
Chro'mi-os
Chro'mis
Chro'mi-us
Chro'ni-us
Chro'nos
Chry'a-sus
Chry'sa, and Chry'se
Chrys'a-me
Chry-san'tis
Chry-san'thi-us
Chry-san'tas
Chry'sa-or
Chrys'a-or
Chrys-a-o're-us
Chry-sa'o-ris
Chry'sas
Chrys-as'pi-des
Chry-se'is
Chry-ser'mus
Chrys'e-rus
Chry'ses
Chry-sip'po
Chry-sip'pus
Chry'sis
Chrys-o-as'pi-des
Chry-soc'e-ras
Chrys-o-cher
Chry-sog'o-nus
Chrys-o-la'us
Chrys-o-lo'ras
Chry-son'di-um
Chry-sop'o-lis
Chry-sor'rho-æ, or Chry-sor'rho-as
Chry-sos'to-mus
Chry-soth'e-mis
Chryx'us
Chtho'ni-a
Chtho'ni-us
Chthon-o-phy'le
Ci-a-gi'si
Cib'a-læ
Cib-a-ri'tis
Ci-bo'tus
Cib'y-ra
Cic'e-ro
Cich'y-ris
Cic'o-nes
Ci-cu'ta
Cic-y-ne'thus
Cil'i-ces
Ci-lic'i-a, and Ci-lis'sa
Ci'lix
Cil'la
Cil'les
Cil'lus
Cil'ni-us
Ci'lo
Cim'ber
Cim-be'ri-us
Cim'bri
Cim-bri'cum

Cim'bri-cus
Cim'i-nus
Cim-me'ri-i
Cim'me-ris
Cim-me'ri-um
Ci-mo'lis, and Ci-no'lis
Ci-mo'lus
Ci'mon
Ci-næ'thon, or Ci-ne'thon
Cin'a-ra
Ci-nar'a-das
Cin'ci-a
Cin-cin-na'tus
Cin'ci-us
Cin'e-as
Ci-ne'si-as
Cin'e-thon
Cin'ga
Cin-get'o-rix
Cin'gu-la-ni
Cin'gu-lum
Cin-i-a'ta
Ci-nith'i-i
Cin'na
Cin'na-don
Cin'na-mus
Cin-ni'a-na
Cinx'i-a
Ci'nyps and Cin'y-phus
Cin'y-ras
Ci'os
Ci-pe'rus
Cip'pus
Cir-cæ'um
Cir'ce
Cir-cen'ses Lu'di
Cir'ci-us
Cir'cus
Ci'ris
Cir-re'a-tum
Cir'rha, and Cyr'rha
Cir'tha, and Cir'ta
Cis-al-pi'na Gal-li-a
Cis'pa
Cis'sa
Cis'se-is
Cis-se'us
Cis'si-a
Cis'si-æ
Cis'si-des
Cis-sœs'sa
Cis-so-es'sa
Cis'sus
Cis-su'sa
Cis-te'næ
Cis-the'ne
Cis-to-bo'ci
Ci-thæ'ron
Cith-a-ris'ta
Ci-the'lus
Cith'e-ron
Cit'i-um
Ci'us
Ci-vi'lis
Ciz'y-cum, or Cyz'i-cus
Cla'de-us
Cla'nes
Cla'nis
Cla'ni-us, or Cla'nis
Cla-ra'nus
Cla'rus, or Cla'ros
Clas-tid'i-um
Clau'di-a
Clau'di-æ A'quæ
Clau-di-a'nus
Clau-di-op'o-lis
Clau'di-us
Clau'sus
Cla-vi-e'nus
Clav'i-ger
Cla-zom'e-næ, and Cla-zom'e-na
Cle'a-das
Cle-ær'e-ta
Cle-an'der
Cle-an'dri-das
Cle-an'thes
Cle-ar'chus
Cle-ar'i-des
Cle'mens
Cle'o
Cle'o-bis
Cle-o-bu'la
Cle-ob-u-li'na
Cle-o-bu'lus
Cle-o-cha'res
Cle-o-cha'ri-a

Cle-o-dæ'us
Cle-od'a-mus
Cle-o-de'mus
Cle-o-do'ra
Cle-o-dox'a
Cle-og'e-nes
Cle-o-la'us
Cle-om'a-chus
Cle-o-man'tes
Cle-om'bro-tus
Cle-o-me'des
Cle-om'e-nes
Cle'on
Cle-o'næ, and Cle-o-na
Cle-o'ne
Cle-o-ni'ca
Cle-o-ni'cus
Cle-on'nis
Cle-on'y-mus
Cle'o-pas
Cle-op'a-ter
Cle-op'a-tra
Cle-op'a-tris
Cle-oph'a-nes
Cle-o-phan'thus
Cle'o-phes
Cle-oph'o-lus
Cle'o-phon
Cle-o-phy'lus
Cle-o-pom'pus
Cle-op-tol'e-mus
Cle'o-pus
Cle-o'ra
Cle-os'tra-tus
Cle-ox'e-nus
Clep'sy-dra
Cle'ri
Cles'i-des
Cle'ta
Clet-a-be'ni
Clib'a-nus
Cli-de'mus
Cli'max
Clim'e-nus
Cli'nas
Clin'i-as
Cli-nip'pi-des
Cli'nus
Cli'o
Cli-sith'e-ra
Clis'the-nes
Cli'tæ
Cli-tar'chus
Cli'te
Cli-ter'ni-a
Clit-o-de'mus
Cli-tom'a-chus
Cli-ton'y-mus
Clit'o-phon
Cli'tor
Cli-to'ri-a
Cli-tum'nus
Cli'tus
Clo-a'ca
Clo-a-ci'na
Clo-an'thus
Clo'di-a
Clo'di-us
Clœ'li-a
Clœ'li-æ
Clœ'li-us
Clo'nas
Clon'di-cus
Clo'ni-a
Clo'ni-us
Clo'tho
Clu-a-ci'na
Clu-en'ti-us
Clu'pe-a, and Clyp'e-a
Clu'si-a
Clu-si'ni Fon'tes
Clu-si'o-lum
Clu'si-um
Clu'si-us
Clu'vi-a
Clu'vi-us Ru'fus
Clym'e-ne
Clym-e-ne'i-des
Clym'e-nus
Cly-son'y-mus
Cly-son-y-mu'sa
Clyt-em-nes'tra
Clyt'i-a, or Clyt'i-e
Clyt'i-us
Cly'tus
Cna-ca'di-um
Cnac'a-lis
Cnac'a-lus
Cna'gi-a
Cne'mus

Cne'us, *or* Cnæ'us
Cni-dim'i-um
Cni'dus, *or* Gni'dus
Cno'pus
Cnos'si-a
Cnos'sus
Cno'sus
Co-a-ma'ni
Co-as'træ, *and* Co-ac'træ
Cob'a-res
Coc'a-lus
Coc-ce'i-us
Coc-cyg'i-us
Co'cles
Coc'li-tes
Coc'ti-æ, *and* Cot'ti-æ
Co-cy'tus
Co-da'nus Si'nus
Co-dom'a-nus
Cod'ri-dæ
Co-drop'o-lis
Co'drus
Cœ-cil'i-us
Cœ'la
Cœ-lal'e-tæ
Cœ'le
Cœl-e-syr'i-a, *and* Cœl-o-syr'i-a
Cœ'li-a
Cœl-i-ob'ri-ga
Cœ'li-us
Cœ'lus
Cœ'nus
Cœr'a-nus
Co'es
Cœs'y-ra
Cœ'us
Cog'a-mus
Cog-i-du'nus
Co'hi-bus
Co'hors
Col-a-ce'a
Co-læ'nus
Co-lan-co'ri-um
Col-i-ax'a-is
Co-lax'es
Col'chi
Col'chis, *and* Col'chos
Co-len'da
Co'li-as
Col-la'ti-a
Col-la-ti'nus
Col'li-na
Col-lu'ci-a
Co'lo
Co-lo'næ
Co-lo'ne
Co-lo'ni-a
Co-lo'nos
Col'o-phon
Co-los'sæ, *and* Co-los'sis
Co-los'sus
Co-lo'tes
Col'pe
Col-the'ne
Col-u-bra'ri-a
Co-lum'ba
Col-u-mel'la
Co-lum'næ Her'cu-lis
Co-lu'thus
Co-lyt'tus
Com-a-ge'na
Com-i-ge'ni
Co-ma'na
Co-ma'ni-a
Co-ma're-a
Com'a-ri
Com'a-rus
Co-mas'tus
Co-ma'ta
Com-ba'bus
Com'be
Com'bi
Com-bre'a
Com'bu-tis
Co-me'dæ
Co-me'tes
Com'e-tho
Co-min'i-us
Co-mit'i-a
Co'mi-us
Com-ma-ge'nus
Com'mo-dus
Co'mon
Com-pi-ta'li-a
Com-plu'tum
Comp'sa-tus
Com-pu'sa
Co'mum
Co'mus
Con'ca-ni
Con-cor'di-a
Con'da-lus
Con'da-te
Con-da'te
Con-di-vic'num
Con-do-cha'tes
Con-dru'si
Con-dyl'i-a
Con-dy'lus
Co'ne
Con-e-to-du'nus *and* Cot-u-a'tus
Con-fu'ci-us
Con-ge'dus
Co-ni'a-ci
Co'ni-i
Co-nim'bri-ca
Con-i-sal'tus
Co-nis'ci
Con-ni'das
Co'non
Co-no'pe
Con-o-pe'um
Con-o'pe-um
Con-sen'tes
Con-sen'ti-a
Con-sid'i-us
Con-si-li'num
Con'stans
Con-stan'ti-a
Con-stan-ti'a (*a city*)
Con-stan-ti'na
Con-stan-ti-nop'o-lis
Con-stan-ti'nus
Con-stan'ti-us
Con'su-les
Con'sus
Con-syg'na
Con-ta-des'dus
Con-to-po'ri-a
Con-tu'bi-a
Co'nus Con-col'o-rus
Con-ve'næ
Co'on
Co'os, Cos, Ce'a, *and* Co
Co'pæ
Co'pa-is
Co'phas
Co-phon'tis
Co'pi-a
Co-pil'lus
Co-po'ni-us
Cop'ra-tes
Co'pre-us
Cop'tus, *or* Cop'tos
Co'ra
Cor-a-ce'si-um, *or* Cor-a-cen'si-um
Cor-a-co-ne'sus
Cor-a-co-ne'sus
Co-ral'e-tæ
Co'ra-li
Co-ral'li
Co-ra'nus
Co'ras
Co'rax
Co-rax'i
Cor'be-us
Cor'bis and Or'su-a
Cor'bu-lo
Cor'co-ba
Cor'co-ras
Cor-cy'ra
Cor'du-ba
Cor-du-e'ne
Cor-dy'li
Co're
Co-res'sus
Cor'e-sus
Co-re'sus
Cor'e-tas
Cor-fin'i-um
Co'ri-a
Co-ri'a
Co-rin'e-um
Co-rin'na
Co-rin'nus
Co-rin'thus
Co-ri-o-la'nus
Co-ri'o-li, *and* Co-ri-ol'la
Co-ris'sus
Co-ri'tha
Cor'i-tus
Cor'ma-sa
Cor'mus
Cor-ne'li-a
Cor-ne'li-i
Cor-nic'u-lum
Cor-ni-fic'i-us
Cor'ni-ger
Cor-nu'tus
Co-rœ'bus
Co-ro'na
Cor-o-ne'a
Co-ro'ni-a
Cor-o-ni'des
Co-ro'nis
Co-ron'ta
Co-ro'nus
Co-ro'pe
Cor-rha'gi-um
Cor-se'a
Cor'si
Cor'si-a
Cor'si-ca
Cor'so-te
Cor-su'ra
Cor-to'na
Cor-to'næ
Cor-ty'na
Cor-un-ca'nus
Co'rus
Cor-vi'nus
Cor-y-ban'tes
Cor'y-bas
Cor-y-bas'sa
Cor'y-bus
Co-ryc'i-a
Co-ryc'i-des
Co-ryc'i-us
Cor'y-cus
Co-ry'cus
Cor'y-don
Cor'y-la, *or* Cor-y-le'um
Co-rym'bi-fer
Cor'y-na
Cor-y-ne'ta, *or* Cor-y-ne'tes
Cor-y-pha'si-um
Cor'y-phe
Co-ry'tha
Cor-y-then'ses
Cor'y-thus
Co-ry'tus
Cos
Co'sa, Cos'sa, Co'sa
Cos-co'ni-us
Co-sin'gis
Co'sis
Cos'mus
Cos'se-a
Cos'sus
Cos-su'ti-i
Cos-to-bo'ci
Cos-to-bœ'i
Co-sy'ra
Co'tes, *or* Cot'tes
Co'thon
Co-tho'ne-a
Cot-i-nu'sa
Cot'i-so
Cot'ta
Cot'ti-æ Al'pes
Cot-to'nis
Cot'tus
Co-ty-æ'um
Co-ty-a-i'on
Cot-y-læ'us
Co-tyl'i-us
Co-ty'o-ra
Co-ty'o-rus
Co'tys
Co-ty'to
Co-tyt'to
Cra'gus
Cram-bu'sa
Cram'bu-tis
Cran'a-e
Cran'a-i
Cran'a-pes
Cran'a-us
Cra'ne
Cra-ne'a
Cra-ne'um
Cra'ni-i
Cra'non, *or* Cran'non
Cran'tor
Crap'a-thus
Cras'si-pes
Cras-sit'i-us
Cras'sus
Cras-ti'nus
Cras'ti-nus
Crat'a-is
Cra-tæ'us
Cra'ter
Crat'e-rus
Cra'tes
Crat-es-i-cle'a
Crat-e-sip'o-lis
Crat-e-sip'pi-das
Cra'te-us
Cra-te'vas
Cra'this
Cra-ti'nus
Cra-tip'pus
Crat'y-lus
Crau'si-æ
Crau'sis
Cra-ux'i-das
Crem'e-ra
Crem'i-des
Crem'ma
Cre'my-on
Crem'my-on, *or* Crom'my-on
Crem'ni, *or* Crem'nos
Cre-mo'na
Cre-mu'ti-us
Cre-na'cus
Cre'on
Cre-on-ti'a-des
Cre-oph'i-lus
Cre-o-phy'lus
Cre-o-po'lus
Cre-pe'ri-us
Creph-a-ge-ne'tus
Cres
Cre'sa, *or* Cres'sa
Cres'sas
Cre'si-us
Cres-phon'tes
Cres'si-us
Cres'ton
Cres-to'ne
Cre'sus
Cre'ta
Cre'tæ-us
Cre'te
Cre'te-a
Cre'tes
Cre'te-us
Cre'the-is
Cre'the-us
Cre-thi'des
Cre'thon
Creth-o-na
Cret'i-cus
Cre-u'sa
Cre-u'sis
Cri'a-sus
Cri-nip'pus
Cri'nis
Cri-ni'sus, *or* Cri-mi'sus
Cri'no
Cri-o'a
Cri'son
Cris-pi'na
Cris-pi'nus
Crit'a-la
Cri-the'is
Cri-tho'te
Crit'i-as
Cri'to
Crit-o-bu'lus
Crit-o-de'mus
Crit-og-na'tus
Crit-o-la'us
Cri'u-Me-to'pon
Cri'us
Cro-bi'a-lus
Cro'by-zi
Croc'a-le
Cro'ce-æ
Croc-o-di'lon
Croc-o-di-lop'o-lis
Cro'cus
Croc'y-le-a
Crœ'sus
Cro-i'tes
Cro'mi
Cro-mi'tis
Crom'my-on
Crom'na
Cro'mus
Cro'ni-a
Cron'i-des
Cro'ni-um
Cro'phi
Cros-sæ'a
Crot'a-le
Crot'a-lus
Cro'ton
Cro-to'na
Crot-o-ni'a-tæ
Cro-to-ni-a'tæ
Crot-o-ni'a-tis
Cro-to'pi-as
Cro-to'pus
Cro'tus
Cru'nos
Cru'sis
Crus-tu-me'ri
Crus-tu'me-ri
Crus-tu-me'ri-a, *or* Crus-tu-me'ri-um
Crus-tu-mi'num
Crus-tu'mi-um, Crus-tu'nus, *and* Crus-tur-ne'ni-us
Cry'nis
Cryp-te'a
Cte'a-tus
Ctem'e-ne
Cte'nos
Cte'si-as
Cte-sib'i-us
Ctes'i-cles
Cte-sil'o-chus
Ctes'i-phon
Cte-sip'pus
Ctim'e-ne
Cu'cu-fas
Cu'la-ro
Cu'ma, *or* Cu'mæ
Cu-nax'a
Cu-ni'na
Cu-pa'vo
Cu-pen'tus
Cu-pi'do
Cu-pi-en'ni-us
Cu'res
Cu-re'tes
Cu-re'tis
Cu'ri-a
Cu-ri-a'ti-i
Cu'ri-o
Cu-ri-o'nes
Cu-ri-o-sol'i-tæ
Cu'ri-um
Cu'ri-us Den-ta'tus
Cur'ti-a
Cur-til'lus
Cur'ti-us
Cu-ru'lis
Cus-sæ'i
Cu'sus
Cu-til'i-um
Cy-am-o-so'rus
Cy'a-ne
Cy-a'ne-e
Cy-a'ne-e, *or* Cy-a'ne-a
Cy-a'ne-us
Cy-a-nip'po
Cy-a-nip'pus
Cy-a-rax'es, *or* Cy-ax'a-res
Cyb'a-le
Cy-be'be
Cy-be'la, *and* Cyb'e-la
Cyb'e-le
Cyb'e-lus
Cyb'i-ra
Cy-bis'tra
Cy-ce'si-um
Cych're-us
Cyc'la-des
Cy-clob'o-rus
Cy-clo-pæ'di-a
Cy-clo'pes
Cyc-lo-pe'us
Cyc'nus
Cy'da
Cy'das
Cyd'i-as
Cyd'i-mos
Cy-dip'pe
Cyd'nus
Cy'don
Cyd-o-ne'a
Cy-do'nes
Cyd-o-ne'us
Cy-do'ni-a
Cy-do'ni-us
Cyd'ra-ra
Cy-dre'lus
Cyd-ro-la'us
Cyg'nus
Cyl'a-bus
Cyl-bi-a'ni
Cyl'i-cos
Cy-lin'dus
Cyl-lab'a-ris
Cyl'la-rus
Cyl'len
Cyl-le'ne
Cyl-le-ne'i-us
Cyl-le-ne'us
Cyl-lyr'i-i
Cy'lon
Cyl-o-ni'um
Cy'ma, *or* Cy'mæ
Cy-me'lus
Cym'i-nus
Cy-mod'o-ce
Cy-mod-o-ce'a
Cy-mod-o-ce'as
Cy'me, *or* Cy'mo
Cy-mo'lus, *or* Ci-mo'lus
Cym-o-po-li'a
Cy-moth'o-e
Cyn-æ-gi'rus
Cy-næ'thi-um
Cy-na'ne
Cy-na'pes
Cyn'a-ra
Cy-nax'a
Cyn'e-as
Cy-neg'e-tæ
Cyn-e-gi'rus
Cy-ne'si-i, *or* Cyn'e-tæ
Cy-ne'tæ
Cyn-e-te'a
Cyn-e-thus'sa
Cyn'i-a
Cyn'i-ci
Cyn'i-cus
Cy-nis'ca
Cy'no
Cyn-o-ceph'a-le
Cyn-o-ceph'a-li
Cyn-o-phon'tis
Cy-nop'o-lis
Cy-nor'tas
Cy-nor'ti-on
Cy'nos
Cyn-o-sar'ges
Cyn-os-se'ma
Cyn-o-su'ra
Cyn'thi-a
Cyn'thi-us
Cyn'thus
Cyn-u-ren'ses
Cy'nus
Cyp-a-ris'si, *or* Cyp-a-ris'si-a
Cyp-a-ris'sus
Cyph'a-ra
Cyp-ri-a'nus
Cy'prus
Cyp-se'la
Cyp-sel'i-des
Cyp'se-lus
Cy-rau'nis
Cy're
Cyr-e-na'i-ca
Cyr-e-na'i-ci
Cy-re'ne
Cy-res'cha-ta
Cy-ri'a-des
Cy-ril'lus
Cy-ri'nus
Cyr'ne
Cyr'nus
Cy-ro-pæ-di'a
Cyr-ræ'i
Cyr'rha-dæ
Cyr'rhes
Cyr-rhes'ti-ca
Cyr'rhus
Cyr-ri-a'na
Cy-rop'o-lis
Cyr-sil'lus
Cyr-si'lus
Cyr-to'na
Cy'rus
Cy'ta
Cy-tæ'is
Cy-the'ra
Cyth-e-ræ'a, *or* Cyth-e-re'a
Cyth'e-ris
Cy-the'ris
Cy-the're-us
Cy-the'ri-us
Cy-the'ron
Cy-the'run
Cyth'e-rus
Cyth'nos
Cy-tin'e-um
Cyt-is-so'rus
Cy-to'ri-us
Cy-to'rus
Cyz-i-ce'ni
Cyz'i-cum
Cyz'i-cus

D.

DA'Æ, *or* DA'HÆ
Da'ci, *or* Da'cæ
Da'ci-a
Da'ci-us
Dac'ty-li
Dad'i-cæ
Da-du'chus
Dæd'a-la
Dæd-a-le'a
Dæ-da'li-on
Dæd'a-lus
Dæ'mon
Dæm'o-nes
Dæm'o-num
Da'i
Da'i-cles
Da'i-des
Da'i-dis
Da-im'a-chus
Da-im'e-nes
Da'i-phron
Da-i'ra
Dal'di-a
Dal-ma'tæ
Dal-ma'ti-a
Dal-ma'ti-us
Dal'mi-um
Dam-a-ge'tus
Dam'a-lis
Da-mar'e-tus
Da'mas
Dam-as-ce'na
Dam-as-ce'ne
Da-mas'ci-us
Da-mas'cus
Da-ma'si-a
Dam-a-sic'thon
Dam-a-sip'pus
Dam-a-sis'tra-tus
Dam-a-si-thy'mus
Dam-a-sith'y-nus
Dam-a-si'ton
Da-mas'tes
Dam'a-sus
Da'me-as
Da'mi-a
Da-mip'pus
Da'mis
Dam-no'ni-i, *or* Dum-no'ni-i
Dam'no-rix
Da'mo
Dam'o-cles
Da-moc'ra-tes
Da-moc'ri-ta
Da-moc'ri-tus
Da-mom'e-les
Da'mon
Dam-o-ni'cus
Dam-o-phan'tus
Da-moph'i-la
Da-moph'i-lus
Dam'o-phon
Da-mos'tra-tus
Da-mox'e-nus
Da-myr'i-as
Da'na
Dan'a-e
Dan'a-i
Da-na'i-des
Dan'a-la
Dan'a-us
Dan'da-ri, *or* Dan-dar'i-dæ
Dan'don
Da-nu'bi-us
Da'o-chus
Da'o-nes
Daph'næ
Daph-ne'us
Daph'ne
Daph-ne-pho'ri-a
Daph'nis
Daph'nus
Dar'a-ba
Dar'a-bes
Dar-an-ta'si-a
Da'raps
Dar'da-ni
Dar-da'ni-a
Dar-dan'i-des
Dar'da-nis
Dar'da-nus

Da-re'i-um
Da'res
Da-re'tis
Da-re'us, *or* Da-ri'-us
Da-ri'a
Da-ri'a-ves
Da-ri'cus
Da-ri'tæ
Das'con
Das-cy-le'um
Das-cy-li'tis
Das'cy-lus
Da'se-a
Da'si-us
Das-sar'e-tæ, *or* Das-sa-ri'tæ
Das-sa-re'ni, *or* Das-sa-rit'i-i
Dat'a-mes
Dat-a-pher'nes
Da'tis
Da'tos, *or* Da'ton
Dau'lis
Dau'ni
Dau'ni-a
Dau'nus
Dau'ri-fer, *or* Dau'ri-ses
Dav'a-ra
Deb'o-rus
Dec-a-du'chi
De-cap'o-lis
De-ceb'a-lus
Dec-e-le'a
De-ce'le-um
Dec-e-li'cum
Dec'e-lus
De-cem'vi-ri
De-ce'ti-a
De-ci-a'tum
De-cid'i-us Sax'a
Dec'i-mus
De-cin'e-us
De'ci-us
Dec'u-ma
Dec-u-ma'tes
De-cu'ri-o
Ded-i-tam'e-nes
De-ic'o-on
De-id-a-mi'a
De-il'e-on
De-il'o-chus
De-im'a-chus
De-i'o-ces
De-i'o-chus
De-i'o-ne
De-i-o'ne-us
De-i-o-pe'i-a
De-i-ot'a-rus
De-iph'i-la
De-iph'o-be
De-iph'o-bus
De'i-phon
De-i-phon'tes
De-ip'y-le
De-ip'y-lus
De-ip'y-rus
Dej-a-ni'ra
Dej'o-ces
De-jot'a-rus
Del'don
De'li-a
De-li'a-des
De'li-um
De'li-us
Del-ma'ti-us
Del-min'i-um
De'los
Del'phi
Del'phi-cus
Del-phin'i-a
Del-phin'i-um
Del'phus
Del-phy'ne
Del'ta
Del-to'ton
Dem'a-des
De-mæn'e-tas
De-mag'o-ras
Dem-a-ra'ta
Dem-a-ra'tus
De-mar'chus
Dem-a-re'ta
Dem-a-ris'te
De-ma'tri-a
De'me-a
De-me'ter
De-me'tri-a
De-me'tri-as
De-me'tri-us
De'mo

Dem-o-a-nas'sa
Dem-o-ce'des
De-moch'a-res
Dem'o-cles
De-moc'o-on
De-moc'ra-tes
De-moc'ri-tus
De-mod'i-ce
De-mod'o-cus
Dem-o-do'rus
De-mo'le-on
De-mo'le-us
De'mon
Dem-o-nas'sa
De-mo'nax
Dem-o-ni'ca
Dem-o-ni'cus
Dem-o-phan'tus
De-moph'i-lus
Dem'o-phon
De-moph'o-on
De-mop'o-lis
De'mos
De-mos'the-nes
De-mos'tra-tus
De-mu'chus
Dem'y-lus
Den-se-le'tæ
De-od'a-tus
De-o'is
Der'be
Der-bi'ces
Der'bi-ces
Der-bi'ces
Der'ce
Der-ce'bi-i
Der-cen'nus
Der'ce-to, *or* Der'ce-tis
Der-cyl'li-das
Der-cyl'lus
Der'cy-los
Der'cy-nus
Der-sæ'i
Der-tho'na
De-ru-si-a'ni
Des'po-ta
De-su'da-ba
Deu-ca'li-on
Deu-ce'ti-us
Deu'do-rix
Deu-ri'o-pus
Dev'o-na
Dex-am'e-ne
Dex-am'e-nus
Dex-ip'pus
Dex-ith'e-a
Dex'i-us
Di'a
Di-ac-o-pe'na
Di-a-cre'a
Di'a-cris
Di-ac-to-ri'des
Di-a-du'me-nus
Di-a-du-me-ni-a'nus
Di-æ'us
Di'a-gon, or Di'a-gum
Di-a-gon'das
Di-ag'o-ras
Di-a'lis
Di-al'lus
Di-a-mas-ti-go'sis
Di-a'na
Di-an'a-sa
Di-a'ni-um
Di-aph'a-nes
Di-a'si-a
Dib'i-o
Di-cæ'a
Di-cæ-ar-che'us
Di-cæ-ar'chi-a
Di-cæ'us
Di'ce
Di-ce-ar'chus
Di-ce'ne-us
Dic'o-mas
Dic'tæ
Dic-tam'num, *or* Dic-tyn'na
Dic-ta'tor
Dic-ti-di-en'ses
Dic-tyn'na
Dic'tys
Did'i-us
Di'do
Did'y-ma
Did-y-mæ'us
Did-y-ma'on
Did'y-me
Did'y-mum

Did'y-mus
Di-en'e-ces
Di-es'pi-ter
Di-ge'na
Di-gen'ti-a
Di-ge'ri
Dig'ma
Di-i-po'li
Di'i
Di-mas'sus
Di-nar'chus
Din'dy-ma
Din-dy-me'ne
Din'dy-mus
Din'i-a
Din'i-as
Din'i-cho
Di-noch'a-res
Di-noc'ra-tes
Di-nod'o-chus
Din-o-ge-ti'a
Di-nol'o-chus
Di-nom'e-nes
Di'non
Di-nos'the-nes
Di-nos'tra-tus
Di-o-cæs-a-re'a
Di-o-cle'a
Di'o-cles
Di-o-cle-ti-a'nus
Di-o-do'rus
Di-o'e-tas
Di-og'e-nes
Di-o-ge'ni-a
Di-og'e-nus
Di-og-ne'tus
Di-o-me'a
Di-o-me'da
Di-om-e-de'a
Di-om-e-de'æ
Di-o-me'des
Di-o-me'don
Di-o'mus
Di'on
Di-o-næ'a
Di-o'ne
Di-on-y-se'us
Di-o-nys'i-a
Di-o-ny-si'a-des
Di-o-nys'i-as
Di-o-nys'i-des
Di-o-nys-i-o-do'rus
Di-o-nys'i-on
Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis
Di-o-nys'i-us
Di-o-ny'sus
Di-oph'a-nes
Di-o-phan'tus
Di-o-pæ'nus
Di-o-pi'tes, *or* Di-o-pi'thes
Di-op'o-lis
Di-o'res
Di-o-ryc'tus
Di-os-cor'i-des
Di-os-co'rum
Di-os'co-rus
Di-os-cu'ri
Di-os-pa'ge
Di-os'po-lis
Di-o-ti'mo
Di-o-ti'mus
Di-ot're-phes
Di-ox-ip'pe
Di-ox-ip'pus
Di-pæ'æ
Diph'i-las
Diph'i-lus
Di-phor'i-das
Diph'ri-ges
Di-pœ'næ
Dip'o-lis
Dip'sas
Dip'y-lum
Di'ræ
Dir'ce
Dir-cen'na
Dir'phi-a
Dir-phy'i-a
Dis-cor'di-a
Dis'co-rum
Dis'o-ræ
Dith-y-ram'bus
Dit-i-o'nes
Dit'ta-ni
Di'um
Div-i-ti'a-cus
Div-o-du'rum
Div'o-na
Di'vus Fid'i-us
Di-yl'lus
Di-ze'rus

Do-be'res
Do-be'rus
Doc'i-lis
Doc-i-me'um
Doc'i-mus
Do'cle-a
Do-do'na
Dod-o-næ'us
Do-do'ne
Do-don'i-des
Do'i-i
Dol-a-bel'la
Dol-i-cha'on
Dol'i-che
Dol'i-chos
Do-li'on
Do-li'o-nes
Do-li'o-nis
Do'li-us
Dol-o-me'na
Dol-o-me'ne
Do'lon
Do-lon'ci
Dol'o-pes
Do-lo'phi-on
Do-lo'pi-a
Dol-o-pi'on
Do'lops
Dom-i-du'ca
Dom-i-du'cus
Do-min'i-ca
Do-mit'i-a
Do-mit-i-a'nus
Do-mi-til'la
Do-mit'i-us
Dom-not'i-num
Dom-not'i-nus
Do-na'tus
Don-i-la'us
Do-nu'ca
Do-ny'sa
Do-rac'te
Dor-ce'a
Do'res
Do'ri
Dor'i-ca
Dor'i-cus
Dor'i-das
Do-ri-en'ses
Do-ri'e-us
Dor'i-las
Dor-i-la'us
Do'ri-on
Do'ris
Do-ris'cus
Do'ri-um
Do'ri-us
Do-ros'to-lum
Do-ros'to-rum
Dor-sen'nus
Dor'so
Do'rus
Do-ry'a-sus
Dor'y-clus
Dor-y-læ'um, *or* Dor-y-læ'us
Dor'y-las
Dor-y-la'us
Do-ryph'o-ri
Do-rys'sus
Dos'ci
Do-si'a-dis
Do-si'a-des
Do-sith'e-us
Do-se'nus
Dos'son
Dot'a-das
Do'to
Do'tus
Dox-an'der
Drac'a-non, *or* Drac'o-non
Dra-ca'nus
Drac'a-nus
Dra'co
Dra-con'ti-des
Drac'o-num
Dra'cus
Dra-ho'nus
Dran'ces
Dran-gi-a'na
Dran-gi'na
Dra'pes
Drep'a-na, *or* Drep'a-num
Drim'a-chus
Dri-od'o-nes
Dri-op'i-des
Dri'os
Dro'i
Dro-mach'e-tus
Dro-mæ'us

Drop'i-ci
Dro'pi-on
Dru-en'ti-us, *or* Dru-en'ti-a
Dru-ge'ri
Dru'ge-ri
Dru'i-dæ
Dru-sil'la Liv'i-a
Dru'so
Dru'sus
Dry'a-des
Dry-an-ti'a-des, *or* Dry-an'ti-des
Dry-an-ti'des
Dry-mæ'a
Dry'mo
Dry-mo'des
Dry'mus
Dry-næm'e-tum
Dry'o-pe
Dry-o-pe'i-a
Dry'o-pes
Dry'o-pis, *or* Dry-op'i-da
Dry'ops
Dry-pe'tis
Du'bis
Du'bris
Du-ce'ti-us
Du-il'li-a
Du-il'li-us Ne'pos
Du-lich'i-um
Du-lop'o-lis
Dum'no-rix
Du'nax
Du'ra-nus
Du-ra'ti-us
Du'ra-to
Du'ri-us
Du-ro-cor'to-rum
Du-ro'ni-a
Du-um'vi-ri
Dy-a-gon'das
Dy-ar-den'ses
Dy'me
Dy-mæ'i
Dy'mas
Dym'nus
Dy-ram'e-ne
Dy-nis'te
Dy'ras
Dy-ras'pes
Dy'ris
Dy-ra'chi-um
Dy'sau-les
Dys-ci-ne'tus
Dy-so'rum
Dy'so-rus
Dys-pon'ti-i

E.

E'A-NES
E-a'nus
E-ar'i-nus
E-a'si-um
Eb-do'me
Eb'o-da
E'bon
Eb'o-ra
E-bor'a-cum
Eb-o-ra'cum
Eb'o-rum
Eb-ro-i'ces
E-bu'dæ
Eb'u-ra
Eb'u-ro
Eb-u-ro'nes
Eb-u-ro-vi'ces
Eb'u-sus
Ec-a-me'da
Ec-bat'a-na
Ec-e-chir'i-a, *or* Ec-e-kri'i-a
E-ce'tra
E-che'æ
E-chec'ra-tes, *or* E-kek'ra-tes
Ech'e-dæ
Ech-e-dam'i-a
Ech-e-da-mi'a
E-chel'a-tus
E-chel'ta
Ech'e-lus
E-chem'bro-tus
E-che'mon
Ech'e-mus
Ech-e-ne'us
Ech'e-phron
E-chep'o-lis

Ech-o-po'lus
E-ches'tra-tus
Ech'e-tla
Ech'e-tia
Ech'e-tus
E-chev-e-then'ses
E-chid'na
Ech-i-do'rus
E-chin'a-des
E-chi'non
E-chi'nus
Ech-i-nus'sa
E-chi'on
E-chi-on'i-des
E-chi-o'ni-us
E'chi-us
E'cho
Ec-no'mos
E-des'sa, *or* E-de'sa
E-dis'sa
E'don
E-do'nes
Ed'o-nes
E-do'ni
E-du'sa
E-dyl'i-us
E-e'ti-on
E-ga'le-os
E-gel'i-das
E-ge'ri-a
E-ges-a-re'tus
Eg-e-si'nus
E-ges'ta
E-ge'ta
Eg-na'ti-a
Eg-na'ti-us
E-i'on
E-i'o-nes
E-i-o'ne-us, *or* E-jo'ne-us
E-i-ze'lus
El-a-bon'tas
E-læ'a
E-læ'us
E-læ-u-ti'chus
El-a-ga-ba'lus, *or* El-a-gab'a-lus
E-la'is
El-a-i'tes
E-la'i-us
El-a-phe-bo'li-a
El-a-phi-æ'a
El'a-phus
El-a-pto'ni-us
E-la'ra
El-a-te'a
E'la-tus
El'a-tus
E-la'ver
E'le-a
E-le'a-tes
E-lec'tra
E-lec'træ
E-lec'tri-des
E-lec'try-on
El-e-gi'a
E-le'i
El-e-le'us
E'le-on
E-le-on'tum
El-e-phan-ti'ne
El-e-phan'tis
El-e-phan-toph'a-gi
El-e-phan-to-the'-ne
El-e-phe'nor
El-e-po'rus
El-eu-chi'a
E'le-us
El-eu-sin'i-a
El-eu-si'nus
E-leu'sis
E-leu'ther
E-leu'the-ræ
El-eu-the'ri-a
E-leu-ther-o-cil'i-ces
E-leu-the-ro-la-co'nes
E-leu'the-rus
E-leu'tho
E-leu'the-ros
E-lic'i-us
E-li-en'sis, *or* E-li'a-ca
El-i-me'a
El-i-pha'si-i
E'lis
E-li'sa
E-lis'sa
E-lis'sus

E-lo'ne
El-lo'pi-a
E-lo'rus
E'los
El-pe'nor
El-pi-ni'ce
El-u-i'na
El'y-ces
El-y-ma
El'y-mi
El'y-mus
El'y-rus
El'y-sa
E-lys'i-um
E-ma'thi-a
E-ma'thi-on
Em'ba-tum
Em-bo-li'ma
E-mer'i-ta
E-mes'sa, *or* E-mis'sa
E-mo'da, *or* E-mo'dus
E-mo'di
Em-ped'o-cles
Em'pe-dus
Em-pe-ra'mus
Em-po'clus
Em-po'ri-a
Em-po'ri-æ
Em-pu'sa
Em-pyr'i-um
E-næs'i-mus
En-cel'a-dus
En-chæ-le'æ
En'de-is
En-de'ra
En-de'i-um
En-dym'i-on
E-ne'ti
En'e-ti
En-gon'a-sis
En'gy-um
E-ni-en'ses
E-ni-o'pe-us
E-nip'e-us
E-nis'pe
En'na
En'ni-a
En'ni-us
En'no-mus
En-nos-i-gæ'us
En'o-pe
E'nops
E'nos
En-o-sich'thon
E-not-o-cæ'tæ
En-tel'la
En-tel'lus
E-ny-a'li-us
E-ny'o
E'o-ne
E'os
E-o'us
E-pæn'e-tus
E-pa'gris
E-pam-i-non'das
Ep-an-te'li-i
E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ep'a-phus
Ep-as-nac'tus
E-peb'o-lus
E-pe'i
Ep-e-tri'mi
E-pe'us
E-phe'bi
Eph'e-sus
Eph'e-tæ
Eph-i-al'tes
Eph'o-ri
Eph'o-rus
Eph'ra-ta
Eph'y-ra
Eph'y-re
Ep-i-ca'rus
Ep-i-cas'te
Ep-i-cer'i-des
Ep-i-cha'i-de
E-pich'a-ris
Ep-i-char'mus
Ep'i-cles
Ep-i-cli'des
Ep-ic-ne-mid'i-i
E-pic'ra-tes
Ep-i-cre'ne
Ep-ic-te'tus
Ep-i-cu-re'i
Ep-i-cu'rus
E-pic'y-des
Ep-i-cy-di'des
Ep-i-dam-ne'us
Ep-i-dam'nus

Ep-i-daph'ne
E-pi-dau'ri-a
Ep-i-dau'rus
E-pid'i-um
E-pid'i-us
Ep-i-do'tæ
E-pid'o-tus
E-pig'e-nes
E-pig'e-us
E-pig'o-ni
E-pig'o-nus
Ep-i-gra'ne-a
E-pi'i, *or* E-pe'i
E-pil'a-ris
Ep-i-mel'i-des
E-pim'e-nes
Ep-i-men'i-des
Ep-i-me'the-us
Ep-i-me'this
E-pi'o-chus
E-pi'o-ne
Ep-i-pha'ne-a
Ep-i-pha-ne'a
Ep-i-pha-ni'a
E-piph'a-nes
Ep-i-pha'ni-us
E-pip'o-læ
E-pi'rus
E-pis-co-pi'um
E-pis'tro-phus
E-pit'a-des
Ep-i-the'ras
Ep'i-tos
E'pi-um
Ep'o-na
E-pon'y-mus
E-po'pe
E-po'pe-us
Ep-o-red'o-rix
Ep'u-lo
E-pyt'i-des
Ep'y-tus
Eq-ua-jus'ta
E-quic'o-lus
E-quir'i-a
Eq'ui-tes
Eq-uo-tu'ti-cum
Er'a-con
E-ræ'a
Er-a-se'nus
Er-a-si'nus
Er-a-sip'pus
Er-a-sis'tra-tus
Er'a-to
Er-a-tos'the-nes
Er-a-tos'tra-tus
E-ra'tus
Er-bes'sus
Er-chi'a
Er'e-bus
Er-ech-the'um
E-rech'the-us
Er-ech-thi'dæ
E-rech'thi-des
E-rem'bi
E-re'mus
Er-e-ne'a
E-res'sa
E-re'sus
Er'e-sus, *or* E-res'sus
E-re'tri-a
E-re'tum
Er-eu-tha'li-on
Er'ga-ne
Er-gan'i-ca
Er-gen'na
Er'gi-as
Er-gi'nus
Er-gin'nus
Er-i-bœ'a
Er-i-bo'tes
Er-i-ca'tes
Er-i-ce'a
Er-i-ce'tes
E-rich'tho
Er-ich-tho'ni-us
Er-i-cin'i-um
Er-i-cu'sa
E-rid'a-nus
Er-ig-du'pus
E-rig'o-ne
E-rig-o-ne'i-us
E-rig'o-nus
Er-i-gy'us
E-ril'lus
E-rin'des
E-rin'e-os
E-rin'na
E-rin'nys
E-ri'o-pis
E-riph'a-nis
E-riph'i-das
Er-i-phy'le
E'ris
Er-i-sich'thon
Er'i-thus
E-rix'o
E-ro'chus
E-ro'pus, *and* Æ'r-o-pas
E'ros
E-ros'tra-tus
E-ro'ti-a
E-ru'ca
Er'se
Erx'i-as
E-ry'a-lus
E-ryb'i-um
Er-y-ci'na
Er-y-man'this
Er-y-man'thus
Er'y-mas
E-rym'na
E-rym'ne-us
Er'y-mus
Er-ys-the'a
Er-y-thæ'um
Er-y-the'a
Er-y-thi'a
Er-y-thi'ni
Er'y-thia
E-ryth-ra-bo'lus
Er'y-thræ
Er'y-thras
E-ryth'ri-on
E-ryth'ros
E'ryx
E-ryx'o
Es-quil'i-æ, *and* Es-qui-li'nus
Es-sed'o-nes
Es'se-nes
Es'su-i
Es-ti-æ'o-tis
Es-ti-æ'a
Es'u-la
E-te-ar'chus
E-te'o-cles
E-te'o-clus
Et-e-o-cre'tæ
E-te'o-nes
E-te-o-ne'us
E-te-o-ni'cus
E-te-o'nus
E-te'si-æ
E-tha'li-on
E-the'le-um
E-the'lus
E-the'mon
Eth'o-da
E'ti-as
E'tis
E-tru'ri-a
E-trus'ci
Et'y-lus
Eu'ba-ges
Eu-ba'tas
Eu'bi-us
Eu-bœ'a
Eu-bo'i-cus
Eu'bo-te
Eu'bo-tes
Eu-bu'le
Eu-bu'li-des
Eu-bu'lus
Eu-ce'rus
Eu-che'nor
Eu'chi-des
Eu-chi'des
Eu'clus
Eu'cra-te
Eu'cra-tes
Eu-cri'tus
Euc-te'mon
Euc-tre'si-i
Eu-dæ'mon
Eu-dam'i-das
Eu'da-mus, *or* Eu-da'mus
Eu-de'mus
Eu-do'ci-a
Eu-doc'i-mus
Eu-do'ra
Eu-do'rus
Eu-dox'i-a
Eu-dox'us
Eu-el-ge'a
Eu-e-mer'i-das
Eu-es'pe-ris
Eu-ga'ne-i
Eu-ge'ni-a
Eu-ge'ni-um
Eu-ge'ni-us
Eu'ge-on
Eu-gi'a
Eu-hem'e-rus
Eu'hy-dra
Eu'hy-drum
Eu'hy-us
Eu-lim'e-ne
Eu-ma'chi-us
Eu-mæ'us
Eu-ma'ras
Eu-me'ces
Eu-me'des
Eu-me'lis
Eu-me'lus, (*son of Admetus*)
Eu'me-lus
Eu'me-nes
Eu-me'ni-a, (*a female*)
Eu-me-ni'a, (*a city*)
Eu-men'i-des
Eu-me-nid'i-a
Eu-me'ni-us
Eu-mol'pe
Eu-mol'pi-dæ
Eu-mol'pus
Eu-mon'i-des
Eu-na'pi-us
Eu-næ'us
Eu'ne-os
Eu-ni'ce
Eu-no'mi-a
Eu'no-mus
Eu-nu'chus
Eu'nus
Eu'o-dus
Eu-on'y-mos
Eu'o-ras
Eu-pa'gi-um
Eu-pal'a-mon
Eu-pal'a-mus
Eu-pal'a-mus
Eu'pa-tor
Eu-pa-to'ri-a
Eu-pat'o-ris
Eu-per'thes
Eu'pha-es
Eu-phan'tus
Eu-phe'me
Eu-phe'mus
Eu-phor'bus
Eu-pho'ri-on
Eu-phra'nor
Eu-phra'tes
Eu'phron
Eu-phros'y-ne
Eu-pi'thes
Eu-plæ'a, *or* Eu-plœ'a
Eu'po-lis
Eu-po'lus
Eu-pom'pus
Eu-ri-a-nas'sa
Eu-rip'i-des
Eu-ri'pus
Eu-ro-aq'ui-lo
Eu-roc'ly-don
Eu-ro'mus
Eu-ron'o-tus
Eu-ro'pa
Eu-ro-pæ'us
Eu'rops
Eu-ro'pus
Eu-ro'tas
Eu-ro'to
Eu-ro'us
Eu'rus
Eu-ry'a-le
Eu-ry'a-lus
Eu-ryb'a-tes
Eu-ryb'i-a
Eu-ry-bi'a-des
Eu-ryb'i-us
Eu-ryb'o-tus
Eu-ry-cle'a
Eu'ry-cles
Eu-ry-cli'des
Eu-ryc'ra-tes
Eu-ry-crat'i-das
Eu-ryd'a-mas
Eu-ryd'a-me
Eu-ry-dam'i-das
Eu-ryd'i-ce
Eu-ry-e'lus
Eu-ry-ga'ni-a
Eu-ryl'e-on
Eu-ryl'o-chus
Eu-rym'a-chus
Eu-rym'e-de
Eu-rym'e-don
Eu-rym'e-nes
Eu-ryn'o-me
Eu-ryn'o-mus
Eu-ry'o-ne
Eu'ry-pon
Eu-ry-pon'ti-dæ
Eu-ryp'y-le
Eu-ryp'y-lus
Eu-rys'the-nes
Eu-rys-then'i-dæ
Eu-rys'the-us
Eu'ry-te
Eu-ryt'e-æ
Eu-ryt'e-le
Eu-ry-the'mis
Eu-ryth'i-on, *and* Eu-ryt'i-on
Eu'ry-tis
Eu'ry-tus
Eu'se-bes
Eu-se'bi-a, (*a woman*)
Eu-se-bi'a, (*a city near Mt Taurus*)
Eu-se'bi-us
Eu-sem'a-ta
Eu'se-pus
Eu-sta'thi-us
Eu-sto'li-a
Eu-sto'li-us
Eu-tæ'a
Eu-tel'i-das
Eu-ter'pe
Eu-tha'li-a
Eu-tha'li-us
Eu-the'næ
Eu-thyc'ra-tes
Eu-thy-de'mus
Eu-thy'mus
Eu-thyn'o-us
Eu-trap'e-lus
Eu-tre'sis
Eu-tro'pi-a
Eu-tro'pi-us
Eu'ty-ches
Eu-tych'i-de
Eu-tych'i-des
Eu'ty-chus
Eux-an'thi-us
Eux'e-nus
Eux-i'nus Pon'tus
Eux-ip'pe
Eux-yn'the-tus
E-vad'ne
Ev'a-ges
Ev'a-gon
E-vag'o-ras
E-vag'o-re
E'van
E-van'der
E-van'ge-lus
Ev-an-gor'i-des
E-van'thes
E-var'chus
E'vas
E'vax
E-vel'thon
E-vem'e-rus
E-ve'nor
E-ve'nus
Ev-e-phe'nus
Ev'e-res
E-ver'ge-tæ
E-ver'ge-tes
Ev-es-per'i-des
E-vip'pe
E-vip'pus
Ex-a'di-us
Ex-æ'thes
Ex-ag'o-nus
Ex-om'a-tæ
Ex-om'a-træ
Ex-quil'i-a

F.

FA-BA'RI-A
Fab'a-ris
Fa'bi-a
Fa-bi-a'ni
Fa'bi-i
Fa'bi-us
Fab-ra-te'ri-a
Fa-bric'i-us
Fa-bul'la
Fa-cel'i-na
Fac-e-li'na
Fa'dus
Fæs'u-læ
Fal-cid'i-a
Fa-le'ri-a
Fa-le'ri-i
Fal-e-ri'na
Fa-ler'nus
Fa-lis'ci
Fa-lis'cus
Fa'ma
Fan'ni-a
Fan'ni-i
Fan'ni-us
Far'fa-rus
Far'si-na
Fas'ci-lis
Fas-cel'li-na
Fa-tic'a-nus
Fau-cu'la
Fau'la
Fau'na
Fau-na'li-a
Fau'ni
Fau'nus
Faus'ta
Faus-ti'na
Faus-ti'nus
Faus'ti-tas
Faus'tu-lus
Faus'tus
Fa-ven'ti-a
Fa-ve'ri-a
Fa'vo
Fav-o-ri'nus
Feb'ru-a
Fe-ci-a'les
Fel'gi-nas
Fe-lic'i-tas
Fel'si-na
Fen-es-tel'la
Fen'ni
Fe-ra'li-a
Fer-en-ti'num
Fe-ren'tum, *or* Fo-ren'tum
Fe-re'tri-us
Fe-ro'ni-a
Fes-cen'ni-a
Fes-cen-ni'nus
Fes'cu-læ
Fes'tus
Fi-bre'nus
Fi-cul'ne-a
Fi-de'na, *or* Fi-de'-næ
Fid-e-na'tes
Fi-den'ti-a
Fid-en-ti'nus
Fi'des
Fi-dic'u-læ
Fim'bri-a
Fir'mi-us
Fis-cel'lus
Flac'cus
Fla-cel'li-a
Fla-cil'la
Fla-cil'la Æ'li-a
Flam'i-nes
Fla-min'i-a
Fla-min'i-us, *or* Flam-i-ni'us
Fla'vi-a
Fla-vi-a'num
Fla-vi'na
Fla-vin'i-a
Fla-vi-ob'ri-ga
Fla'vi-us
Fla-vo'na
Flo'ra
Flo-ra'li-a
Flo-ra'lis
Flo-ren'ti-a
Flo-ri-a'nus
Flo'rus
Flu-o'ni-a
Fo'li-a
Fon-ta'nus
Fon-te'i-a
Fon-te'i-us Cap'i-to
For'mi-æ
For-mi-a'num
For'nax
For-tu'na
For'u-li
Fo'rum Ap'pi-i
Fran'ci
Fre-gel'la
Fre-ge'næ
Fren-ta'ni
Frig'i-dus
Fris'i-i
Fron-ti'nus
Fron-ti'nus
Fron'to
Fru'si-no
Fu-ci'na
Fu-ci'nus
Fu'ci-nus
Fu-fid'i-us
Fu'fi-us Gem'i-nus
Fu-ga'li-a
Ful-gi-na'tes
Ful-gi'nus
Ful'li-num, *and* Ful-gi'num
Ful'vi-a
Ful'vi-us
Fun-da'nus
Fun'di
Fu'ri-a
Fu'ri-æ
Fu'ri-i
Fu-ri'na
Fu-ri'næ
Fu'ri-us
Fur'ni-us
Fus'cus
Fus-ci'na
Fu'si-a
Fu'si-us

G.

GAB'A-LES
Gab'a-lus
Gab'a-rus
Gab'a-za
Ga-bi'e-ne, *and* Ga-bi-e'ne
Ga-bi-e'nus
Ga'bi-i
Ga-bi'na
Ga-bin'i-a
Ga-bin-i-a'nus
Ga-bin'i-us
Gad'a-ra
Ga'des, *and* Ga-di'ra
Gad-i-ta'nus
Gæ-sa'tæ
Gæ-tu'li
Gæ-tu'li-a
Gæ-tu'li-cus
Ga-la'bri-i
Gal-ac-toph'a-gi
Ga-læ'sus
Ga-lan'this
Gal'a-ta
Gal'a-tæ
Gal-a-tæ'a, *and* Gal-a-thæ'a
Gal-a-te'a
Ga-la'ti-a
Ga-lax'i-a
Gal'ba
Gal'bu-la
Ga-le'nus
Ga-le'o-læ
Ga-le-o'tæ
Ga-le'ri-a
Ga-le'ri-us
Ga-le'sus
Gal-i-læ'a
Ga-lin-thi-a'di-a
Gal'li
Gal'li-a
Gal-li-ca'nus
Gal-lic'i-nus
Gal'li-cus
Gal-li-e'nus
Gal-li-na'ri-a
Gal-lip'o-lis
Gal'li-ta
Gal-lo-græ'ci-a
Gal-lo'ni-us
Gal'lus
Ga-max'us
Gam-bre'um
Ga-me'li-a
Gan-da-ri'tæ
Gan'ga-ma
Gan-gar'i-dæ
Gan-gar'i-des
Gan'ges
Gan-ge'tis
Gan-nas'cus
Gan-y-me'de
Gan-y-me'des
Ga-ræt'i-cum
Gar-a-man'tes
Gar-a-man'tis
Gar'a-mas
Gar'a-tas
Ga-re'a-tæ
Ga-re-ath'y-ra
Gar-ga'nus
Gar-ga'phi-a
Gar'ga-ra
Gar-gar'i-dæ
Gar'ga-ris
Gar'ga-rus
Gar-get'tus
Gar-git'ti-us
Ga-ril'i-us
Ga-ri'tes
Ga-rum'na
Gas'tron
Ga'the-æ
Ga-the'a-tas
Gau-ga-me'la
Gau'lus, *or* Gau'le-on
Gau-ra'nus
Gau'rus
Ga'us, *or* Ga'os
Ga-zo'rus
Ge-ben'na
Ge-dro'si
Ge-dro'si-a
Ge-ga'ni-i
Ge'la
Ge-la'nor
Gel'li-a
Gel'li-as
Gel'li-us
Ge'lo, *or* Ge'lon
Gel'o-i
Ge-lo'i
Gel'o-nes, *or* Ge-lo'ni
Ge'los
Gem'i-ni
Ge-min'i-us
Gem'i-nus
Ge-mi'nus
Ge-na'bum
Ge-nau'ni
Ge-ne'tes
Ge-ne'va
Gen'e-va
Ge-ne'va, *or* Ge-na'va
Ge-ni'sus
Ge'ni-us
Gen-na'i-des
Ge-no'ni
Gen'se-ric
Gen'ti-us
Gen'u-a
Ge-nu'ci-us
Ge-nu'rus
Ge-nu'sus
Gen'u-sus
Ge-nu'ti-a
Gen'y-sus
Ge-om'o-ri
Ge-or'gi-ca
Ge-phy'ra
Ge-phy'ræ-i
Geph-y-ræ'i
Ge-phy'res
Geph-y-ro'te
Gep'i-dæ
Ge-ræs'tus
Ger-a-ne'a
Ge-ra'ni-a
Ge-ran'thræ
Ger'a-sa
Ge-re'a
Ge-res'ti-cus
Ger'gi-thum
Ger-go'bi-a
Ge'ri-on
Ger-ma'ni-a
Ger-man-i-ci'a
Ger-man'i-cus
Ger-ma'ni-i
Ger-ma'nus
Ger-on-te'us
Ge-ron'thræ
Ger'rhæ
Ge'rus, *and* Ger'rhus
Ge'ry-on, *and* Ge-ry'o-nes
Ge-sith'o-us
Ges'sa-tæ
Ges-so-ri'a-cum
Ges'sos
Ges'sus
Ge'ta
Ge'tæ
Ge-thos'y-ne
Geth-sem'a-ni
Get'i-cus
Ge-tu'li-a
Gi-gan'tes

Gig-an-te'us
Gi-gar'tum
Gi'gis
Gi-go'nus
Gil'do
Gil'lo
Gin-da'nes
Gin'des
Gin'ge
Gin-gu'num
Gip'pi-us
Gis'co
Gla-di-a-to'ri-i Lu'di
Glan-do-me'rum
Gla'nis
Gla'num
Glaph'y-re, *and* Glaph'y-ra
Glaph'y-rus
Glau'ce
Glau'ci-a
Glau-cip'pe
Glau-cip'pus
Glau'con
Glau-con'o-me
Glau-co'pis
Glau'cus
Glau'ti-as
Gli'con
Glis'sas
Glyc'e-ra
Gly-ce'ri-um
Gly'con
Glym'pes
Gna'ti-a
Gni'dus
Gnos'si-a, *or* Gnos'sis
Gnos'sus
Gob-a-nit'i-o
Go'bar
Gob'a-res
Go'bry-as
Gol'gi
Gom'o-ra
Gom'phi
Go-na'tas
Go-ni'a-des
Go-nip'pus
Gon'ni
Go-nœs'sa
Go-nus'sa
Gor-di-a'nus
Gor-di-e'um
Gor-di-u-co'mon
Gor'di-um
Gor'di-us
Gor-di-u-ti'chus
Gor-ga'sus
Gor'ge
Gor'gi-as
Gor'go
Gor'go-nes
Gor-go'ne-us
Gor-go'ni-a
Gor-go'ni-us
Gor-goph'o-ne
Gor-goph'o-ra
Gor-go'pis
Gor'gus
Gor-gyth'i-on
Gor'tu-æ
Gor'tyn, Gor'tys, *or* Gor-ty'na
Gor-tyn'i-a
Go-tho'nes
Go'thi
Got'thi
Grac'chus
Gra-di'vus
Græ'ci
Græ'ci-a
Græ'ci-a Mag'na
Græ-ci'nus
Græ-cos'ta-sis
Græ'cus
Gra'i-us
Gra-ju'ge-næ
Gra-ni'cus
Gra'ni-us
Gra-te'æ In'su-læ
Gra'ti-æ
Gra-ti-a'nus
Gra-tid'i-a
Gra'ti-on
Gra'ti-us
Gra'vi-i
Gra-vis'cæ
Gra'vi-us
Gre-go'ri-us
Grin'nes
Gro-ne'a
Gros'phus
Gryl'lus
Gry-ne'um
Gry-ne'us
Gry-ni'um
Gy'a-ra
Gy'a-rus, *and* Gy'a-ros
Gy'as
Gy-gæ'us
Gy'ge
Gy'ges, *or* Gy'es
Gyl-a-ce'a
Gy-lip'pus
Gym-na'si-a
Gym-na'si-um
Gym'ne-tes
Gym-ne'tes
Gym-no-pæ-di'a
Gym-nos-o-phis'tæ
Gy-næ'ce-as
Gy-næ-co-thœ'nas
Gyn'des
Gyn-ne'si-æ
Gyr-to'na
Gy-the'um

H.

Ha'bis
Ha-dri-a-nop'o-lis
Ha-dri-a'nus
Ha-dri-at'i-cum
Had-y-le'um
Hæ'mon
Hæ-mo'ni-a
Hæm'o-nis
Hæ'mus
Ha'ges
Hag-nag'o-ra
Hag'no
Ha-læ'sus, *and* Ha-le'sus
Hal'a-la
Hal-cy'o-ne
Ha-len'tum
Hal'e-sa
Ha-le'sa
Ha-le'si-us
Ha-le'sus
Ha'li-a
Ha-li-ac'mon
Ha-li-ac'e-tus
Ha-li-ar'tus
Hal-i-car-nas'se-us
Hal-i-car-nas'sus
Ha-lic'y-æ
Ha-li'e-is
Ha-lim'e-de
Hal-ir-rho'ti-us
Hal-i-ther'sus
Ha-li'um
Ha'li-us
Hal-i-zo'nes
Hal-mo'nes
Hal'mus
Hal-my-des'sus
Hal'my-ris
Hal-my-ro'tes
Ha-lo'a
Ha-loc'ra-tes
Ha-lo'ne
Hal-on-ne'sus
Ha-lo'ti-a
Ha-lo'tus
Ha'lus
Ha-ly-æ'tus
Ha-ly-at'tes
Ha-ly'cus
Ha'lys
Ha-lyz'i-a
Ham-a-dry'a-des
Ha-mad'ry-as
Ham-ar-to'lus
Ha-max'i-a
Ha-max'i-tus
Ham-ax-o'bi-i
Ha-mil'car
Ha-mil'lus
Ham'mon
Han'ni-bal
Har'pa-lo
Har-ma-te'li-a
Har'ma-tris
Har'ma-tus
Har-men-o-pu'lus
Har-mo'di-us
Har-mo'ni-a
Har-mon'i-des
Har-mos'y-ni
Har'mo-zon
Har-pa'gi-a
Har-pag'i-des
Har'pa-gus
Har-pal'i-ce
Har-pa'li-on
Har'pa-lus
Har-pal'y-ce
Har-pal'y-cus
Har'pa-sa
Har'pa-sus
Har-poc'ra-tes
Har-py'i-a
Har-py'i-æ
Har'u-des
Ha-ru'des
Ha-rus'pex
Has-by'te
Has'dru-bal
Ha-te'ri-us
Haus'ta-nes
He-au-ton-ti-mo-ru'me-nos
Heb'do-le
Heb'do-me
He'be
He-be'sus
Heb'ri-nus
He-brom'a-gum
He-brom'a-nus
He'brus
He-bu'des
Hec'a-le
Hec-a-le'si-a
Hec-a-me'de
Hec'a-tæ
Hec-a-tæ'us
Hec'a-te
Hec-a-te'si-a
Hec'a-to
Hec-a-tom'bo'i-a
Hec-a-tom-pho'ni-a
Hec-a-tom'po-lis
Hec-a-tom'py-los
Hec-a-tom'py-lus
Hec-a-ton-ne'si
Hec-te'næ
Hec'tor
Hec'u-ba
Hec'y-ra
Hed'i-la
Hed-o-næ'um
Hed'u-es
Hed'u-i
Hed'y-lus
He-dym'e-les
He-gel'o-chus
He-ge'mon
Heg-e-si'a-nax
He-ge'si-as
Heg-e-sil'o-chus
Heg-e-sin'o-us
Heg-e-si'nus
Heg-e-sip'pus
Heg-e-sip'y-le
Heg-e-sis'tra-tus
Heg-e-syp'e-le
Heg-e-tor'i-des
Hel'e-na
He-le'ni-a
Hel-e-ni'us
He-le'nor
Hel'e-nus
He'le-on
He-ler'ni Lu'cus
He'les, *or* Ha'les
He'li-a
He-li'a-des
He-li-as'tæ
Hel-i-ca'on
Hel'i-ce
Hel'i-con
Hel-i-co-ni'a-des
Hel-i-co'nis
Hel-i-me'na
Hel'i-mus
He-li-o-do'rus
He-li-o-gab'a-lus
He-li-o-ga-ba'lus
He-li-op'o-lis
He-lis'son
He-li'um
He'li-us
He-lix'us
Hel'la-da
Hel-lan'i-ce
Hel-lan'i-cus
Hel-la-noc'ra-tes
Hel-la-nod'i-cæ
Hel'las
Hel'le
Hel'len
Hel-le'nes
Hel-les-pon'tus
Hel'lo-pes
Hel-lo'pi-a
Hel-lo'ti-a
He-lo'ris
He-lo'rum, *and* He-lo'rus
He'los
He-lo'tæ, *and* He-lo'tes
He'lum
Hel-ve'ti-i
Hel-ve'ti-i
Hel-ve'tum
Hel'vi-a
Hel-vid'i-a
Hel'vi-i
Hel-vil'lum
Hel'vi'na
Hel'vi-us Cin'na
Hel'y-mus
He-ma'thi-on
Hem-e-ros-co-pi'-um
He-mic'y-nes
He-mith'e-a
He-mo'dus
He'mon
He-mo'na
He'mus
Hen'e-ti
He-ni'o-chi
He-ni-o-chi'i
He-phæs'ti-a
Heph-æs-ti'a
Heph-æs-ti'a-des
He-phæs'ti-i
He-phæs'ti-on
Hep-ta-pho'nos
Hep-tap'o-lis
Hep-tap'o-rus
Hep-tap'y-los
Hep-ta-yd'a-ta
He'ra
Her-a-cle'a
Her-a-cle'i-a
Her'a-cles
He-rac'le-um
He-rac-le-o'tes
Her-a-cli'dæ
Her-a-cli'des
Her-a-cli'dis
Her-a-cli'tus
He-rac'li-us
Her-a-cli'us
He-ræ'a
He-ræ'um
Her-bes'sus
Her-bes'sus
Her-bi'ta
Her-ce'i-us
Her-ce'us
Her-cu-la'ne-um
Her-cu-la'ne-us
Her'cu-les
Her-cu'le-um
Her-cu'le-us
Her-cy'na
Her-cyn'i-a
Her-cyn'i-us
Her-do'ni-a
Her-do'ni-us
He're-a
He-re'a
He-ren'ni-us Se-ne'ci-o
He'ro-us
He-ril'lus
He'ri-lus
He-ri'us, *and* He'ri-us
Her'ma-chus
Her'mæ
Her-mæ'a
Her-mæ'um
Her-mag'o-ras
Her-man'di-ca
Her-man-du'ri
Her-man'ni
Her-maph-ro-di'tus
Her'mas
Her-ma-the'na
Her-me'as
Her-me'i-as
Her'mes
Her-me-si'a-nax
Her-mi'as
Her-min'i-us
Her-mi'o-ne
Her-mi'o-nes
Her-mi-o'ni-æ
Her-mi-on'i-cus Si'nus
Her-mi'o-nis
Her-mip'pus
Her-mo-cop'i-dæ
Her-moc'ra-tes
Her-mo-do'rus
Her-mog'e-nes
Her-mo-la'us
Her-mo'nax
Her-mon'do-ri
Her-mop'o-lis
Her-mo-ti'mus
Her-mun-du'ri
Her'mus
Her'ni-ci
He'ro
He-ro'des
He-ro-di-a'nus
He-rod'i-cus
Her-o-di'um
He-rod'o-tus
Her-o-du'lus
Her'o-es
He-ro'is
He-ro'is
He'ron
He-roph'i-la
He-roph'i-le
He-roph'i-lus
He-ros'tra-tus
Her'pa
Her'se
Her-sil'i-a
Her'tha, *and* Her'ta
Her'u-li
Her'u-lus
He-sæ'nus
He-si'o-dus
He-si'o-ne
He-si-o'nes
Hes-pe'ri-a
Hes-per'i-des
Hes'pe-ris
Hes-pe-ri'tis
Hes'pe-rus
Hes'ti-a
Hes-ti'a
Hes-ti-æ'a
Hes-ti-o'nes
He'sus
He-sych'i-a
He-sych'i-us
He-tric'u-lum
He-tru'ri-a
Heu-rip'pa
Hex-ap'y-lum
Hi-ar'bas, *or* I-ar'bas
Hi-ber'ni-a, *and* Hy-ber'ni-a
Hi-be'rus
Hi-bril'des
Hic-e-ta'on
Hic'e-tas
Hi-emp'sal
Hi'e-ra (*an island*)
Hi-e'ra, *or* I-æ'ra (*a person*)
Hi-e-ra-co'me
Hi-e-rap'o-lis
Hi'e-rax
Hi'e-ri
Hi-er'i-chus
Hi'e-ro
Hi-e-ro-ce'pi-a
Hi-e-ro-ce'pis
Hi-er'o-cles
Hi-e-ro-cæs-a-re'a
Hi-e-ro-du'li
Hi-e-ro-du'lum
Hi-e-ro-ke'ryx
Hi-er-om-ne'mon
Hi-er-om-nem'o-nes
Hi-e-ro-ne'sos
Hi-e-ron'i-ca (Lex)
Hi-e-ro-ni'cæ
Hi-er-o-ni'ces
Hi-e-ron'i-cus
Hi-e-ron'y-mus
Hi-e-roph'i-lus
Hi-e-ro-sol'y-ma
Hi-gi'nus
Hig-na'ti-a Vi'a
Hi-la'ri-a
Hi-la'ri-us
Hi-man-top'o-des
Hi-mel'la
Him'e-ra
Hi-mil'co
Hip-pag'o-ras
Hip-pag're-tus
Hip-pal'ci-mus
Hip'pa-lus
Hip-par'chi-a
Hip-par'chus
Hip-pa-ri'nus
Hip-pa'ri-on
Hip'pa-ris
Hip'pa-sus
Hip'pe-us
Hip'pi
Hip'pi-a
Hip'pi-as
Hip'pis
Hip'pi-us
Hip'po
Hip-pob'o-tes
Hip-pob'o-tum
Hip-pob'o-tus
Hip-po-cen-tau'ri
Hip-po-co'me
Hip-poc'o-on
Hip-po-co-rys'tes
Hip-poc'ra-te
Hip-poc'ra-tes
Hip-po-cra'ti-a
Hip-po-cre'ne
Hip-pod'a-mas
Hip-pod'a-me, *and* Hip-po-da-mi'a
Hip-pod'a-mus
Hip-pod'i-ce
Hip-po-do'rus
Hip-pod'ro-mus
Hip'po-la
Hip-pol'o-chus
Hip-pol'y-te
Hip-pol'y-tus
Hip-pom'a-chus
Hip-pom'e-don
Hip-pom-e-du'sa
Hip-pom'e-ne
Hip-pom'e-nes
Hip-po-mol'gi
Hip'pon, *and* Hip'po
Hip-po'na
Hip-po'nax
Hip-po-ni'a-tes
Hip-po-ni'cus
Hip-po'ni-um
Hip-pon'o-us
Hip-poph'a-gi
Hip-pop'o-des
Hip-pos'tra-tus
Hip-pot'a-des
Hip'po-tas, *or* Hip'po-tes
Hip-poth'o-e
Hip-poth'o-on
Hip-poth-o-on'tis
Hip-poth'o-us
Hip-po'ti-on
Hip-po-tox'o-tæ
Hip-pu'ris
Hip-pu'rus
Hip'pus
His'si-des
Hi'ra
Hir-pi'ni
Hir-pi'nus
Hir'ti-a (Lex)
Hir'ti-us Au'lus
Hir'tus
His'bon
His'pa-lis
His-pa'ni-a
His-pa'nus
His-pel'lum
His'po
His-pul'la
His-tas'pes
His'ter Pa-cu'vi-us
His-ti-æ'a
His-ti-æ'o-tis
His-ti-æ'us
His'tri-a
Ho'di-us
Hol-mi'um
Hol'o-cron
Hom-e-re'us
Ho-mer'i-dæ
Ho-me-ro-mas'tix
Ho-me-ro-mas-ti'ges
Ho-me'rus
Ho-mi'læ
Hom'o-le
Ho-mo'le-a
Hom-o-lip'pus
Hom-o-lo'i-des
Ho-mon-a-den'ses
Hom-o-ti'mi
Ho'nor
Ho-no'ri-us
Ho-plo'tes
Ho'ra
Ho-rac'i-tæ
Ho'ræ
Hor-a-pol'lo
Ho-ra'ti-a
Ho-ra'ti-us
Hor'ci-as
Ho-ri'zon
Hor-mis'das
Hor-ra'tus
Hor'ta
Hor-ten'si-a
Hor-ten'si-us
Hor-ti'num
Hor-to'na
Ho'rus
Hos-til'i-a
Hos-til'i-us
Hun-ne-ri'cus
Hun'ni, *or* Hun-ni'a-des
Hy-a-cin'thi-a
Hy-a-cin'thus
Hy'a-des
Hy-ag'nis
Hy'a-la
Hy'a-le
Hy-a-me'a
Hy-am-pe'a
Hy-am'po-lis
Hy-an'thes
Hy-an'tis
Hy-a-pe'a
Hy-ar'bi-ta
Hy-ar-bi'ta
Hy'as
Hyb'e-la
Hyb'la
Hy-bre'as, *or* Hyb're-as
Hy-bri'a-nes
Hyc'ca-ra
Hy'da, *and* Hy'de
Hyd'a-ra
Hy-dar'nes
Hy-das'pes
Hy'dra
Hy-dra'mi-a
Hyd-ra-o'tes
Hyd're-a
Hy-dre'la
Hy-droch'o-us
Hy-dro-pho'ri-a
Hy'drus
Hy-dru'sa
Hy'e-la
Hy'e-le
Hy-emp'sal
Hy-et'tus
Hy-ge'a
Hy-ge'i-a
Hy-gi'a-na
Hy-gi'nus
Hy'la
Hy-lac'i-des
Hy-lac'tor
Hy'læ
Hy-le'a
Hy-læ'us
Hy'las
Hy'lax
Hyl'i-as
Hyl-la'i-cus
Hyl'lus
Hy-lon'o-me
Hy-loph'a-gi
Hym-e-næ'us, *and* Hy'men
Hy-met'tus
Hy-o'pe
Hy-pæ'pa
Hy-pæ'si-a
Hyp'a-nis
Hyp-a-ri'nus
Hyp'a-ta
Hy-pa'tes
Hyp'a-tha
Hyp'a-tus
Hy-pe'nor
Hyp-e-ra'on
Hy-per'ba-tus
Hy-per'bi-us
Hyp-er-bo're-i

Hy-po're-a, *and* Hy-pe'ri-a
Hyp-e-re'si-a
Hyp-e-ri'a
Hy-per'i-des
Hy-pe-ri'on
Hyp-e-ri'on
Hyp-erm-nes'tra
Hy-per'o-chus
Hyp-er-och'i-des
Hy-phæ'us
Hyph-an-te'on
Hyp-o-the'bæ
Hyp-o-the'cæ
Hyp'sa
Hyp-se'a
Hyp-se'la
Hyp-se'nor
Hyp-se'us
Hyp-si-cra-te'a
Hyp-sic'ra-tes
Hyp-sip'y-le
Hyr-ca'ni-a
Hyr-ca'num Ma're
Hyr-ca'nus
Hyr'i-a
Hyr'i-e
Hy-ri'e-us, *and* Hy'ri-eus
Hyr-mi'na
Hyr-mi'ne
Hyr'ne-to, *and* Hyr'ne-tho
Hyr-nith'i-um
Hyr'ta-cus
Hys'i-a
Hys'pa
Hys'sus, *and* Hys'-si
Hys-tas'pes
Hys-ti-æ'us

I.

I'a
I-ac'chus
I-a'der
I-a-le'mus
I-al'me-nus
I-al'y-sus
I-am'be
I-am'bli-cus
I-am'e-nus
I-am'i-dæ
I-a-ni'ra
I-an'the
I-an'the-a
I-an-the'a
I-a'on
I-a'o-nes
I-ap-e-ion'i-des
I-a-pet'i-des
I-ap-e-ti-on'i-des
I-ap'e-tus
I-a'pis
I-ap'o-des
I-a-pyd'i-a
I-a-py'ges
I-a-pyg'i-a
I-a'pyx
I-ar'bas
I-ar-bi'ta
I-ar'chas, *and* Jar'-chas
I-ar'da-nus
I-as'i-des
I-a'si-on, *and* I-a'-si-us
I-a'sis
I'a-sus
I-ax-am'a-tæ
I-ax'ar-tes
I-be'ri
I-be'ri-a
I-ber'i-cus
I-be'rus
I'bi
I'bis
Ib'y-cus
I-ca'ri-a
I-ca'ri-us
Ic'a-rus
Ic'ci-us
Ic'e-los
Ic'e-lus
I-ce'ni
Ic'e-tas
Ich'næ
Ich-nob'a-tes
Ich-nu'sa
Ich-o-nu'phis
Ich-thy-oph'a-gi
Ich'thys
I-cil'i-us
Ic'i-us
I-co'ni-um
I'cos
Ic-ti'nus
Ic-u-lis'ma
I'da
I-dæ'a
I-dæ'us
I-da'lis, or Id'a-lis
Id'a-lus
Id-an-thyr'sus
I-dar'nes
I'das
Id'e-a
I-de'ra
I-des'sa
I'dex
I-dis-ta-vi'sus
Id'mon
I-dom'e-ne
I-dom-e-ne'us, *or* I-dom'e-neus
I-do'the-a
I-dri'e-us
I-du-be'da
I-du'me, *and* Id-u-me'a
I-dy'a
I-dy'i-a
I-e'tæ
Ig'e-ni
Ig-na'ti-us
Ig-ne'tes
I-gu'vi-um
Il-a-i'ra
Il'ba
Il-e-a'tes
Il-e-ca-o'nes, *and* Il-e-ca-o-nen'ses
I-ler'da
Il-er-ge'tes
Il'i-a, *or* Rhe'a
Il-i-a'ci Lu'di
Il-i'a-cus
Il-i'a-des
Il'i-as
Il-i-en'ses
Il'i-on
Il-i-o'ne
Il-i-o'ne-us, *or* Il-i-o'neus
I-lis'sus
I-lith-y-i'a, or Il-thy-i'a
Il'i-um, *or* Il'i-on
Il-lib'a-nus
Il-lib'e-ris
Il-lip'u-la
Il-li-tur'gis
Il-lyr'i-cum, Il-ly-ris, *and* Il-lyr'i-a
Il-lyr'i-cus Si'nus
Il-lyr'i-us
Il'u-a
I'lus
Il-ur-ge'a
I-lyr'gis
I-man-u-en'ti-us
I-ma'on
Im'a-us
Im'ba-rus
Im-brac'i-des
Im-bras'i-des
Im'bra-sus
Im'bre-us
Im'bri-us
Im-bri'vi-um
Im'bros
Im'o-la
In'a-chi
I-na'chi-a
I-nach'i-dæ
I-nach'i-des
I-na'chi-um
In'a-chus
I-nam'a-mes
I-nar'i-me
In'a-rus
In-ci-ta'tus
In-da-thyr'sus
In'di-a
In-dib'i-lis
In'di-cus
In-dig'e-tes
In-di-ge'tes (*a people*)
In-dig'e-ti
In'dus
In-gæv'o-nes
In-ne'sa
I'no
I-no'a
I-no'pus
I-no'res
I-no'us
In'su-bres
In-su'bri-a
In-ta-me'li-um
In-ta-pher'nes
In-te-ram'na
In-ter-ca'ti-a
In'u-us
I-ny'cus
I'o
I-ob'a-tes, *and* Jo-ba'tes
I'o-bes
I-o-la'i-a
I'o-las, *or* I-o-la'us
I-ol'chos
I'o-le
I-o'lum
I'on
I-o'ne
I-o'nes
I-o'ni-a
I-on'i-cus
I-o'pas
I'o-pe, *and* Jop'pa
I'o-phon
I-o'pis
I'os
I-o-taph'a-ta
Ip-e-pæ
Iph-i-a-nas'sa
Iph'i-clus, *or* Iph'i-cles
Iph-ic'ra-tes
Iph-i-crat'i-des
Iph-i-da-mi'a
Iph-id'a-mus
Iph-i-de-mi'a
Iph-i-ge-ni'a
Iph-i-me-di'a
I-phim'e-don
Iph-i-me-du'sa
I-phin'o-e
I-phin'o-us
I'phis
I-phit'i-on
Iph'i-tus
Iph-thi'me
Ip'se-a
Ip'sus
I'ra
I-ra'is
Ir-a-phi-o'tes
Ir-e-næ'us
I-re'ne
I-re'sus
I'ris
I'rus
I-sa'cus
Is'a-das
I-sæ'a
I-sæ'us
Is'a-mus
I-san'der
I-sa'pis
I'sar, *and* Is'a-ra
I'sar, *and* I-sæ'us
I-sar'chus
I-sau'ri-a
I-sau'ri-cus
I-sau'rus
Is-che'ni-a
Is-cho-la'us
Is-chom'a-che
Is-chop'o-lis
Is-chy'ras
Is-com'a-chus
Is-de-ger'des
I-se'a
I-se'pus
Is'i-a
I-si'a-ci
I-si'a-cus
Is-i-do'rus
I'sis
Is-ma-e'la
Is'ma-rus, *and* Is-ma'ra
Is-me'ne
Is-me'ni-as
Is-men'i-des
Is-me'nus
I-soc'ra-tes
Is'sa
Is'se
Is-se'don
Is-se'do-nes
Is'sus
Is-tæv'o-nes
Is'ter, *and* Is'trus
Isth'mi-a
Isth'mi-us
Isth'mus
Is-ti-æ'o-tis
Is-to'ne
Is'tri-a
Is-trop'o-lis
I'sus
It'a-li
I-ta'li-a
I-tal'i-ca
I-tal'i-cus
It'a-lus
I-tar'gris
It'e-a
I-tem'a-les
Ith'a-ca
Ith-a-ce'si-æ
I-thob'a-lus
I-tho'me
Ith-o-ma'i-a
Ith-o-ma'tas
I-thom'a-tas
I-tho'me
I-tho'mus
I-tho'ne
Ith-u-re'i
Ith-y-phal'lus
I-to'ni-a
I-to'nus
It'o-rum
It'u-na
It-u-ræ'a
I-tu'num
It'y-lus
It-y-ræ'i
I'tys
I-u-le'us
I-u-li'a-cum
I-u'lus
Ix-ib'a-tæ
Ix'i-on
Ix-i-o'ne-us
Ix-i-on'i-des

J.

Ja-co'bus
Jad'e-ra
Jam'ni-a, *or* Jam-ni'a
Ja-nic'u-lum
Ja-no'ca
Ja'nus
Ja-pet'i-des
Jap'e-tus
Jar'chas
Ja'son
Jaz'y-ges
Jen'i-sus
Je'ra
Jer'ne
Je-ro'mus, *and* Je-ron'y-mus
Je-ru'sa-lem
Je'sus
Jo-ba'tes
Jo-cas'ta
Jop'pa
Jor-da'nes
Jor'da-nes
Jor-nan'des
Jo-se'phus, Fla'vi-us
Jo-vi-a'nu
Jo-vi'nus
Ju'za
Ju'ba
Ju-dæ'a
Ju-ga'lis
Ju-gan'tes
Ju-ga'ri-us
Ju-gur'tha
Ju'li-a
Ju'li-a-des
Ju-li-a'nus
Ju'li-i
Ju-li-o-bo'na
Ju-li-o-ma'gus
Ju-li-op'o-lis
Ju'lis
Ju'li-us Cæ'sar
Ju'ni-a
Ju'no
Ju-no-na'li-a
Ju-no'nes
Ju-no'ni-a
Ju-no'nis
Ju'pi-ter
Ju'ra
Jus-ti'nus
Ju-tur'na
Ju-ve-na'lis
Ju-ven'tas
Ju-ver'na, *or* Hi-ber'ni-a

L.

La-an'der
La-ar'chus
Lab'a-ris
Lab'a-rus
Lab'da
Lab-da'ci-des
Lab'da-cus
Lab'da-lon
La'be-o
La-be'ri-us
La-be'rus
La-bi'ci
La-bi'cum
La-bi'cus
La-bi-e'nus
Lab-i-ne'tus
La-bo'bi-us
La-bob'ri-gi
Lab-o-ri'ni
La-bo'tas
La-bra'de-us
La'bron
La-by'cis
Lab-y-rin'thus
La-cæ'na
Lac-e-dæ'mon
Lac-e-dæ-mo'ni-cus
Lac-e-dæ-mo'ni-i, *or* Lac-e-dæm'o-nes
Lac-e-dæ-mo'ni-us
La-cer'ta
Lac-e-ta'ni-a
Lach'a-res
La'ches
Lach'e-sis
La-ci'a-das
La-ci'des
La-ci'ni-a
La-cin-i-en'sis
La-cin'i-um
La'cmon
La'co
La-cob'ri-ga
La-co'nes, *pl*
La-co'ni-a, *and* La-con'i-ca
La-cra'tes
La'cri-nes
Lac-tan'ti-us
La'cter
Lac'y-des
La-cy'des
Lac'y-dus
La'das
La'de
La'des
Lad-o-ce'a
La'don
La-e'a
Læ'laps
Læ'li-a
Læ-li-a'nus
Læ'li-us
Læ'na, *and* Le-æ'-na
Læ'nas
Læ'ne-us
Læ'pa Mag'na
La-er'tes
La-er-ti'a-des
La-er'ti-us, Di-og'-e-nes
Læs-try'gon
Læs-tryg'o-nes
Læ'ta
Læ-to'ri-a (Lex)
Læ'tus
Læ'vi
Læ-vi'nus
La-ga'ri-a
La-go'us
La'gi-a
Lag'i-des
La-gin'i-a (*in Caria*)
Lag-i-ni'a (*in Bithynia*)
La'gus
La-gu'sa
La-gy'ra
La-i'a-des
La'i-as
La'is
La'i-us
Lal'a-ge
La-las'sis
Lam'a-chus
La-mal'mon
Lam-be'ca
Lam-bra'ni
Lam'brus
La'mi-a
La-mi'a-cum Bel'-lum
La'mi-æ
La'mi-as Æ'li-us
La-mi'rus
Lam'pe-do
Lam-pe'ti-a (*a female*)
Lam-pe-ti'a (*a city*)
Lam-pe-ti'um
Lam'pe-to, *and* Lam-pe'do
Lam'pe-tus
Lam-pe'us, Lam-pi'a
Lam'pon, Lam'pos, *or* Lam'pus
Lam-po-ne'a,
Lam-pon'i-a, *and* Lam-po'ni-um
Lam-po'ni-us
Lam-pri'di-us Æ'li-us
Lam'pro-cles
Lam'prus
Lamp'sa-cus, *and* Lamp'sa-chum
Lamp-te'ri-a
Lam'pus
La'mus
Lam'y-ra
Lam'y-ros
Lam'y-rus
La-nas'sa
Lan'ce-a
Lan-ce'a
Lan'ci-a
Lan'di
Lan'gi-a
Lan-gi'a
Lan-go-bar'di
La-nu'vi-um
La-o-bo'tas, *or* La-bo'tas
La-oc'o-on
La-od'a-mas
La-od-a-mi'a
La-o-da'mi-a
La-od'i-ce
La-od-i-ce'a
La-od-i-ce'ne
La-od'o-chus
La-og'o-nus
La-og'o-ras
La-og'o-re
La-o-me-di'a
La-om'e-don
La-om-e-don-te'us
La-om-e-don-ti'a-dæ
La-om-e-don-ti'a-des
La-om-e-don'ti-us
La-on'i-cus
La-on'o-me
La-on-o-me'ne
La-oth'o-e
La'o-us
Lap'a-thus
La-pe'thus
Laph'ri-a
La-phy'ra
La-phys'ti-um
La-pid'e-i
La-pid'e-us
Lap'i-thæ
Lap-i-thæ'um
Lap'i-tho
Lap'i-thus
La'ra *or* La-ran'da
La-ren'ti-a, *and* Lau-ren'ti-a
La'res
Lar'ga
Lar'gus
La-ri'des
La-ri'na
La-ri'num
La-ris'sa
La-ris'sus
La'ri-us
Lar'nos
La-ro'ni-a
Lars To-lum'ni-us
Lar'ti-us, Fla'vi-us
Lar-to-læt'a-ni
Lar'væ
La-rym'na
La-rys'i-um
Las'si-a
Las'sus, *or* La'sus
Las'the-nes
Las-the-ni'a
Lat'a-gus
Lat-e-ra'nus Plau'-tus
La-te'ri-um
Lath'u-rus
La-ti-a'lis
La-ti-a'ris
La-ti'ni
La-tin'i-us
La-ti'nus
La'ti-um
La'ti-us
Lat'mus
La-to'bi-us
La-tob'ri-gi
La-to'i-a
La-to'is
Lat'o-is
La-to'na
La-top'o-lis
Lat-o-re'a
La-to'us
La'tre-us
La-tu'mi-æ, *or* La-to'mi-æ
Lau-da'mi-a
Lau-do'mi-a
Lau-fel'la
Lau'ra
Lau-re'a-cum
Lau-ren-ta'li-a
Lau-ren'tes A'gri
Lau-ren'ti-a
Lau-ren'ti-us
Lau-ren'tum
Lau-ro'lus
Lau'ri-on, *or* Lau-ri'on
Lau'ron
La'us
La'us Pom-pe'i-a
Lau'sus
Lau'ti-um
La-ver'na
La-ver'ni-um
La-vi-a'na
La-vin'i-a
La-vin'i-um, *or* La-vi'num
Laz'a-rus
Le'a-des
Le-æ'i
Le-æ'na
Le-an'der
Le-an'dre
Le-an'dri-as
Le-an'dri-us
Le-ar'chus
Leb-a-de'a
Leb-a-di'a
Leb'e-dus, *or* Leb'e-dos
Le-be'na
Le-bin'thos, *and* Le-byn'thos
Le-chæ'um
Lec'tum
Lec'y-thus
Le'da
Le-dæ'a
Le'dus
Le'gi-o
Le'i-tus
Le'laps
Lel'e-ges
Le'lex
Le-man'nus
Le'ma-nus
Lem'nos
Le-mo'vi-i
Lem-o-vi'ces
Lem'u-res

Le-mu'ri-a, *and* Lem-u-ra'li-a
Le-næ'us
Len'tu-lus
Le'o
Le-ob'o-tes
Le-o-ca'di-a
Le-och'a-res
Le-o-co'ri-on
Le-oc'ra-tes
Le-od'a-mas
Le-od'o-cus
Le-og'o-ras
Le'on
Le-o'na
Le-o-na'tus
Le-on'i-da
Le-on'i-das
Le-on'ti-chus
Le-on'ti-um, *and* Le-on-ti'ni
Le-on-to-ceph'a-le
Le-on-to-ceph'a-lus
Le-on'ton, *or* Le-on-top'o-lis
Le-on-tych'i-des
Le-oph'o-ra
Le'o-phron
Le-op're-pes
Le-o-prep'i-des
Le'os
Le-os'the-nes
Le-o-tych'i-des
Le-phyr'i-um
Lep'i-da
Lep'i-dus
Le-pi'nus
Le-pon'ti-i
Le'pre-os
Le'pri-um
Lep'ti-nes
Lep'tis
Le'ri-a
Le-ri'na
Ler'na
Le'ro
Le'ros
Les-bo-ni'cus
Les'bos
Les-bo'us
Les'bus, *or* Les'bos
Les'ches
Les-tryg'o-nes
Les'u-ra
Le-tri'num
Le-thæ'us
Le'the
Le'tus
Leu'ca
Leu-ca'di-a
Leu'ca-ni
Leu'cas
Leu-ca'si-on
Leu-cas'pis
Leu-ca'tes
Leu'ce
Leu'ci
Leu-cip'pe
Leu-cip'pi-des
Leu-cip'pus
Leu-co-gæ'i
Leu'co-la
Leu'con
Leu-co'ne
Leu-co'nes
Leu-con'i-cus
Leu-con'o-e
Leu-con'o-tus
Leu-cop'e-tra
Leu-co-phry'ne
Leu'co-phrys
Leu-cop'o-lis
Leu'cos
Leu-co'si-a
Leu-cos'y-ri
Leu-co-syr'i-i
Leu-coth'o-e, *or* Leu-co'the-a
Leuc'tra
Leuc'trum
Leu'cus
Leu-cy-a'ni-as
Leu-tych'i-des
Le-va'na
Le-vi'nus
Lex-o'vi-i
Lib'a-næ
Li-ba'ni-us
Lib'a-nus
Lib-en-ti'na
Li'ber
Lib'e-ra

Lib-e-ra'li-a
Li-ber'tas
Li-be'thra
Li-beth'ri-des
Lib'i-ci, *or* Li-be'ci-i
Lib-i-ti'na
Li'bo
Li'bon
Li-bon'o-tus
Lib-o-phœ-ni'ces
Li'bri
Libs
Li-bur'na
Li-bur'ni-a
Li-bur'ni-des
Li-bur'num Ma're
Li-bur'nus
Lib'y-a
Lib'y-cum Ma're
Lib'y-cus, *and* Li-bys'tis
Li'bys
Li-bys'sa
Lib-ys-si'nus
Lic'a-tes
Li'cha
Lich'a-des
Li-cha'des
Li'chas
Li'ches
Li-cin'i-a
Li-cin'i-us
Li-ci'nus
Li-cym'ni-us
Li'de
Li-ga'ri-us
Li-ge'a
Li'ger
Li'ger, *or* Lig'e-ris
Lig'o-ras
Lig'u-res
Li-gu'ri-a
Lig-u-ri'nus
Li'gus
Li-gus'ti-cum Ma're
Lig'y-e
Li-gyr'gum
Li-læ'a
Lil-y-bæ'um
Lil'y-be
Li-mæ'a
Li-me'ni-a
Li-me'ra
Lim'næ
Lim-næ'um
Lim-na-tid'i-a
Lim-ni-a'ce
Lim-ni'a-des
Lim-ni-o'tæ
Lim-no'ni-a
Lim-no-re'a
Li'mon
Li-mo'ne
Li-mo'num
Li-my'ra
Lin-ci'si-i
Lin'di-us
Lin'dum
Lin'dus
Lin'go-nes
Lin-gon'i-cus
Lin-ter'na Pa'lus
Lin-ter'num
Li'nus
Li'o-des
Lip'a-ra
Lip'a-re
Lip-a-re'us
Lip'a-ris
Liph'lum
Lip-o-do'rus
Li-quen'ti-a
Lir-cæ'us
Li-ri'o-pe
Li'ris
Li-sin'i-as
Lis'son
Lis'sus
Lis'ta
Lit'a-brum
Lit'a-na
Li-tav'i-cus
Li-ter'num
Lith-o-bo'li-a
Li'thrus
Li-thu'bi-um
Li-tu'bi-um
Li-ty-er'sas
Liv'i-a Dru-sil'la

Li-vil'la
Liv-i-ne'i-us
Liv'i-us
Lix'us
Lo'bon
Lo'ce-us
Lo'cha
Lo-cha'gus
Lo'chi-as
Loc'o-zus
Lo'cri
Lo'cris
Lo-cus'ta
Lo-cu'ti-us
Lo-gi'um
Lol'li-a Pau-li'na
Lol-li-a'nus
Lol'li-us
Lon-di'num
Lon-ga-re'nus
Lon-gim'a-nus
Lon-gi'nus
Lon-go-bar'di
Lon-go'ne
Lon'gu-la
Lon-gun'ti-ca
Lon'gus
Lor'di
Lor'y-ma
Lo'tis, *or* Lo'tos
Lo-toph'a-gi
Lo'us, *or* A'o-us
Lox'i-as
Lu'a
Lu'ca
Lu'ca-gus
Lu-ca'ni
Lu-ca'ni-a
Lu-can'i-cus
Lu-ca'ni-us
Lu-ca'nus
Lu-ca'ri-a, *or* Lu-ce'ri-a
Luc-ce'i-us
Lu'ce-res
Lu-ce'ri-a
Lu-ce'ri-us
Lu-ce'ti-us
Lu'ci-a
Lu-ci-a'nus
Lu'ci-fer
Lu-cil'i-us
Lu-cil'la
Lu-ci'na
Lu-ci'o-lus
Lu'ci-us
Lu-cre'ti-a
Lu-cret'i-lis
Lu-cre'ti-us
Lu-cri'num
Lu-cri'nus
Luc-ta'ti-us
Lu-cul'le-a
Lu-cul'li Hor'ti
Lu-cul'lus
Lu'cu-mo
Lu'cus
Lug-du'num
Lu'na
Lu'pa
Lu-per'cal
Lu-per-ca'li-a
Lu-per'ci
Lu-per'cus
Lu'pi-as, *or* Lu'pi-a
Lu-po-du'num
Lu'pus
Lu-si-ta'ni-a
Lu-si-ta'nus
Lu-so'nes
Lus'tri-cus
Lu-ta'ti-us
Lu-te'ri-us
Lu-te'ti-a
Lu-to'ri-us
Ly-æ'us
Ly'bas
Ly-bo'tus
Lyb'y-a, *or* Ly-bis'sa
Lyc'a-bas
Lyc-a-be'tus
Ly-cæ'a
Ly-cæ'um
Ly-cæ'us
Ly-cam'bes
Lyc-am-be'us
Ly-ca'on
Lyc-a-o'ni-a
Ly-ca'o-nes
Ly'cas
Ly-cas'te

Ly-cas'tum
Ly-cas'tus
Ly'ce
Lyc'e-as
Ly'ces
Ly-ce'um
Ly-ce'us
Lych-ni'des
Lych-ni'dus
Lyc'i-a
Lyc'i-das
Ly-cim'na
Ly-cim'ni-a
Ly-cis'cus
Ly-ci'us (*Epith.*)
Lyc'i-us, *adj.*
Lyc'o-a
Lyc-o-me'des
Ly'con
Ly-co'ne
Ly-co'pes
Lyc'o-phron
Ly-cop'o-lis
Ly-co'pus
Lyc-o-re'a
Lyc-o-re'us
Ly-co'ri-as
Ly-co'ris
Ly-cor'mas
Ly-cor'tas
Ly-cos-the'ne
Lyc-o-su'ra
Ly-co'tas
Lyc-o-ze'a
Lyc'tus
Ly-cur'gi-des
Lyc-ur-gi'des
Ly-cur'gus
Ly'cus
Ly'de
Lyd'i-a
Lyd'i-as
Lyd'i-us
Ly'dus
Lyg'da-mis, *or* Lyg'da-mus
Lyg'i-i
Lyg-o-des'ma
Ly'gus
Ly-mi're
Lym'i-re
Ly'max
Lyn-ces'tæ
Lyn-ces'tes
Lyn-ces'ti-us
Lyn'ceus
Lyn-ci'des
Lyn'cus, Lyn-cæ'us, *or* Lynx
Lyr'ce
Lyr-cæ'us
Lyr-ce'a
Lyr'ci-us
Lyr'cus
Lyr'i-ce
Lyr-nes'sus
Lyr'o-pe
Ly-san'der
Ly-san'dra
Ly-sa'ni-as
Ly'se
Ly-si'a-des
Lys-i-a-nas'sa
Ly-si'a-nax
Lys'i-as
Lys'i-cles
Ly-sid'i-ce
Ly-sim'a-che
Lys-i-ma'chi-a
Ly-sim-a-chi'a
Lys-i-mach'i-des
Ly-sim'a-chus
Lys-i-me'li-a
Lys-i-me-li'a
Ly-sin'o-e
Ly-sip'pe
Ly-sip'pus
Ly'sis
Ly-sis'tra-tus
Lys-i-thi'des
Ly-sith'o-us
Ly'so
Lys'tra
Ly-tæ'a
Lyx-e'a
Ly-za'ni-as

M.

MA'CÆ

Ma'car
Mac-a-re'is
Ma-ca're-us
Ma-ca'ri-a
Mac'a-ris
Mac'a-ron
Ma-car'ta-tus
Ma-ced'nus
Mac'e-do
Mac-e-do'ni-a
Mac-e-don'i-cus
Ma-cel'la
Ma'cer Æ-mil'i-us
Ma-ce'ris
Mac'e-tæ
Ma-chæ'ra
Ma-chag'e-ni
Ma-chan'i-das
Ma-cha'on
Ma-cha'o-nes
Ma-che'rus
Ma'cra
Ma-cri-a'nus
Ma-cri'nus
Mac'ri-tus
Ma'cro
Ma-cro'bi-i
Ma-cro'bi-us
Mac'ro-chir
Ma-cro'nes
Mac-ron-ti'chus
Mac-rop-o-go'nes
Mac-ry-ne'a
Mac-to'ri-um
Mac-u-lo'nus
Ma-dau'ra
Ma-des'tes
Ma-de'tes
Ma-die'ni
Mad-u-at'e-ni
Ma'dy-es
Mæ-an'der
Mæ-an'dri-a
Mæ-ce'nas
Mæ'di
Mæ-dob-i-thy'ni
Mæ'li-us
Mæm-ac-te'ri-a
Mæn'a-des
Mæn'a-la
Mæn'a-lus
Mæ'ni-us
Mæ-no-bo'ra
Mæ-nom'e-na
Mæ'non
Mæ'nus
Mæ-o'ni-a
Mæ'o-nes
Mæ-on'i-dæ
Mæ-on'i-des
Mæ'o-nis
Mæ-o'tæ
Mæ-ot'i-cus
Mæ-ot'i-des
Mæ-o'tis Pa'lus
Mæ'si-a Syl'va
Mæ'so-li
Mæt'o-na
Mæ'vi-a
Mæ'vi-us
Ma'gas
Mag-do'lus
Ma-gel'la
Mag'e-tæ
Ma'gi
Ma'gi-a
Ma'gi-us
Mag'na Græ'ci-a
Mag-nen'ti-us
Mag'nes
Mag-ne'si-a
Mag-ne'tes
Ma'go
Ma'gon
Mag-on-ti'a-cum
Ma'gus
Ma-her'bal
Ma'i-a
Ma-iu'ma
Ma'iu-mas
Ma-jes'tas
Ma-jor'ca
Ma-jo-ri-a'nus
Ma-ka'reus
Mal'a-ca, *or* Mal'a-cha
Mal-ach-be'lus
Ma'la For-tu'na
Mal'chi-on
Ma-le'a, *or* Ma'le-a
Ma-le'ba
Ma-le'os

Mal-e-ven'tum
Mal'ho, *or* Ma'tho
Ma'li-a
Ma'li-i
Ma'lis
Mal'le-a, *or* Mal'li-a
Mal'li-us
Mal-loph'o-ra
Mal-lo-pho'ra
Mal'los
Ma-lo'des
Mal'thi-nus
Mal-thi'nus
Ma-lu'ca
Mal-va'na
Ma-ma'us
Ma-mer'cus
Ma-mer'thes
Mam-er-ti'na
Mam-er-ti'ni
Mam-er-ti'nus
Ma-mil'i-a (Lex)
Ma-mil'i-i
Ma-mil'i-us
Mam-mæ'a
Mam-me'a
Mam-mo'nas
Ma-mu-ri-a'nus
Ma-mu'ri-us
Ma-mur'ra
Ma-næ'thon
Ma-nas'ta-bal
Man-ci'nus
Man-di'no
Man-da'nes
Man-de'la
Man-do'ni-us
Man'dro-cles
Man-droc'li-das
Man'dron
Man-du'bi-i
Man-du-bra'ti-us
Man-du'ri-a
Man'e-ros
Ma'nes
Man'e-tho
Ma-ne'tho
Ma'ni-a
Ma-nil'i-a (Lex)
Ma-nil'i-us
Man'i-mi
Man'li-a (Lex)
Man'li-us Tor-qua'tus
Man'nus
Man-sue'tus
Man-te'um
Man-ti-ne'a
Man-ti-ne'us
Man'ti-us
Man'to
Man'tu-a
Mar-a-can'da
Mar'a-tha
Mar'a-thon
Mar'a-thos
Mar'a-thus
Mar-cel'la
Mar-cel-li'nus Am-mi-a'nus
Mar-cel'lus
Mar'ci-a
Mar-ci-a'na
Mar-ci-a-nop'o-lis
Mar-ci-a'nus
Mar'ci-on
Mar-ci'ta
Mar'ci-us Sa-bi'nus
Mar-com'a-ni
Mar-co-man'ni
Mar-com'e-res
Mar'cus
Mar'di
Mar'di-a
Mar'do-nes
Mar-do'ni-us
Mar'dus
Ma're-a, *or* Ma-re-o'tis
Ma-re-ot'i-cus
Mar-ga-ri'ta
Mar-gin'i-a, *and* Mar-gi-a'ni-a
Mar-gi'tes
Ma'ri-a (Lex)
Ma-ri'a-ba
Ma-ri-am'ne
Ma-ri-a'næ Fos'sæ
Ma-ri-an-dy'ni
Ma-ri-an-dy'num

Ma-ri-a'nus
Ma-ri'ca
Ma-ri'ci
Mar'i-cus
Ma-ri'na
Ma-ri'nus
Ma'ri-on
Ma'ris
Ma-ris'sa
Mar'i-sus
Mar-ri'ta (Lex)
Ma-rit'i-ma
Ma'ri-us
Mar'ma-cus
Mar-ma-ren'ses
Mar-mar'i-ca
Mar-mar'i-dæ
Mar-ma'ri-on
Ma'ro
Mar-o-bu'du-i
Ma'ron
Mar-o-ne'a
Mar-pe'si-a
Mar-pes'sa
Mar-pe'sus
Mar'res
Mar-ru'bi-i
Mar-ru-ci'ni
Mar-ru'vi-um, *or* Mar-ru'bi-um
Mars
Mar-sæ'us
Mar'sa-la
Mar'se
Mar'si
Mar-sig'ni
Mars-pi'ter
Mar-sy'a-ba
Mar'sy-as
Mar'tha
Mar'ti-a
Mar-ti-a'lis
Mar-ti-a'nus
Mar-tig'e-na
Mar-ti'na
Mar-tin-i-a'nus
Mar'ti-us
Ma-rul'lus
Mas-æ-syl'i-i
Mas-ce'zel
Mas'chi-on
Mas-i-gi'ton
Mas-i-nis'sa
Mas'sa
Mas'sa-ga
Mas-sag'e-tæ
Mas-sa'na
Mas-sa'ni
Mas'si-cus
Mas-sil'i-a
Mas-sy'li
Mas'sy-li
Mas-syl'i-a
Mas-syl'i-us
Mas-ti-am'e-ni
Ma-su'ri-us
Ma-thi'on
Ma'tho
Ma-ti-e'ni
Ma-ti'nus
Ma-tis'co
Ma-tra'li-a
Ma'tre-as
Mat'ro-na (*a river*)
Ma-tro'na
Mat-ro-na'li-a
Mat-ti'a-ci
Ma-tu'ce-tæ
Ma-tu'ta
Mat-u-ti'nus
Mau'ri
Mau'ri-cus
Mau-ri-ta'ni-a
Mau'rus
Mau-ru'si-a
Mau-ru'si-i
Mau-so-le'um
Mau-so'li
Mau-so'lus
Ma'vors
Ma-vor'ti-a
Max-en'ti-us
Max-e'ræ
Max-i-mil-i-a'na
Max-im-i-a'nus
Max-i-mi'nus
Max'i-mus
Maz'a-ca
Maz'a-ces
Ma-za'ces
Ma-zæ'us
Ma-za'res

Maz'a-ces
Maz'e-ras
Ma-zi'ces, *and* Ma-zy'ges
Me'a-rus
Me-cœ'nas, *or* Mc-cœ'nas
Mec-œ-na'tes (q.v.)
Me-cha'ne-us
Me-cis'te-us
Mec'ri-da
Me-de'a
Me'de-on
Me-des-i-cas'te
Me'di-a
Me'di-as
Med'i-cus
Me-di-o-la'num
Me-di'o-lum
Me-di-o-ma-tri'ces, *or* Me-di-o-ma-tri'ci
Me'di-on
Me-di-ox'u-mi
Med-i-tri'na
Me-do'a-cus *or* Me-du'a-cus
Med-o-bith'y-ni
Me-dob'ri-ga
Me'don
Me-don-ti'as
Me-do'ces
Med-u-a'na
Med'u-li
Me-dul'li-a
Med-ul-li'na
Me'dus
Me-du'sa
Meg-a-by'zi
Meg-a-by'zus
Meg'a-cles
Me-gac'li-des
Me-gæ'ra
Meg'a-le
Me-ga'le-as
Meg-a-le'si-a
Me-ga'li-a
Meg-a-lop'o-lis
Meg-a-me'de
Meg-a-ni'ra
Meg-a-pen'thes
Meg'a-ra
Meg-a-re'us, *or* Me-ga're-us
Meg-a-re'us, *a fl.*
Meg'a-ris
Me-gar'sus
Me-gas'the-nes
Meg-a-ti'chus
Me'ges
Me-gil'la
Me-gis'ta
Me-gis'ti-a
Me-gis'ti-as
Me-læ'næ
Mel-am-pe'a
Me-lam'pus
Mel-am-py'ges
Mel-am-py'gus
Me'la Pom-po'ni-us
Mel-an-chæ'tes
Mel-an-chlæ'ni
Me-lan'chrus
Mel'a-ne
Mel'a-nes
Mel'a-neus
Me-la'ne-us
Me-la'ni-a
Me-lan'i-da
Me-la'ni-on
Mel-a-nip'pe
Mel-a-nip'pi-des
Mel-a-nip'pus
Mel-a-no'pus
Mel-a-nos'y-ri
Mel-an'thi-i
Me-lan'thi-on
Me-lan'thi-us
Me-lan'tho
Me-lan'thus
Me'las
Mel-com'a-ni
Me-le-a'ger
Me-le'a-ger
Me-le-ag'ri-des
Mel-e-san'der
Me'les
Mel'e-se
Mel-e-sig'e-nes, *or* Mel-e-sig'e-na

Mel'e-te
Me'li-a
Me-lib'o-cus
Mel-i-bœ'a
Mel-i-bœ'us
Mel-i-cer'ta
Mel'i-chus
Me'li-e
Mel-i-gu'nis
Me-li'ni
Mel'i-nus
Me-lis'sa
Mel'i-se
Me-lis'sus
Mel'i-ta, *or* Mel'i-te
Mel-i-te'na
Mel-i-te'ne
Mel'i-to
Mel'i-tus
Me'li-us
Mel-ix-an'drus
Mel'la An-næ'us
Mel-lob'o-sis
Me'lon
Me'los
Mel'pi-a
Mel-pom'e-ne
Me-mac'e-ni
Mem'mi-a Sul-pit'i-a
Mem'mi-us
Mem'non
Mem'no-nes
Mem-no-ni'um
Mem-no'ni-us
Mem'phis
Mem-phi'tes
Mem-phi'tis
Me'na, *or* Me'nes
Me-nal'cas
Me-nal'ci-das
Men-a-lip'pe
Men-a-lip'pus
Me-nan'der
Men-an-dri'us
Men'a-pi
Me-na'pi-i
Men'a-pis
Me'nas
Men-che'res
Men'des
Me-ne'cles
Men-e-cli'des
Men-e-co'lus
Me-nec'ra-tes
Men-e-de'mus
Me-neg'e-tas
Men-e-la'i-a
Men-e-lai'a
Men-e-la'us
Me-ne'ni-us A-grip'pa
Men'e-phron
Me'nes
Men-es-the'i Por'tus
Me-nes'the-us, Mnes'the-us, *or* Me-nes'te-us
Me-nes'thi-us
Men'e-tas
Me-nip'pa
Me-nip'pi-des
Me-nip'pus
Me'ni-us
Men'nis
Me-nod'o-tus
Me-nœ'ce-us
Me-nœ'tes
Men-œ-ti'a-des
Me-nœ'ti-us
Me'non
Me-noph'i-lus
Men'ta, *or* Min'the
Men'tes
Men-tis'sa
Men'to
Men'tor
Men'to-res
Me-nyl'lus
Me-phi'tis
Me'ra
Me'ra, *or* Mœ'ra
Mer-ce-di'nus
Mer-cu'ri-us
Me-ri'o-nes
Mer'me-ros
Mer'me-rus
Merm'na-dæ
Mer'mo-das
Mer'o-e

Mer'o-pe
Mer'o-pis
Me'rops
Me'ros
Mer'u-la Cor-ne'li-us
Me-sab'a-tes
Me-sa'bi-us
Me-sa'pi-a
Me-sau'bi-us
Me-sem'bri-a
Me-se'ne
Mes'o-a
Me-sob'o-a
Mes-o-me'des
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
Mes-sab'a-tæ
Mes-sa'la
Mes-sa-li'na Va-le'ri-a
Mes-sa-li'nus, M. Va-le'ri-us
Mes-sa'na
Mes-sa'pi-a
Mes-sa'pus
Mes'sa-tis
Mes'se
Mes-se'is
Mes-se'ne, *or* Mes-se'na
Mes-se'ni-a
Mes-so'gis
Mes'tor
Me-su'la
Met'a-bus
Met-a-git'ni-a
Met'a-gon
Met-a-mor-pho'sis
Met-a-ni'ra
Met-a-pon-ti'ni
Met-a-pon'tum
Met-a-pon'tus
Me-tau'rus
Me-tel'lis
Me-tel'la
Me-tel'li
Me-temp-sy-cho'sis
Met-e-re'a
Meth'a-na
Me-thar'ma
Me-thi'on
Me-tho'di-us
Me-tho'ne
Meth'o-ra
Me-thy'dri-um
Me-thym'na
Me-ti-a-du'sa
Me-til'i-a (Lex)
Me-til'i-i
Me-ti'lis
Me-til'i-us
Me-ti'o-chus
Me'ti-on
Me'tis
Me-tis'cus
Me'ti-us
Me-tœ'ci-a
Me'ton
Met'o-pe
Me-to'pe
Met'o-pes
Me'tra
Met-ra-gyr'te
Me'tri-a
Me-tro'bi-us
Met'ro-cles
Met-ro-do'rus
Me-troph'a-nes
Me-trop'o-lis
Met'ti-us
Met'tus Cur'ti-us
Me-tu'lum
Me-va'ni-a
Me'vi-us
Me-zen'ti-us
Mi-a-co'rus
Mic-co-ti'o-gus
Mi-ce'a
Mi-ce'læ
Mi-cip'sa
Mic'i-te
Mi-cy'thus
Mid-a-i'on
Mi'das
Mid'e-a
Mid-e'a
Mi'e-za
Mi-la'ni-on
Mi-le'si-i
Mi-le'si-us
Mi-le'ti-a
Mi-le'ti-um

Mi-le'tus
Mil'i-as
Mil'i-chus
Mi-li'nus
Mil-i-o'ni-a
Mil-iz-i-ge'ris
Mi'lo
Mi-lo'ni-us
Mil-ti'a-des
Mil'to
Mil'vi-us
Mil'y-as
Mi-mal'lo-nes
Mi'mas
Mim-ne'dus
Mim-ner'mus
Min'ci-us
Min'da-rus
Mi-ne'i-des
Mi-ner'va
Mi-ner-va'li-a
Min'i-o
Min-næ'i
Mi-no'a
Mi-no'is
Mi'nos
Min-o-tau'rus
Min'the
Min-tur'næ
Mi-nu'ti-a
Mi-nu'ti-us Au-gu-ri'nus
Min'y-æ
Min'y-as
Min'y-cus
Mi-ny'i-a
Min'y-tus
Mir'a-ces
Mis'ce-ra
Mi-se'num
Mi-se'nus
Mis-ge'tes
Mi-sith'e-us
Mith-ra-ce'nes
Mith-ra-da'tes
Mi'thras
Mi-thre'nes
Mith-ri-da'tes
Mith-ri-da'tis
Mith-ro-bar-za'nes
Mit-y-le'ne
Mit-y-le'næ
Mi'tys
Mi-zæ'i
Mna-sal'ces
Mna'se-as
Mnas'i-cles
Mna-sip'pi-das
Mna-sip'pus
Mna-sith'e-us
Mna'son
Mna-sy'lus
Mna-syr'i-um
Mne-mi'um
Mne'mon
Mne-mos'y-ne
Mne-sar'chus
Mnes-i-bu'lus
Mne-sid'a-mus
Mnes-i-da'mus, *or* Mnes-i-de'mus
Mnes-i-la'us
Mne-sim'a-che
Mne-sim'a-chus
Mne-sith'e-us
Mnes'ter
Mnes'the-us
Mnes'ti-a
Mnes'tra
Mne'vis
Mo-a-pher'nes
Mo-cor'e-tæ
Mo-des'tus
Mo'di-a
Mod'o-nus
Mœ'ci-a
Mœ'nus
Mœ'di
Mœ'on
Mœ-on'i-des
Mœ'ra
Mœ-rag'e-tes
Mœ'ris
Mœ'si-a
Mo-gun'ti-a
Mo-gy'ni
Mo-li'i-a
Mo-li'a
Mo-li'on
Mo-li'o-ne
Mo'lo
Mo-lœ'is

Mo-lor'chus
Mo-los'si
Mo-los'si-a, *or* Mo-los'sis
Mo-los'sus
Mol-pa'di-a
Mol'pus
Mo'lus
Mol-y-cre'um
Mo-lyc'ri-a
Mo-lyc'ri-on
Mo-ly'rus
Mo-mem'phis
Mo'mus
Mo'na
Mon'a-chi
Mon-a-chi'um
Mo-næ'ses
Mo-ne'ses
Mo-ne'sus
Mo-ne'ta
Mon'i-ca
Mon'i-ma
Mon'i-mus
Mon-o-dac'ty-lus
Mon'o-dus
Mo-nœ'cus
Mo-no'le-us
Mon'o-mus
Mo-noph'a-ge
Mo-noph'i-lus
Mo-nos'ce-li
Mo-no-the-li'tæ
Mon-ta'nus
Mon'y-chus
Mon'y-mus
Mo'phis
Mop'si-um
Mop-so'pi-a
Mop'so-pus
Mop-su-es'ti-a
Mop'sus
Mor-gan'ti-um
Mor-ge'tes
Mor-i-me'ne
Mor'i-ni
Mor-i-tas'gus
Mo'ri-us
Mor'phe-us
Mors
Mo'rys
Mo'sa
Mos'chi
Mos'chi
Mos'chi-on
Mos-cho-pu'lus
Mos'chus
Mo-sel'la
Mo'ses
Mo-sych'lus
Mos-y-næ'ci
Mo-sy'ni
Mo-tho'ne
Mo-ti-e'ni
Mo'ty-a
Mo'y-ses
Mu-ci-a'nus
Mu'ci-us
Mu'ci-a
Mul'ci-ber
Mu-lu'cha
Mul'vi-us Pons
Mum'mi-us
Mu-na'ti-us
Mun'da
Mu-ni'tus
Mu-nych'i-a
Mu-nych'i-æ
Mu-ræ'na
Mur'cus
Mu-re'tus
Mur-gan'ti-a
Mur-ra'nus
Mur-rhe'nus
Mur'ti-a
Mus
Mu'sa An-to'ni-us
Mu'sæ
Mu-sæ'us
Mu-sag'e-tes
Mu-se'a
Mu-se'um
Mu-so'ni-us Ru'fus
Mus-te'la
Mu'ta
Mu-thul'lus
Mu'ti-a
Mu-ti'ca
Mu-til'i-a
Mu'ti-na
Mu-ti'na

Mu-ti'nes
Mu-ti'nus
Mu'ti-us
Mu-tu'nus
Mu-tus'cæ
Mu-ze'ris
My-a'grus, *or* My'-o-des
Myc'a-le
Myc-a-les'sus
My-ce'næ
Myc-e-ri'nus
Myc-i-ber'na
My-ci'thus
My'con
Myc'o-ne, *or* Myc'-o-nos
My'don
My-ec'pho-ris
My-e'nus
Myg'a-le
Myg'don
Myg'do-nes
Myg-do'ni-a
Myg'do-nus
Myg-do'nus
My-i'a-grus
My-las'sa
My'le, *or* My'lis
My'les
My-lit'ta
Myn'do-nes
Myn'dus
My'nes
My-ni'æ
My'o-nes
My-o-ne'sus
My-o'ni-a
My'ra
Myr'a-ces
Myr'ge-tæ
My-ri'ca
My-ri'ce
My-ri'cus
My-ri'na
My-ri'nus (*Epith. of Apollo*)
My-ri'nus (*a man*)
Myr'i-œ
Myr-i-on'y-ma
Myr-le'a
Myr-me'ci-des
Myr-me'ci-um
Myr-mid'o-nes
My'ron
My-ro-ni-a'nus
My-ron'i-des
My-ro'nus
Myr'rha
Myr'rhi-nus
Myr'si-lus
Myr-si'nus
Myr'sus
Myr'ta-le
Myr'te-a
Myr'ti-lus
Myr'tis
Myr-to'um Ma're
Myr-tun'ti-um
Myr-tu'sa
My-scel'lus
My'si-a
My-so-ma-ced'o-nes
My'son
Mys'tes
My-the'cus
Myt-i-le'ne
My'us

N.

Na-bar-za'nes
Nab-a-thæ'a
Nab'a-thes
Na'bis
Nac'o-le
Nac'o-ne
Na-dag'a-ra
Næ'ni-a
Næ'vi-a
Næ'vi-us
Næv'o-lus
Na'ge-ri
Na-har'va-li
Na'i-a-des
Nai'a-des
Na'i-as
Na'i-cus
Na'is

Na-is'sus, *or* Nes'sus
Nam-ne'tes
Na-pæ'æ
Na-pe'æ
Na-pa'ta
Na-pe'gus
Naph'i-lus
Nar
Nar'bo
Nar-bo'na
Nar-bo-nen'sis
Nar-cæ'us
Nar-ce'a
Nar-cis'sus
Nar'ga-ra
Na-ris'ci
Nar'ni-a, *or* Nar'na
Nar'ses
Nar-the'cis
Na-ryc'i-a
Nas'a-mon
Nas-a-mo'nes
Nas'ci-o, *or* Na'ti-o
Na-si'ca
Na-sid-i-e'nus
Na-sid'i-us
Na'so
Nas'sus, *or* Na'sus
Nas'u-a
Na-ta'li-a
Na-ta'lis
Nat'ta
Nau'bo-lus
Nau'cles
Nau'cra-tes
Nau'cra-tis
Nau-cy'des
Nau'lo-chus
Nau-pac'tus *or* Nau-pac'tum
Nau'pli-a
Nau-pli'a-des
Nau'pli-us
Nau-por'tus
Nau'ra
Nau-sic'a-a
Nau-sic'a-e
Nau'si-cles
Nau-sim'e-nes
Nau-si-ni'cus
Nau-sith'o-e
Nau-sith'o-us
Nau'tes
Na'va
Na'vi-us Ac'ti-us
Nax'os
Ne-æ'ra
Ne-æ'thus
Ne-al'ces
Ne-al'i-ces
Ne-an'dri-a
Ne-an'thes
Ne-ap'a-phos
Ne-ap'o-lis
Ne-ar'chus
Ne-bro'des
Ne-broph'o-nos
Ne-broph'o-nus
Neb'u-la
Ne'chos
Ne-crop'o-lis
Nec-ta-ne'bus, *and* Nec-tan'a-bis
Nec-ti-be'res
Ne-cys'i-a
Ne'is
Ne-i'tæ
Ne'le-us
Ne-li'des
Ne'lo
Ne-mæ'a (*games*)
Ne-me'a, *or* Ne'-me-a (*town*)
Ne-me-si-a'nus
Nem'e-sis
Ne-me'si-us
Nem'e-tes
Ne-me'us
Nem-o-ra'li-a
Ne-mos'sus
Ne-o-bu'le
Ne-o-cæs-a-re'a
Ne-och'a-bis
Ne'o-cles
Ne-o-cli'des
Ne-o-co'rus
Ne-og'e-nes
Ne-om'a-gus
Ne-o-me'ni-a
Ne-om'o-ris
Ne'on

Ne-on-ti'chos
Ne-on-ti'chus
Ne'o-phron
Ne-op-tol'e-mus
Ne'o-ris
Ne-o'the-us
Ne'pe
Nep'e-te
Ne-pha'li-a
Neph'e-le, Neph-e-le'is
Neph-e-ri'tes
Ne'phus
Ne'pi-a
Ne'pos
Ne-po-ti-a'nus
Nep'thys
Nep-tu'ni-a
Nep-tu-ni'ne
Nep-tu'ni-um
Nep-tu'ni-us
Nep-tu'nus
Ne-re'i-des
Ne-re'is, *or* Ne're-is
Ne-re'i-us
Ne're-us
Ne-ri-e'ne
Ne-ri'ne
Ner'i-phus
Ne-ri'tæ
Ner'i-tos
Ne'ri-tus
Ne'ro
Ne-ro'ni-a
Ner-to-brig'i-a
Ner'u-lum
Ner'va Coc-ce'i-us
Ner'vi-i
Ne-sæ'a
Ne-si'des
Ne-sim'a-chus
Ne-si-o'pe
Ne'sis
Ne-so'pe
Nes'pe-tes
Nes-so'nis
Nes'sus
Nes'to-cles
Nes'tor
Nes-tor'i-des
Nes-to'ri-us
Nes'tus, *or* Nes'sus
Ne'tum
Ne'u-ri
Ni-cæ'a
Ni-cæn'e-tus
Ni-cag'o-ras
Ni-can'der
Ni-ca'nor
Ni-car'chus
Ni-car'e-te
Nic-ar-thi'des
Ni-ca'tor
Ni-cat'o-ris
Ni'ce
Nic'e-a
Nic-e-pho'ri-um
Nic-e-pho'ri-us
Ni-ceph'o-rus
Ni'cer
Ni-cer'a-tus
Nic'e-ros
Ni-ce'tas
Nic-e-te'ri-a
Nic'i-a
Nic'i-as
Ni-cip'pe
Ni-cip'pus
Ni'co
Nic-o-bu'lus
Ni-coch'a-res
Nic'o-cles
Ni-coc'ra-tes
Ni-co'cre-on
Nic-o-da'mus
Nic-o-de'mus
Nic-o-do'rus
Ni-cod'ro-mus
Nic-o-la'us
Ni-co'le-os
Ni-com'a-cha
Ni-com'a-chus
Nic-o-me'des
Nic-o-me-di'a
Nic-o-me'di-a
Ni'con
Ni-co'ni-a
Ni-coph'a-nes
Nic'o-phron
Ni-cop'o-lis
Ni-cos'tra-ta
Ni-cos'tra-tus
Nic-o-te'le-a
Nic-o-te-le'a
Ni-cot'e-les
Ni'ger
Ni-gid'i-us Fig'u-lus
Ni-gre'tes
Ni-gri'tæ
Ni-la'mon
Nil'e-us
Ni-li'a-cus
Ni-lo'tis
Ni'lus
Nin'i-ve
Nin'i-as
Nin'ni-us
Nin'o-e
Ni'nus
Nin'y-as
Ni'o-be
Ni-phæ'us
Ni-pha'tes
Ni'phe
Nir'e-us
Ni'sa
Ni-sæ'a
Ni-sæ'e
Ni-se'i-a
Nis'i-bis
Ni-so'pe
Ni'sus
Ni-sy'ros
Ni-sy'rus
Ni-te'tis
Nit-i-ob'ri-ges
Ni-to'cris
Nit'ri-a
Ni-va'ri-a
No'as
Noc'mon
Noc-ti-lu'ca
No-di'nus
No-e'mon
No'la
No-la'nus
Nom'a-des
No'mæ
Nom-en-ta'nus
No-men'tum
No'mi-i
No-mi'on
No'mi-us
No-moph'y-lax
No-moth'e-tæ
Non-a-cri'nus
Non'a-cris
No-na'cris
No'ni-us
Non'ni-us
Non'nus
No'nus
No'pi-a, *or* Ci-no'-pi-a
No'ra
No'rax
Nor'ba
Nor-ba'nus
No-ric'i-i
Nor'i-cum
Nor-thip'pus
Nor'ti-a
Nos-o-co-mi'um
Nos'o-ra
No'thus
No-ti'um
No'tus
No-va'ri-a
No-va'tus
Nov-em-pa'gi
Nov-em-pop'u-lis
No-vem'si-les
Nov'e-rus
No-ve'si-um
No-vi-o-du'num
No-vi-om'a-gum
No-vi-om'a-gus
No'vi-um
No'vi-us Pris'cus
Nov-o-co'mum
No-vom'a-gus
Nox
Nu-ce'ri-a
Nu-ith'o-nes
Nu'ma Mar'ti-us
Nu'ma Pom-pil'i-us
Nu-ma'na
Nu-man'ti-a
Nu-man-ti'na
Nu-man-ti'nus
Nu-ma'nus Rem'-u-lus
Nu'me-nes
Nu-me'ni-a, *or* Ne-o-me'ni-a
Nu-me'ni-us
Nu-me'ri-a
Nu-me-ri-a'nus
Nu-me'ri-us
Nu-mic'i-us
Nu-mi'cus
Nu'mi-da
Nu'mi-dæ
Nu-mid'i-a
Nu-mid'i-us
Nu-mis'tro
Nu'mi-tor
Nu-mi-to'ri-us
Nu-mo'ni-us
Nun-co're-us
Nun'di-na
Nur'sæ
Nur'sci-a
Nur'si-a
Nu'tri-a
Nyc-te'is
Nyc-te'li-a
Nyc-te'li-us
Nyc'te-us
Nyc'ti-lus
Nyc-tim'e-ne
Nyc'ti-mus
Nym-bæ'um
Nym'phæ
Nym-phæ'um
Nym-phæ'us
Nym-phid'i-us
Nym'phis
Nym-pho-do'rus
Nym-pho-lep'tes
Nym-phom'a-nes
Nym'phon
Nyp'si-us
Ny'sa, *or* Nys'sa
Ny-sæ'us
Ny'sas
Ny-se'i-um
Ny-se'um
Ny-si'a-des
Ny-si'i-æ Por'tæ
Nys'i-as
Ny-sig'e-na
Ny-si'ros
Nys'i-us
Nys'sa

O.

O-A'RI-ON
O-ar'ses
O'a-rus
O'a-ses
O'a-sis
O-ax'es
O-ax'us
Ob'o-da
Ob'ri-mo
Ob'se-quens
Ob-ul-tro'ni-us
O-ca'le-a, *or* O-ca'li-a
O-ce'a-na
O-ce-an'i-des, *and* O-ce-a-nit'i-des
O-ce-an-i'tis
O-ce'a-nus
O-ce'i-a
O-ce'lis
O-cel'lus
Oc'e-lum
O'cha
O-che'ni-us
O-che'si-us
Och'ro-na
O'chus
Och-y-ro'ma
Oc'nus
O-co'lum
O-cric'o-la
O-cric'u-lum
O-crid'i-on
O-cris'i-a
Oc-ta-cil'li-us
Oc-ta'vi-a
Oc-ta-vi-a'nus
Oc-ta'vi-us
Oc-to-ge'sa
Oc-tol'o-phum
O-cy'a-lus
O-cyp'e-te
O-cyr'o-e
Od-e-na'tus
O-des'sus
O-de'um
O-di'nus
O-di'tes
O-do'a-cer
Od-o-a'cer
O-do'ca
Od-o-man'ti
Od'o-nes
Od'ry-sæ
O-dys'se-a
Od-ys-se'a
Od-ys-se'um
Œ-ag'a-rus, *and* Œ'a-ger
Œ'a-grus
Œ-an'thæ, *and* Œ-an'thi-a
Œ-an-the'a
Œ'ax
Œ-ba'li-a
Œb'a-lus
Œb'a-res
Œ-bo'tas
Œ-cha'li-a
Œ'cle-us
Œ-cli'des
Œc-u-me'ni-us
Œd-i-po'di-a
Œd-i-po-di'on
Œd'i-pus
Œ'me
Œ-nan'thes
Œ'ne
Œ'ne-a
Œ-ne-o'ne
Œ'ne-us
Œ-ni'des
Œn'o-e
Œ-nom'a-us
Œ'non
Œ-no'na
Œ-no'ne
Œ-no'pi-a
Œ-nop'i-des
Œ-no'pi-on
Œ-no'tri
Œ-no'tri-a
Œ-no'trus
Œ-nu'sæ
Œ'o-nus
Œr'o-e
Œ-sy'me
Œ'ta
Œt'y-lus, *or* Œ'ty-lum
O-fel'lus
O'fi
Og-dol'a-pis
Og-do'rus
Og'e-nos
O-glo'sa
Og'mi-us
Og'o-a
O-go'a
O-gul'ni-a
Og'y-ges
O-gyg'i-a
O-gyg'i-dæ
Og'y-ris
O-ic'le-us
O-il'e-us
O-i-li'des
Ol'a-ne
O-la'nus
Ol'ba, *or* Ol'bus
Ol-be'lus
Ol'bi-a
Ol'bi-us
Ol-chin'i-um
O-le'a-ros, *or* Ol'i-ros
O-le'a-trum
O'len
Ol'e-nos
Ol'e-nus, *or* Ol'e-num
O-le-o'rus
Ol'e-rus
Ol'ga-sys
Ol-i-gyr'tis
O-lin'i-æ
O-lin'thus
Ol-i-si'po, Ol-i-sip'-po, *or* O-lys'si-po
Ol-i-tin'gi
O-li'zon
Ol'li-us
Ol-lov'i-co
Ol'mi-æ
Ol'mi-us
Ol-mi'us
Ol-mo'nes
Ol-o-phyx'us
Ol'o-rus
Ol-ym-pe'ne
O-lym'pe-um
O-lym'pi-a
Ol-ym-pi'a-des
O-lym'pi-as
O-lym'pi-cus
O-lym-pi-e'um
O-lym-pi-o-do'rus
O-lym-pi-o-ni'ces
O-lym'pi-us
O-lym'pus
Ol-ym-pu'sa
O-lyn'thus
O-ly'ras
O-ly'zon
O-ma'ri-us
Om'bi
Om'bri
Om'bri-ci
Om'bri-os
Om-bro'nes
Om'o-le
Om-o-pha'gi-a
Om'pha-ce
Om'pha-le
Om'pha-los
Om'phis
O-mæ'um, *or* O-mæ'-ne-um
On'a-ger
O-na'rus
O-nas'i-mus
O-na'tas
On-ce'um
On-ches'tus
On'cho-e
O-ne'i-on
On-e-sic'ri-tus
O-nes'i-mus
On-e-sip'pus
O-ne'si-us
On-e-tor'i-des
O'ni-um
O-ni'on
O-ni'um
On'o-ba
On-o-cho'nus
On-o-mac'ri-tus
On-o-mar'chus
On-o-mas-tor'i-des
On-o-mas'tus
On'o-phas, *or* On'o-phis
On-o-san'der
O-nug'na-thus
O-ny'thes
O-pa'li-a
O-pel'i-cus
O-phe'as
O-phe'las
O-phel'tes
O-phen'sis
O'phi-a
O-phi'a-des
O'phi-as
O-phi-o'des
O-phi-og'e-nes
O-phi'on
O-phi'o-nes
O-phi-o'ne-us
O'phis
Oph-i-te'a
O-phi'tes
O-phi-u'chus
O'phi-us
O-phi-u'sa
O-phlo'nes
Oph-ry-ne'um
Op'i-ci
O-pig'e-na
O-pil'i-us
O-pi'ma Spo'li-a
O-pim-i-a'nus
O-pim'i-us
O'pis
Op-is-thoc'o-mæ
Op'i-ter
Op-i-ter-gi'ni
O-pi'tes
Op'o-is
O-po'pe-us
O-por'i-nus
Op'pi-a
Op-pi-a'nus
Op-pid'i-us
Op'pi-us
Ops
Op-ta'tus
Op'ti-mus
O-pun'ti-a
O'pus
O'ra
O-rac'u-lum
O-ræ'a
Or'a-sus
Or-be'lus
Or-bil'i-us
Or-bo'na
Or'ca-des
Or-cha'lis
Or'cha-mus
Or-chis-te'ne
Or-chom'e-nos
Or-chom'e-nus, *or* Or-chom'e-num
Or-ci'nus
Or'cus
Or-cyn'i-a
Or-des'sus
Or-do-vi'ces
O-re'a-de
O're-as
O're-os
Or-e-sit'ro-phus
O-res'tæ
O-res'tes
O-res'te-um
Or-es-ti'dæ
Or-es-ti'des, *and* O-res'ti-des
Or-es-til'la
Or'e-tæ
Or-e-ta'ni
Or-e-til'i-a
O-re'um
O're-us
Or'ga, *or* Or'gas
Or'ga-na
Or-ges'sum
Or-get'o-rix
Or'gi-a
O-rib'a-sus
Or'i-cos
Or'i-cum, *or* Or'i-cus
O'ri-ens
Or'i-gen
O-rig'e-nes
O-ri'go
O-ri'ne
O-ri'nus
O-ri-ob'a-tes
O-ri'on
O-ris'sus
Or-i-sul'la Liv'i-a
O-ri'tæ
O-rith'i-as
O-rith-y-i'a
Or-i-thy'os
O-rit'i-as
O-ri-un'dus
O-ri'us
Or'me-nos
Or'me-nus
Or'ne-a
Or'ne-æ
Or'ne-us
Or-ni'thon
Or'ni-tus
Or-nos'pa-des
Or-nyt'i-on
Or-o-an'da
Or'o-ba
O-ro'bi-a
O-ro'bi-i
Or'o-bis
O-ro'des
O-rœ'tes
O-rom'e-don
O-ron'tas
O-ron'tes
Or-on-te'us
Or-o-pher'nes
O-ro'pus
Or'o-sa
O-ro'si-us
O-ros'pe-da
Or'phe-us, *or* Or'-pheus
Or'phi-tus
Or-sed'i-ce
Or-se'is
Or-sil'lus
Or-sil'o-chus
Or-si'nes
Or-sip'pa
Or'ta-lus
Or-thæ'a
Or-thag'o-ras
Or'the
Or'thi-a
Or-tho'sis
Or'thrus
Or-to'na
Or-tyg'i-a
Or-tyg'i-us
O'rus
O-ry-an'der
O-ry'us
O'ryx
O-sa'ces
Os-cho-pho'ri-a
Os'ci
Os'ci-us
Os'cus
O'si
O-sin'i-us
O-si'ris
O-sis'mi-i
Os'pha-gus
Os-rho-e'ne
Os'sa
Os-te-o'des
Os'ti-a
Os-ti-o'nes
Os-to'ri-us
Os-tra-ci'ne
Os-trog'o-thi
Os-y-man'dy-as
Ot'a-ces
Ot-a-cil'i-us
O-ta'nes
Oth'ma-rus
O'tho M. Sal'vi-us
O-thro'nus
O-thry'a-des
Oth-ry-o'ne-us
O'thrys
O-thrys'i-us
O'tre-us
O-trœ'da
Ot-ryn-ti'des
Ot-to-roc'o-ræ
O'tus
O'tys
O-vid'i-us
O-vin'i-a (Lex)
O-vin'i-us
Ox-ar'tes, *and* Ox'-a-tres
Ox-a'thres
Ox-i'æ
Ox-id'a-tes
Ox'i-mes
Ox-i'o-næ
Ox'us
Ox-y'a-res
Ox-y-ca'nus
Ox-yd'ra-cæ
Ox'y-lus
Ox-y-ne'a
Ox-y-o'pum
Ox-yn'thes
Ox-yp'o-rus
Ox-y-ryn-chi'te
Ox-y-ryn'chus
O-zi'nes
Oz'o-læ, *or* Oz'o-li

P.

PA-CA-TI-A'NUS
Pac'ci-us
Pa'ches
Pa-chi'nus
Pa-chy'nus
Pa-co'ni-us
Pac'o-rus
Pac'ti-a
Pac-to'lus
Pac'ty-as
Pac'ty-es
Pa-cu'vi-us
Pa-dæ'i
Pa-de'i
Pad'u-a
Pa'dus
Pa-du'sa
Pæ'an
Pæ-a'nes
Pæ-dar'e-tus
Pæ'di-us
Pæ-ma'ni
Pæ'on
Pæ'o-nes
Pæ-o'ni-a
Pæ-on'i-des
Pæ'o-plæ
Pæ'os
Pæ'sos

Pæs'tum
Pæ-to'vi-um
Pæ'tus Cæ-cin'na
Pa-ga'ni
Pag'a-sæ, *or* Pag'a-sa
Pag'a-sus
Pa'græ
Pa'gus
Pa-la'ci-um, *or* Pa-la'ti-um
Pa-læ'a
Pa-læ-ap'o-lis
Pa-læb'y-blus
Pa-læ'mon, *or* Pal'-e-mon
Pa-læp'a-phos
Pa-læph-a-ti-sa'lus
Pa-læph'a-tus
Pa-læp'o-lis
Pa-læs'te
Pal-æs-ti'na
Pal-æs-ti'nus
Pa-læt'y-rus
Pal-a-me'des
Pa-lan'ti-a
Pa-lan'ti-um
Pal-a-ti'nus
Pa-le'a
Pa'le-is, *or* Pa'læ
Pa-le'mon
Pa'les
Pal-fu'ri-us Su'ra
Pa-lib'o-thra
Pa-li'ce
Pa-li'ci, *or* Pa-lis'-ci
Pa-lil'i-a
Pa-li'lis
Pa-lin'dro-mos
Pal-i-nu'rus
Pal-i-sco'rum, *or* Pal-i-co'rum
Pa-li-u'rus
Pal-lac'o-pas
Pal-la'des
Pal-la-di-um
Pal-la'di-us
Pal-lan-te'um
Pal-lan'ti-as
Pal-lan'ti-des
Pal-lan-ti-on
Pal'las
Pal-le'ne
Pal'ma
Pal'me
Pal-mi'sos
Pal-my'ra
Pal'pe-tus
Pal-phu'ri-us
Pal-um-bi'num
Pam'me-nes
Pam'mon
Pam'pa
Pam'phi-lus
Pam'phos
Pam-phy'li
Pam-phyl'i-a
Pam-phy'lis
Pan
Pan-a-ce'a
Pan'a-cra
Pa-næ'ti-us
Pan'a-res
Pa-nar'e-tus
Pan-a-ris'te
Pan-ath-e-næ'a
Pan-chæ'a, Pan-che'a, *or* Pan-cha'i-a
Pan'che-a
Pan-cra'ti-um
Pan'da
Pan'da-ma
Pan-da'ri-a
Pan'da-rus
Pan-da-ta'ri-a
Pan'da-tes
Pan-de'mi-a
Pan-de'mus
Pan-di'a
Pan-di'on
Pan-di'o-nis
Pan-do-chi'um
Pan-do'ra
Pan-do'si-a
Pan'dro-sos
Pa'ne-as
Pa-neg'y-ris
Pan'e-lus
Pan'e-mus (*river*)
Pa-ne'mus (*man*)

Pan'e-nus, *or* Pa-næ'nus
Pan-gæ'us
Pan-hel-le'nes
Pa'ni-a
Pa-ni'a-sis
Pan-i-go'nis
Pa-ni-o'ni-um
Pa'ni-us
Pan-no'ni-a
Pan'no-nes
Pan-om-phæ'us
Pan'o-pe, *or* Pan-o-pe'a
Pa-no'pe-æ
Pan'o-pes
Pa-no'pe-us
Pa-no'pi-on
Pan'o-pis
Pa-nop'o-lis
Pa-nop'tes
Pa-nor'mus
Pan'sa
Pan-tæn'e-tus
Pan-tag'a-thus
Pan-ta'gi-a
Pan-tag-nos'tus
Pan-ta-gy'as
Pan-ta-le'on
Pan-tau'chus
Pan'te-us
Pan-the'a
Pan'the-on, *or* Pan-the'on
Pan'the-us, *or* Pan'thus
Pan-thi-ca-pæ'um
Pan'thi-des
Pan-thoi'des
Pan'tho-us
Pan-tic'a-pes
Pan-til'i-us
Pan-tol'a-bus
Pa-ny'a-sis
Pa-ny'a-sus
Pa-pæ'us
Pa-pha'ges
Pa'phi-a
Pa'phi-us
Paph-la-go'ni-a
Paph-la-go'ni-a
Pa'phos
Pa'phus
Pa-pi-a'nus
Pa'pi-as
Pa-pin-i-a'nus
Pa-pin'i-us
Pa-pir'i-a
Pa-pir'i-us
Pap'pus
Pa-pyr'i-us
Par-a-bys'ton
Par-a-chel-o-i'tæ
Par-a-chi'tus, *or* Par-a-cle'tus
Pa-rac'li-tus
Par-a-di'sus
Pa-ræt-a-cæ
Par-æ-to'ni-i
Par-æ-to'ni-um
Par'a-li
Par-a-li-pom'e-na
Par'a-lus
Par-a-po-ta'mi-a
Pa-ra'si-a
Pa-ra'si-us
Par'ca
Par'ce-dri
Pa-ren-ta'li-a
Pa-ret'ro-nes
Pa'ris
Pa-ris'a-des
Pa-ris'i-i
Par'i-sus
Pa'ri-um
Pa'ri-us
Par'ma
Par'me-nas
Par-men'i-des
Par-me'ni-o
Par'me-no
Par-na'sus
Par-nas'sus
Par'nes
Par-nes'sus
Par'ni
Pa'ron
Par-o-pam'i-sus
Par-o-re'i-a
Pa'ros
Par-rha'si-a
Par'rha-sis

Par-rha'si-us
Par-tha-mis'i-ris
Par-tha'on
Par-the'ni-a
Par-the'ni-æ, *and* Par-the'ni-i
Par-the'ni-as
Par-then'i-ce
Par-the'ni-on
Par-the'ni-us
Par'the-non
Par-then-o-pæ'us
Par-then'o-pe
Par'thi-a
Par-thi'ni
Par-thy-e'ne
Pa-ry'a-dres
Pa-rys'a-des
Par-y-sa'tis
Pa-sar'ga-da
Pa-sar'ga-dæ
Pa'se-as
Pas'i-cles
Pa-sic'ra-tes
Pas-i-pe'da
Pa-siph'a-e
Pa-siph'i-le
Pa-sith'e-a
Pa-sith'o-e
Pa-sit'i-gris
Pas'sa-ron
Pas-se-ri'nus
Pas-si-e'nus
Pas'sus
Pat'a-ge
Pat'a-lus
Pat'a-ra
Pat-a-vi'nus
Pa-ta'vi-um
Pa-te'ræ
Pa-ter'cu-lus
Pa-tiz'i-thes
Pat-i-zi'thes
Pat'mos
Pa'træ
Pa'tro
Pat'ro-bas
Pa-tro'cles
Pa-tro'cli
Pat-ro-cli'des
Pa-tro'clus
Pat'ro-clus
Pa'tron
Pat'ro-us, *or* Pa-tro'us
Pa-tul'ci-us
Pau'la
Pau-li'na
Pau-li'nus
Pau'lus Æ-myl'i-us
Pau-sa'ni-as
Pau'si-as
Pau-si-li'pon
Pa'vor
Pax
Pax'os
Pe'as
Pe-da'ci-a
Pe-dæ'us
Pe-da'ni
Pe-da'ni-us
Pe'da-sa
Ped'a-sus
Pe-di-a-dis
Pe-di-a'nus
Pe'di-as
Pe'di-us Blæ'sus
Pe'do
Pe'dum
Pe'gæ
Pe-gas'i-des
Peg'a-sis
Peg'a-sus
Pe-la'gi-us
Pel'a-gon
Pe-lag'o-nes
Pe-lar'ge
Pe-las'gi
Pe-las'gi-a, *or* Pe-las-gi-o'tis
Pe-las'gus
Pel'a-tes
Pe-le'ces
Pe-len'do-nes
Pel-e-thro'ni-i
Pe-let'ro-nes
Pe'le-us
Pe-li'a-des
Pe'li-as
Pe-li'des
Pe-lig'ni
Pe-lig'nus

Pel-i-næ'um
Pel-i-næ'us
Pe'li-on
Pe'li-um
Pel'la
Pel-la'næ
Pel-le'ne
Pel'o-pe
Pel-o-pe'a, *or* Pel-o-pi'a
Pel-o-pe'i-a
Pel-o-pe'us
Pe-lop'i-das
Pe-lo'pi-us
Pel-o-pon-ne'sus
Pe'lops
Pe'lor
Pe-lo'ri-a
Pe-lo'rum, *or* Pe-lo'rus
Pe-lu'si-um
Pe-na'tes
Pen-da'li-um
Pe-ne'i-a, *or* Pe'ne-is
Pe-ne'is [*Schiller and Facciolati*]
Pe-ne'i-us
Pe-ne'le-us
Pe-ne'li-us
Pe-nel'o-pe
Pe'ne-us, *or* Pe-ne'us
Pen'i-das
Pen-tap'o-lis
Pen-tap'y-lon
Pen-ta-thlum
Pen-te-dac'ty-lon
Pen'te-le
Pen-tel'i-cus
Pen-the-si-le'a
Pen'the-us
Pen-thi'des
Pen-thi-lus
Pen'thy-lus
Pep-a-re'thos
Pe-phre-do
Pe-ræ'a
Per-a-sip'pus
Per'a-tus
Per-co'pe
Per-co'si-a
Per-co'si-us
Per-co'te
Per-dic'cas
Per'dix
Pe-ren'na
Pe-ren'nis
Pe-re'us, *or* Pe're-us
Per'ga
Per-ga'me-us
Per-ga-mus
Per'ga-se
Per'ge
Per'gus
Pe-ri-an'der
Pe-ri-ar'chus
Per-i-bœ'a
Pe-rib'o-lus
Per-i-cles
Per-i-clym'e-nus
Pe-rid'i-a
Pe-rid'i-a
Pe-ri-e-ge'tes
Pe-ri-e'res
Pe-rig'e-nes
Pe-rig'o-ne
Per-i-la'us
Per-i-le'us
Pe-ril'la
Pe-ril'li-us
Pe-ril'lus
Per-i-me'de
Per-i-me'la
Per-i-me'lo
Per-i-mel'i-des
Pe-rin'thus
Per-i-pa-tet'i-ci
Pe-rip'a-tus
Pe-riph'a-nes
Per'i-phas
Pe-riph'a-tus
Per-i-phe'mus
Per-i-phe'tes
Per-i-pho-re'tas
Pe-ris'a-des
Pe-ris'te-ro
Pe-ris'the-nes
Per-i-sty'lum
Pe-ris'ty-lum
Pe-rit'a-nus

Per'i-tas
Per-i-to'ni-um
Per-mes'sus
Pe'ro, *or* Pe-ro'ne
Per'o-e
Per'o-la
Per-pen'na
Per-pe-re'ne
Per-pho-re'tus
Per-i-an'thes
Per-rhæ'bi-a
Per'sa, *or* Per-se'is
Per'sæ
Per-sæ'us
Per-se'e
Per-seph'o-ne
Per-sep'o-lis
Per'ses
Per'se-us
Per'si-a
Per'sis
Per'si-us Flac'cus
Per'ti-nax
Pe-ru'si-a
Per-u-si'nus
Pes-cen'ni-us
Pes-si'nus
Pet'a-le
Pe-ta'li-a
Pet'a-lus
Pe-te'li-a
Pet-e-li'nus
Pe'te-on
Pe'te-us
Pe-til'i-a
Pe-til'i-i
Pe-til'i-us
Pet-o-si'ris
Pe'tra
Pe-træ'a
Pe-tre-i'us
Pe-tri'num
Pe-tro'ni-a
Pe-tro'ni-us
Pet'ti-us
Peu'ce
Peu-ced'a-nos
Peu-ces'tes
Peu-ce'ti-a
Peu-re'ti-i
Peu-ci'ni
Peu-co-la'us
Pex-o-do'rus
Phæ'a
Phæ-a'ces
Phæ-a'ci-a
Phæ'ax
Phæd'i-mus
Phæ'don
Phæ'dra
Phæ'dri-a
Phæ'drus
Phæd'y-ma
Phæ-mon'o-e
Phæ-nag'o-re
Phæ-nar'e-te
Phæn-a-re'te
Phæ'ni-as
Phæn'na
Phæ'nis
Phæn-o-me'ris
Phæ-oc'o-mes
Phæs'a-na
Phæs'tum
Pha'e-thon
Pha-e-thon-te'us
Pha-e-thon'ti-us
Pha'e-ton
Pha-e-ton-ti'a-des
Pha-e-tu'sa
Phæ'us
Pha-ge'si-a
Pha'i-nus
Phal-a-cri'ne
Pha'læ
Pha-læ'cus
Pha-læ'si-a
Pha-lan'thus
Pha-la'ra
Phal'a-ris
Phal'a-rus
Pha-la'rus
Phal'ci-don
Pha'le-as
Pha-le're-us
Pha-le'ri-a
Pha-le'ris
Pha-le'ron, *or* Phal'e-rum
Pha-le'rus
Pha'li-as
Phal'li-ca

Pha-lo're
Pha-lys'i-us
Pham-e-no'phis
Pha-na'ces
Pha-næ'us
Pha-nag'o-ra
Phan-a-ræ'a
Pha'nas
Pha-na'tes
Pha'nes
Pha'ni-um
Phan'o-cles
Phan-o-de'mus
Phan'o-tis
Phan-ta'si-a
Pha'nus
Pha'on
Pha'ra
Pha-rac'i-des
Pha'ræ, *or* Phe'ræ
Phar'a-o
Pha-ras'ma-nes
Pha'rax
Phar-be'lus
Phar-ce'don
Pha'ris
Pha'ri-us
Phar-me-cu'sa
Phar-na-ba'zus
Phar-na'ce
Phar-na'ce-a
Phar-na'ces
Phar-na'ci-a
Phar-na-pa'tes
Phar-nas'pes
Phar'nus
Pha'ros
Phar-sa'li-a
Phar-sa'lus
Phar'te
Pha'rus
Pha-ru'si-i, *or* Phau-ru'si-i
Phar'y-bus
Pha-ryc'a-don
Phar'y-ge
Phas-a-e'lis
Pha-se'lis
Pha-si-a'na
Pha'si-as
Pha'sis
Phas'sus
Phau'da
Phav-o-ri'nus
Pha-yl'lus
Phe'a, *or* Phe'i-a
Phe-ca'dum
Phe-ge'a
Phe'ge-us, *or* Phle'-ge-us
Phel'li-a
Phel'lo-e
Phel'lus
Phe'mi-æ
Phe'mi-us
Phe-mon'o-e
Phen-e-be'this
Phe-ne'um
Phe-ne'us (*a man*)
Phe'ne-us (*a lake*)
Phe'ræ
Phe-ræ'us
Phe-rau'les
Phe-re'clus
Phe-rec'ra-tes
Pher-e-cy'a-dæ
Pher-e-cy'des
Pher-en-da'tes
Pher-e-ni'ce
Phe-reph'a-te
Phe'res
Phe-re'ti-as
Pher-e-ti'ma
Pher'i-num
Phe-ri'num
Phe'ron
Phi'a-le
Phi-a'li-a, *or* Phi-ga'li-a
Phi'a-lus
Phi-ce'on
Phic'o-res
Phid'i-as
Phid'i-le
Phi-dip'pi-des
Phi-dit'i-a
Phi-do'las
Phi'don
Phid'y-le
Phig-a-le'a
Phi-ga'le'a
Phi'la

Phil-a-del'phi-a
Phil-a-del-phi'a
Phil-a-del'phus
Phi'læ
Phi-læ'ni
Phi-læ'us
Phi-la'mon
Phi-lam'mon
Phi-lar'chus
Phi-lar'e-tus
Phi-lar'gy-rus
Phil'e-as
Phi-le'mon
Phi-le'ne
Phi-le'ris
Phil'e-ros
Phi-le'si-us
Phil-e-tæ'rus
Phi-le'tas
Phi-le'ti-us
Phil'i-das
Phil'i-des
Phi-lin'na
Phi-li'nus
Phi-lip'pe-i
Phil-ip-pe'us
Phi-lip'pi
Phi-lip'pi-des
Phil-ip-pop'o-lis
Phi-lip'pus
Phi-lis'cus
Phil-is-ti'des
Phi-lis'ti-o
Phi-lis'ti-on
Phi-lis'tus
Phil'lo
Phil'lo
Phil-o-bœ-o'tus
Phi-loch'o-rus
Phil'o-cles
Phi-loc'ra-tes
Phil-oc-te'tes
Phil-o-cy'prus
Phil-o-da-me'a
Phil-o-de'mus
Phi-lod'i-ce
Phil-o-du'lus
Phil-o-la'us
Phi-lol'o-gus
Phi-lom'a-che
Phi-lom'bro-tus
Phil-o-me'di-a
Phil-o-me'dus
Phil-o-me'la
Phil-o-me'lus
Phil-o-me'tor
Phil-o-mu'sus
Phi'lon
Phi-lon'i-des
Phil'o-nis
Phi-lon'o-e
Phi-lon'o-me
Phi-lon'o-mus
Phil'o-nus
Phi-lop'a-tor
Phi-lo'phi-on
Phil'o-phron
Phil-o-pœ'men
Phi-lop'o-nus
Phil-o-ro'mus
Phil-o-steph'a-nus
Phi-los'tra-tus
Phi-lo'tas
Phi-lot'e-ra
Phi-lo'the-a
Phil-o-the'rus
Phil-o-ti'mus
Phi-lo'tis
Phi-lox'e-nus
Phi-lyl'li-us
Phil'y-ra
Phil'y-res
Phi-lyr'i-des
Phi-no'um
Phin'e-us, Phi-ne'-us, *adj.*
Phi-ni'des
Phin'ta
Phin'ti-a
Phin'ti-as
Phla
Phleg'e-las
Phleg'e-thon
Phleg'gi-as
Phle'gon
Phle'gra
Phle'gy-a, Phle'-gy-æ
Phle'gy-as
Phli'as
Phli-a'si-a
Phli'us

Phlœ'us
Phlo'gi-us
Pho-be'tor
Pho'bos
Pho-cæ'a
Pho-cæ'i-cus
Phoc'a-is
Pho-cen'ses, *and* Phoc'i-ci
Pho-cil'i-des
Pho'ci-on
Pho'cis
Pho'cus
Pho-cyl'i-des
Phœ'be
Phœ-be'um
Phœ-be'us
Phœb'i-das
Phœ-big'a-na
Phœ'bus
Phœ'mos
Phœ-ni'ce, *or* Phœ-ni'ci-a
Phœ-ni'ces
Phœ-ni'ce-us
Phœ-nic'i-des
Phœ-ni'cus
Phœn-i-cu'sa
Phœ-nis'sa
Phœ'nix
Phœ'te-um
Phol'o-e
Pho'lus
Pho-mo'this
Phor'bas
Phor'cus, *or* Phor'-cys
Phor-cy'nis
Phor'mio
Phor'mis
Pho-ro'ne-us
Phor-o-ne'us, *adj.*
Phor-o-ni'dæ
Pho-ro'nis
Pho-ro'ni-um
Phos'pho-rus
Pho-ti'nus
Pho'ti-us
Phox'us
Phra-a'tes
Phra-at'i-ces
Phra-da'tes
Phra-gan'dæ
Phra-ha'tes
Phra-nic'a-tes
Phra-or'tes
Phras'i-cles
Phras'i-mus
Phra'si-us
Phrat-a-pher'nes
Phre-ge'na
Phri-a-pa'ti-us
Phric'i-on
Phrix'us
Phron'i-ma
Phron'tis
Phru-gun-di'o-nes
Phru'ri
Phry'ges
Phryg'i-a
Phryg'i-us
Phry'ne
Phryn'i-cus
Phry'nis
Phry'no
Phryx'e-us
Phryx'us
Phthi'a
Phthi-o'tis
Phy'a
Phy-a'ces
Phy'cus
Phyg'e-la
Phyl'a-ce
Phyl-a-ce'us
Phyl'a-cus
Phy-lar'chus
Phy'las
Phy'le
Phyl'e-is
Phy-le'us
Phy-li'des
Phyl'i-ra
Phyl'la
Phyl-la'li-a
Phyl-le'i-us
Phyl'lis
Phyl'li-us
Phyl-lod'o-ce
Phyl'los
Phyl'lus
Phy-rom'a-chus
Phys-cel'la
Phys'co-a
Phys'con
Phys'cos
Phys'cus
Phys-i-og-no'mon
Phy-tal'i-des
Phyt'a-lus
Phy-te'um
Phy'ton
Phyx'i-um
Pi'a, *or* Pi-a'li-a
Pi'a-sus
Pi-ce'ni
Pi-cen'ti-a
Pic-en-ti'ni
Pi-ce'num
Pi'cra
Pic'tæ, *or* Pic'ti
Pic-ta'vi, *or* Pic'to-nes
Pic-ta'vi-um
Pic'to-nes
Pic'tor
Pi'cus
Pi-do'rus
Pid'y-tes
Pi-dy'tes
Pi'e-lus
Pi'e-ra
Pi-e'ri-a
Pi-er'i-des
Pi'e-ris
Pi'e-rus
Pi'e-tas
Pi'gres
Pi-la'tus
Pi-le'sus
Pi-lo'rus
Pi-lum'nus
Pim'pla
Pim-ple'a
Pim-ple'i-des, *or* Pim-ple'a-des
Pim-pra'na
Pin'a-re
Pi-na'ri-us
Pin'a-rus
Pin'da-rus
Pin'da-sus
Pin-de-nis'sus
Pin'dus
Pin'gus
Pin'na
Pin'thi-as
Pi'o-ne
Pi-o'ni-a
Pi'o-nis
Pi-ræ'us, *or* Pi-ræ'-e-us
Pi-re'ne
Pi-ri'cus
Pi-rith'o-us
Pi-ro'mis
Pi'rus
Pi-rus'tæ
Pi'sa
Pi'sæ
Pi-sæ'us
Pi-san'der
Pi-sa'nus
Pi-sa'tes, *or* Pi-sæ'i
Pi-sau'rus
Pi-se'nor
Pis'e-us
Pis'i-as
Pis'i-dæ
Pi-sid'i-a
Pi-sid'i-ce
Pi'sis
Pis-is-trat'i-dæ
Pis-is-trat'i-des
Pi-sis'tra-tus
Pi'so [Pi-so'nes, *pl*]
Pi-so'nis
Pis'si-rus
Pis'tor
Pi'sus
Pi-suth'nes
Pit'a-ne
Pi-the'con Col'pos
Pith-e-cu'sa
Pith-e-cu'sæ
Pith'e-us
Pi'tho
Pith-o-la'us
Pi-tho'le-on
Pi'thon
Pi'thys
Pit'ta-cus
Pit'the-a
Pit-the'is
Pit-the'us
Pit-u-a'ni-us
Pit-u-la'ni
Pit-y-æ'a
Pit-y-as'sus
Pit-y-o-ne'sus
Pit'y-us
Pit-y-u'sa
Pla-cen'ti-a
Pla-cid-e-i-a'nus
Pla-cid'i-a
Pla-cid'i-us
Pla-na'si-a
Plan-ci'na
Plan'cus
Pla-tæ'a
Pla-tæ'æ
Plat'a-ge
Plat-a-mo'des
Pla-ta'ni-us
Plat'a-nus
Pla-te'a
Pla-te'æ
Pla'to
Pla-ton'i-ci
Plau'ti-a (Lex)
Plau-ti-a'nus
Plau-til'la
Plau'ti-us
Plau'tus
Pla'vis
Pleb-is-ci'tum
Plei'a-des, *or* Ple'-ia-des
Ple'i-as
Plei'o-ne
Plem-myr'i-um
Plem'ne-us
Pleu-mo'si-i
Pleu-ra'tus
Pleu'ron
Plex-au'ro
Plex-ip'pus
Plin'i-us
Plin-thi'no
Plin'thi-ne
Plis-tar'chus
Plis'tha-nus
Plis'the-nes
Plis-ti'nus
Plis-to'a-nax, *or* Plis-to'nax
Plis-to-ni'ces
Plis-to-ni'cus
Plo'tæ
Plo-the'a
Plo-ti'na
Pot-i-nop'o-lis
Plo-ti'nus
Plo'ti-us
Plu-tar'chus
Plu'ti-a
Plu'to
Plu-to'ni-um
Plu'tus
Plu'vi-us
Plyn-te'ri-a
Pneb'e-bis
Pnig'e-us
Pnyx
Po-blic'i-us
Pod-a-le'a
Pod-a-lir'i-us
Po-dar'ce
Po-dar'ces
Po-da'res
Po-dar'ge
Po-dar'gus
Pœ'as
Pœc'i-le
Pœm'e-nis
Pœ'ni
Pœn'i-cus
Pœ'on
Pœ-o'ni-a
Pœ'us
Po'gon
Po'la
Pol-e-mo-cra'ti-a
Pol'e-mon
Po-le'nor
Po'li-as
Po-li-ei'a
Po-li-e'um
Po'li-eus
Po-li-or-ce'tes
Po-lis'ma
Po-lis'tra-tus
Pol-i-to'a
Po-li'tes
Pol-i-to'ri-um
Pol-len'ti-a
Pol-lin'e-a
Pol'li-o
Pol'lis
Pol'li-us Fe'lix
Pol-lu'ti-a
Pol'lux
Pol'tis
Po'lus
Po-lus'ca
Po-ly-æ-mon'i-des
Po-ly-æ'nus
Po-ly-a-ra'tus
Po-ly-ar'chus
Pol-y-be'tes
Po-lyb'i-das
Po-lyb'i-us, *or* Pol'-y-bus
Pol-y-bœ'a
Pol-y-bœ'tes
Pol-y-bo'tes
Po-lyb'o-tum
Pol'y-bus
Pol-y-ca'on
Pol-y-car'pus
Pol-y-cas'te
Po-lych'a-res
Pol-y-cle'a
Pol'y-cles
Pol-y-cle'tus
Po-lyc'ra-tes
Pol-y-cre'ta, *or* Pol-y-cri'ta
Po-lyc'ri-tus
Po-lyc'tor
Pol-y-dæ'mon
Po-lyd'a-mas
Pol-y-dam'na
Pol-y-dec'tes
Pol-y-deu-ce'a
Pol-y-do'ra
Pol-y-do'rus
Pol-y-gi'ton
Po-lyg'i-us
Pol-yg-no'tus
Po-lyg'o-nus
Po-ly-hym'ni-a, *or* Po-lym'ni-a
Po-ly-id'i-us
Po-ly-i'dus
Pol-y-la'us
Po-lym'e-nes
Pol-y-me'de
Po-lym'e-don
Pol-y-me'la
Pol-ym-nes'tes
Pol-ym-nes'tor
Pol-y-ni'ces
Po-lyn'o-e
Pol'y-nus
Pol-y-pe'mon
Pol-y-per'chon
Pol-y-phe'mus
Pol-y-phon'tes
Pol'y-phron
Pol-y-pœ'tes
Pol'y-ren
Pol-y-steph'a-nus
Po-lys'tra-tus
Pol-y-tech'nus
Po-lyt'es
Pol-y-ti-me'tus
Pol-y-ti'mus
Po-lyt'i-on
Po-lyt'ro-pus
Po-lyx'e-na
Po-lyx'e-nus
Po-lyx'o
Pol-y-ze'lus
Pom-ax-æ'thres
Po-me'ti-a, *or* Po-me'ti-i
Pom-e-ti'na
Po-mo'na
Pom-pe'i-a
Pom-pe-i-a'nus
Pom-pe'i-i, *or* Pom-pe'i-um
Pom-pe-i-op'o-lis
Pom-pe'i-us
Pom'pe-lon, *or* Pom-pe-lo'na
Pom-pil'i-a
Pom-pil'i-us Nu'-ma
Pom-pi'lus
Pom-pis'cus
Pom-po'ni-a
Pom-po'ni-us
Pom-po-si-a'nus
Pomp-ti'na
Pomp-ti'ne
Pomp-ti'nus
Pom'pus
Pon'ti-a
Pon'ti-cum Ma're
Pon'ti-cus
Pon-ti'na
Pon-ti'nus
Pon'ti-us
Pon-to-po-ri'a
Pon'tus
Pon'tus Eu-xi'nus
Po-pil'i-us Læ'nas
Po-plic'o-la
Pop-pæ'a Sa-bi'na
Pop-pæ'us
Pop-u-lo'ni-a
Por'a-ta
Por'ci-a
Por'ci-us
Por-do-se-le'ne
Po-red'o-rax
Po-ri'na
Por-o-se-le'ne
Por-phyr'i-on
Por-phyr'i-us
Por-phy-rog-en-ni'tus
Por'ri-ma
Por-sen'na, *or* Por'-se-na
Por'ti-a, *and* Por'-ti-us
Port'mos
Por-tum-na'li-a
Por-tum-nus
Por-tu'nus
Po'rus
Po-sid'e-on
Po-si'des
Pos-i-de'um
Po-si'don
Pos-i-do'ni-a
Pos-i-do'ni-us
Po'si-o
Pos-si-do'ni-um
Pos-thu'mi-a
Pos-thu'mi-us
Post'hu-mus
Pos-tu'mi-us
Post-ver'ta
Po-tam'i-des
Pot'a-mon
Pot'a-mus
Po-thi'nus
Po'thos
Pot-i-dæ'a
Po-ti'na
Po-tit'i-us
Pot-ni'a-des
Pot'ni-æ
Prac'ti-um
Præ'ci-a
Præ-nes'te
Præn-es-ti'ni
Præ'sos
Præs'ti
Præ'tor
Præ-to'ri-us
Præ-tu'ti-um
Pram'ni-um, *or* Pram-ni'um, *adj*
Pra'si-i
Pras'i-nus
Prat'i-nas
Prax-ag'o-ras
Prax'i-as
Prax-i-bu'lus
Prax-id'a-mas
Prax-id'i-ce
Prax'i-la
Prax-iph'a-nes
Prax'is
Prax-it'e-les
Prax-ith'e-a
Pre'li-us
Pres-byt-e-ri'um (*domicile for priest*)
Pres-by-te'ri-um (*sacerdotal order*)
Pre-u'ge-nes
Prex-as'pes
Pri-am'i-des
Pri'a-mus
Pri-a'pus
Pri-e'ne
Pri'ma
Prim-i-pi'lus
Pri'o-la
Pri'on
Pri-o-no'tus
Pris-ci-a'nus
Pris-cil'la
Pris'cus
Pris'tis
Pri-ver'num
Pri-ver'nus
Pro'ba
Pro'bus, M.
Pro'cas
Proch'o-rus
Proch'y-ta
Pro-cil'i-us
Pro-cil'la
Pro-cil'lus
Pro'cle-a
Pro'cles
Pro-cli'dæ
Proc'ne
Proc-on-ne'sus
Pro-co'pi-us
Pro'cris
Pro-crus'tes
Proc'u-la
Proc-u-le'i-us
Proc-u-li'na
Proc'u-lus
Pro'cy-on
Prod'i-cus
Prod'ro-mus
Pro'e-dri
Pro-er'na
Prœt'i-des
Prœ'tus
Prog'ne
Pro-la'us
Prom'a-chus
Pro-math'i-das
Pro-ma'thi-on
Prom'e-don
Prom-e-næ'a
Pro-me'the-i
Pro-me'the-us
Pro-me'this, *and* Prom-e-thi'des
Prom'e-thus
Prom'u-lus
Pro-nap'i-des
Pro-na'um
Pro'nax
Pron'o-e
Pron'o-mus
Pron'o-us
Pron'u-ba
Pro-per'ti-us
Pro-phe'ta
Pro-pœt'i-des
Pro-pon'tis
Prop-y-le'a
Pros-chys'ti-us
Pros-e-le'ni
Pro-sel'y-tus
Pro-ser'pi-na
Pro-so'pis
Pros-o-pi'tes
Pros-o-pi'tis
Pro-sym'na
Pro-tag'o-ras
Prot-a-gor'i-des
Pro'te-i Co-lum'næ
Pro-tes-i-la'us
Pro'te-us
Pro'the-us
Proth-o-e'nor
Proth'o-us
Pro'to
Prot-o-ge-ne'a
Pro-tog'e-nes
Prot-o-ge-ni'a
Prot-o-me-di'a
Prot-o-me-du'sa
Pro-tot'y-pon
Prot-ry-ge'a
Prox'e-nus
Pru-den'ti-us
Prum'ni-des
Pru'sa
Pru-sæ'us
Pru'si-as
Prym-ne'si-a
Prym'no
Pryt'a-nes
Pryt-a-ne'um
Pryt'a-nis
Psam'a-the
Psam'a-thos
Psam-me-ni'tus
Psam-met'i-chus
Psam'mis
Psa'phis
Psa'pho
Pse-bo'a
Pse'cas
Pse-ne'rus
Pseu-do-ce'lis
Pseu-do-man-ti'a
Pseu-dos'to-ma
Psit'ta-ce
Psit'ta-cus
Pso'phis
Psy'che
Psy-cho-man-te'-um
Psy'chrus
Psyl'li
Psyt-ta-li'a
Pte'le-os
Pte'le-um
Pter'e-las
Pter-e-la'us
Pte'ri-a
Pte'ri-on
Pto-chi'um
Ptol-e-der'ma
Ptol-e-mæ'um
Ptol-e-mæ'us
Ptol-e-ma'is
Ptol'y-cus
Pto'us
Pub-lic'i-a (Lex)
Pub-lic'i-us
Pub-lic'o-la
Pub'li-us
Pu-di'ca
Pul-che'ri-a
Pul'chrum
Pul'lus
Pu'ni-cum Bel'lum
Pu'pi-us
Pu-pi-e'nus
Pup'pi-us
Pu-te'o-li
Py-a-nep'si-a
Pyd'na
Pyg'e-la
Pyg-mæ'i
Pyg-mæ'on
Pyg-ma'li-on
Pyl'a-des
Py'læ
Py-læm'e-nes
Py-lag'o-ræ
Py-lag'o-ras
Py-la'on
Py-lar'ge
Py-lar'tes
Py'las
Py-le'ne
Pyl'e-us
Pyl'i-us
Pyl'le-on
Py'lo
Py'los
Py'lus
Pym'a-tus
Py'ra
Py-rac'mon
Py-rac'mos
Py-ræch'mes
Py-ræ'cus, *or* Py-ræ'us
Py-ram'i-des
Pyr'a-mus
Py'ra-sus
Py-re'i-cus
Pyr-e-næ'i
Pyr-e-næ'us
Py-re'ne
Py-re'tus
Pyr'e-tus
Pyr'gi
Pyr'gi-on
Pyr'go
Pyr-got'e-les
Pyr'gus
Py-rip'pe
Py'ro
Pyr'o-des
Pyr'o-eis
Pyr-o-ge'ri
Pyr'o-is
Py-ro'ni-a
Py-ro-phleg'e-thon
Pyr'rha
Pyr'rhi-as
Pyr'rhi-ca
Pyr'rhi-cus
Pyr'rhi-dæ
Pyr'rho
Pyr'rhus
Pyr'ri-cha
Pys'te
Py-thæn'e-tus
Py-thag'o-ras
Pyth-a-go-re'i
Py-than'ge-lus

Pyth-a-ra'tus
Pyth'e-as
Py'thes
Pyth'o-us
Pyth'i-a
Pyth'i-as
Pyth'i-on
Pyth-i-o-ni'ce
Pyth-i-o-ni'ces
Pyth'i-um
Pyth'i-us
Py'tho
Py-thoch'a-ris
Pyth'o-cles
Pyth-o-de'lus
Pyth-o-do'rus
Pyth-o-la'us
Py'thon
Py-tho'nes
Pyth-o-ni'ce
Py-thon'i-ci
Pyth-o-ni'cus
Pyth-o-nis'sa
Pyt'na
Pyt'ta-lus
Pyx-ag'a-thus

Q.

Qua-der'na
Qua'di
Qua-dia'ta
Qua-dra'tus
Quad'ri-frons, *or* Quad'ri-ceps
Quæs-to'res
Qua'ri
Qua'ri-us
Quer'cens
Qui-e'tus
Quinc-ti-a'nus
Quinc-til'i-a
Quinc'ti-us, T.
Quin'da
Quin-de-cem'vi-ri
Quin-qua'tri-a
Quin'qua-trus
Quin-quen-na'les
Quin-quev'i-ri
Quin-til'i-a
Quin-til-i-a'nus
Quin-ti'lis
Quin-til'i-us Va'rus
Quin-til'la
Quin-til'lus
Quin'ti-us
Quin'tus, *or* Quinc'-ti-us
Quin'tus Cur'ti-us
Quir-i-na'li-a
Quir-i-na'lis
Qui-ri'nus
Qui-ri'tes

R.

Ra-bir'i-us
Ra-cil'i-a
Ræ-sa'ces
Ra-mi'ses
Ram'nes
Ran'da
Ra-pha'ne-æ
Ra'po
Ra-scip'o-lis
Ra-tu'me-na
Rau-ra'ci, *or* Rau-ri'ci
Ra-ven'na
Rav-en-na'tes
Rav'o-la
Re-a'te
Re-dic'u-lus
Red'o-nes
Re-gil'læ
Re-gil-li-a'nus
Re-gil'lus
Re-gi'na
Re-gi'num
Reg'u-lus
Re'mi
Rem'u-lus
Re-mu'ri-a
Re'mus
Re'sus
Re-ti'na
Re-u-dig'ni
Rha

Rhab-du'chi
Rha-ce'lus
Rha'ci-a
Rha'ci-us
Rha-co'tes
Rha-co'tis
Rhad-a-man'thus
Rhad-a-mis'tus
Rhad'i-ne
Rha'di-us
Rhæs'e-na
Rhæ'te-um
Rhæ'ti, *or* Ræ'ti
Rhæ'ti-a
Rha-ge'a
Rha-me'lus
Rham-nen'ses
Rham'nes
Rham-si-ni'tus
Rham'nus
Rham-nu'si-a
Rha'nis
Rha-phe'a
Rhap-so'di
Rha'ri-us
Rha'ros
Rhas-cu'po-lis
Rhas-cu'po-ris
Rha-to'us
Rhe'a
Rhe'bas, *or* Rhe'-bus
Rhed'o-nes
Rhe'gi-um
Rhe-gus'ci
Rhe'mi
Rhe'ne
Rhe-ne'a
Rhe'ni
Rhe'nus
Rhe-o-mi'tres
Rhe'sus
Rhet'i-co
Rhe-tog'e-nes
Rhe-u'nus
Rhex-e'nor
Rhex-ib'i-us
Rhi-a'nus
Rhid'a-go
Rhi-mot'a-cles
Rhi-noc-o-lu'ra
Rhi'on
Rhi'pha, *or* Rhi'-phe
Rhi-phæ'i
Rhi-phæ'us
Rhi'um
Rho-be'a
Rhod'a-lus
Rhod'a-nus
Rho'de
Rho'di-a
Rho'di-i
Rhod-o-gy'ne, *or* Rhod-o-gu'ne
Rhod'o-pe, *or* Rho-do'pis
Rho'dus
Rhœ'bus
Rhœ'cus
Rhœ-te'um
Rhœ'tus
Rhom-bi'tes
Rho-sa'ces
Rho'sus
Rhox-a'na, *or* Rox-a'na
Rhox-a'ni
Rhu-te'ni, *and* Ru-the'ni
Rhyn'da-cus
Rhyn'thon
Rhy'pæ
Rhyt'i-us
Ric'i-mer
Rin-gi-be'ri
Ri-phe'i
Ri-phe'us
Riq-ue-be'lus
Rix'a-mæ
Rix-am'a-ræ
Ro-bi'go, *or* Ru-bi'go
Rod-e-ri'cus
Ro'ma
Ro-ma'ni
Ro-ma'nus
Ro-mil'i-us
Rom'u-la
Ro-mu'li-dæ
Rom'u-lus
Ro'mus

Ros'ci-us
Ro-sil'la-nus
Ro'si-us
Ro-tom'a-gus
Rox-a'na
Rox-o-la'ni
Ru-bel'li-us
Ru'bi
Ru'bi-con
Ru-bi-e'nus Lap'pa
Ru-bi'go
Ru'bra Sax'a
Ru-bre'nus
Ru'bri-us
Ru'di-æ
Ru'fæ
Ruf-fi'nus
Ruf'fus
Ru-fil'lus
Ru-fi'nus
Ru'fi-us
Ru'fus
Ru'gi-i
Ru'mi-na
Ru'mi-nus
Run-ci'na
Ru-pil'i-us
Rus'ci-no
Rus'ci-us
Rus-co'ni-a
Ru-sel'læ
Rus'pi-na
Rus'ti-cus
Ru-te'ni
Ru-the'ni
Ru'ti-la
Ru'ti-lus
Ru-til'i-us Ru'fus
Ru'tu-ba
Ru'tu-bus
Ru'tu-li
Ru'tu-pæ
Ru-tu-pi'nus

S.

Sa'ba
Sab'a-chus, *or* Sab'-a-con
Sa'bæ
Sa-bæ'i
Sa-ba'ta
Sa-ba'tha
Sab'a-thæ
Sa-ba'tra
Sa-ba'zi-us
Sab'bas
Sa-bel'la
Sa-bel'li
Sa-bel'lus
Sa-bid'i-us
Sa-bi'na
Sa-bi'ni
Sa-bin-i-a'nus
Sa-bi'nus Au'lus
Sa-bi'ra
Sa'bis
Sa-bo'ci
Sa-bo'tha
Sab'ra-cæ
Sab'ra-ta
Sa-bri'na
Sab'u-ra
Sab-u-ra'nus
Sa'bus
Sac'a-das
Sa'cæ
Sac-a-pe'no
Sa'cer
Sach-a-li'tæ
Sach-a-li'tes
Sa-cra'ni
Sa-cra'tor
Sa-crat'i-vir
Sac'ro-ne
Sad'a-les
Sa'dus
Sa-dy-a'tes
Sæg-i-me'rus
Sæt'a-bes
Sag-a-las'sus
Sag'a-na
Sag'a-ris
Sa-git'ta
Sa-gun'tum, *or* Sa-gun'tus
Sag-un-ti'nus
Sa'is
Sa-i'tæ
Sa'la

Sa-la'ci-a
Sal'a-con
Sal-a-gi'sa
Sal-a-min'i-a
Sal'a-mis
Sal-a-mi'na
Sa-lam'ti-ca
Sa-la'pi-a, *or* Sa-la'pi-æ
Sal'a-ra
Sa-lar'i-ca
Sa-las'ci
Sa-le'i-us
Sa-le'ni
Sal-en-ti'ni
Sa-ler'num
Sal-ga'ne-us, *or* Sal-ga'ne-a
Sa'li-a
Sa-li-a'ris
Sa'li-i
Sal-i-na'tor
Sa'li-us
Sal-lus'ti-us
Sal'ma-cis
Sal-mo'ne
Sal-mo'ne-us
Sal-mo'nis
Sal'mus
Sal-my-des'sus
Sa'lo
Sa-lo'me
Sal'o-mon
Sa'lon
Sa-lo'na, *or* Sa-lo'-næ
Sal-o-ne'a
Sal-o-ni'na
Sal-o-ni'nus
Sa-lo'ni-us
Sal-pi'nus
Sal'pis
Sal-tu-a'res
Sal'vi-an
Sal-vid-i-e'nus
Sal'vi-us
Sa'ly-es
Sa-ma'ri-a
Sam-a-ri'a
Sam-a-ri'ta
Sam'a-tæ
Sam-bu'los
Sam'bus
Sa'me, *or* Sa'mos
Sa-me'ni
Sa-mi-a
Sa'mi-us
Sam-ni'tæ
Sam-ni'tes
Sam'ni-um
Sam-o-cho-ni'tes
Sa-mon'i-cus
Sa-mo'ni-um
Sa'mos
Sa-mos'a-ta
Sam-o-thra'ce, *or* Sam-o-thra'ci-a
Sam-o-thra'ces
Sa'mus
Sa-myl'i-a
Sa'na
San'a-os
San-cho-ni'a-thon
San-da'ce
San-da-li-o'tis
San-da'li-um
San'da-nis
San'da-nus
San-di'on
San-do'ces
San-dro-cot'tus
San'ga-la
San-ga'ri-us, *or* San'ga-ris
San-guin'i-us
San-nyr'i-on
San'to-nes, *and* San'to-nae
San-ton'i-cus
Sa-o'ce
Sa-oc'o-ras
Sa'on
Sa-o'tes
Sa-pæ'i, *or* Sa-phæ'i
Saph'a-rus
Sap-i-re'ne
Sa-pi'res
Sa'por
Sa-po'res
Sap'pho
Sap-pho'us
Sap'ti-ne

Sar-a-ce'ne
Sar-a-ce'ni
Sa-rac'o-ri
Sar-a-me'ne
Sa-ran'ges
Sar-a-pa'ni
Sar'a-pus
Sar'a-sa
Sa-ras'pa-des
Sa-ra'vus
Sar-da-na-pa'lus
Sar-de'ne
Sar'di
Sar'di-ca
Sar-din'i-a
Sar'dis, *or* Sar'des
Sar'do-nes
Sar-don'i-cus
Sar'do-nyx
Sar-dop'a-tris
Sar-do'us
Sar'dus
Sa-ri-as'ter
Sar'ma-tæ
Sar-ma'ti-a
Sar-men'tus
Sar'ni-us
Sa'ron
Sa-ron'i-cus Si'nus
Sa-ro'nis
Sar-pe'don
Sar'ra
Sar-ra'nus
Sar'ra-pis
Sar-ras'tes
Sars
Sar'si-na
Sar-san'da
Sa'son
Sas'o-nes
Sas'i-na
Sat-a-gy'æ
Sat'a-nas
Sa-tas'pes
Sa'ti-æ
Sat-i-bar-za'nes
Sa-tic'u-la, *and* Sa-tic'u-lus
Sa'tis
Sa-tra'i-dæ
Sat-ra-pe'a
Sat-ra-pe'ni
Sat'ra-pes
Sa-tri'cum
Sa-trop'a-ces
Sat'u-ra
Sat-u-re'i-um, *or* Sa-tu-re'um
Sat-u-re'i-us
Sat-ur-na'li-a
Sa-tur'ni-a
Sat-ur-ni'nus
Sa-tur'ni-us
Sa-tur'nus
Sat'u-rum
Sat'y-ri
Sat'y-rus
Sau-fe'i-us Tro'gus
Sau-rom'a-tæ
Sau'rus
Sav'e-ra
Sa'vo, *or* Sa-vo'na
Sa'vus
Sax'o-nes
Sax'i-ches
Scæ'a
Scæ'va
Scæv'o-la
Scal'pi-um
Sca-man'der
Sca-man'dri-us
Scan-da'ri-a
Scan-de'a
Scan-di-na'vi-a
Scan-til'la
Scap-tes'y-le
Scap'ti-a
Scap'ti-us
Scap'u-la
Scar'di-i
Scar-phe'a
Scar-phi'a, *or* Scar'-phe
Scau'rus
Sced'a-sus
Scel-e-ra'tus
Sce-ni'tæ
Sche'di-a, *or* Ske'-di-a
Sche'di-us
Sche'ri-a
Schœ-ne'is

Schœ'ne-us
Schœ'nus, *or* Sche'-no
Sci-ap'o-des
Sci'a-this, *or* Si'a-this
Sci'a-thos
Sci'dros
Scil'lus
Sci'nis
Scin'thi
Sci-o'ne
Sci-pi'a-dæ
Sci-pi'a-des
Scip'i-o
Sci'ra
Sci-ra'di-um
Sci'ras
Sci'ron
Sci-ron'i-des
Sci'rus
Scol'o-ti
Sco'lus
Scom'brus
Sco'pas
Scop'e-los
Sco'pi-um
Scor-dis'ci, *and* Scor-dis'cæ
Sco-ti'nus
Sco-tus'sa
Scri-bo'ni-a
Scri-bo-ni-a'nus
Scri-bo'ni-us
Scyl'a-ce
Scyl-a-ce'um
Scy'lax
Scyl'la
Scyl-læ'um
Scyl'li-as
Scyl'lis
Scyl'lus
Scy-lu'rus
Scyp'pi-um
Scy'ras
Scy-ri'a-des
Scy'ros
Scyr'pi-um
Scyt'a-le
Scy'thæ
Scy-the'ni
Scy'thes, *or* Scy'-tha
Scyth'i-a
Scy-thi'des
Scy-thi'nus
Scy'thon
Scy-thop'o-lis
Se-bas'ta
Seb-as-te'a
Seb-as-te'ni
Se-bas'ti-a
Seb-as-top'o-lis
Seb'e-da
Seb-en-ny'tus
Se-be'this
Se-be'tos
Se-be'tus
Se-bu-si-a'ni, *or* Se-gu-si-a'ni
Sec'e-la
Sec-ta'nus
Se-dig'i-tus
Sed-i-ta'ni, *or* Sed-en-ta'ni
Se-du'ni
Se-du'si-i
Se-ges'ta
Se-ges'tes
Se-ge'ti-a
Seg'ni
Se-gob'ri-ga
Seg'o-nax
Se-gon'ti-a, *or* Se-gun'ti-a
Seg-on-ti'a-ci
Se-go'vi-a
Se-gun'ti-um
Se-gu-si-a'ni
Se-gu'si-o
Se-ja'nus Æ'li-us
Se-i-sach-thi'a
Se'i-us Stra'bo
Sel-do'mus
Se-lem'nus
Se-le'ne
Sel-eu-ce'na, *or* Se-leu'cis
Se-leu'ci-a
Sel-eu-ci'a
Se-leu'ci-dæ
Se-leu'cis

Se-leu-co-be'lus
Se-leu'cus
Sel'ge
Se-lim'nus
Se-li'nuns, *or* Se-li'nus
Se'li-us
Sel-la'si-a
Sel-le'is
Sel'li
Se-lym'bri-a
Sem'e-le
Sem-en-ti'nus
Se-mid'e-i
Sem-i-ger-ma'ni
Sem-i-gun'tus
Se-mir'a-mis
Sem'no-nes
Sem-no'the-i
Se-mo'nes
Sem-o-sanc'tus
Sem-pro'ni-a
Sem-pro'ni-us
Se-mu'ri-um
Se'na
Se-na'tor
Se-na'tus
Sen'na, *or* Se'na
Sen'e-ca
Se'ni-a
Sen'o-nes
Se-no'nes
Sen'ti-us
Se'pi-as
Se'pi-us
Se-pla'si-a
Sep-tem'pe-da
Sep-tem'tri-o
Sep-te'ri-on
Sep-tim'i-us
Sep-ti-mu-le'i-us
Sep'y-ra
Seq'ua-na
Seq'ua-ni
Se-quan'i-cus
Se-quin'i-us
Se-ra'pes
Ser-a-pe'um
Se-ra'pi-o
Se-ra'pi-on
Se-ra'pis
Se'res
Ser-bo'nis
Se-re'na
Se-re-ni-a'nus
Se-re'nus
Ser-ges'tus
Ser'gi-a
Ser-gi'o-lus
Ser'gi-us
Ser'i-cus
Se-ri'phus
Ser'my-la
Se'ron
Ser-ra'nus
Ser-re'um
Ser-to'ri-us
Ser-væ'us
Ser-vi-a'nus
Ser-vil'i-a
Ser-vil-i-a'nus
Ser-vil'i-us
Ser'vi-us Tul'li-us
Ses-a-me'ni
Ses'a-mum
Ses'a-ra
Ses-a-re'thus
Ses-o-os'tris, *or* Se-sos'tris
Ses'ti-us
Ses'tos, *or* Ses'tus
Se-su'vi-i
Set'a-bis
Se'thon
Se'ti-a
Seu'thes
Se-ve'ra
Se-ve-ri-a'nus
Se-ve'rus
Se'vo
Sex'ti-a
Sex-til'i-a
Sex-ti'lis
Sex-til'i-u
Sex'ti-us
Sex'tus
Si-bi'ni
Sib'o-tes
Si-bur'ti-us
Si-byl'læ
Sib-yl-li'nus
Si'ca

Si-cam'bri, *or* Sy-gam'bri
Si-ca'ni
Si-ca'ni-a
Si-ca'nus
Sic'a-nus
Sic'e-lis, *or* Si-cel'i-des
Si-ce'mus, *and* Si-ce'ma
Si-ce'nus
Si-chæ'us
Si-cil'i-a
Si-cin'i-us Den-ta'-tus
Si-ci'nus
Sic'o-ris
Sic'o-rus
Sic'u-li
Sic'u-lus
Sic'y-on
Sic-y-o'ni-a
Sid-a-ce'ne
Si'de
Si-de'le
Si-de'ne
Si-de'ro
Sid-i-ci'num
Si'don
Si-do'nes
Sid'o-nis, *or* Si-do'-nis
Si-do'ni-us
Si'ga
Si-gæ'um, *or* Si-ge'um
Sig'ni-a
Sig-ni'nus
Sig-o-ves'sus
Sig'u-næ, Si-gy'ni, *or* Si-gyn'næ
Si'la, *or* Sy'la
Si-la'i
Si-la'na Ju'li-a
Si-la'nus
Sil'a-rus
Si-le'ni
Si-le'nus
Sil-i-cen'se
Sil'i us I-tal'i-cus
Sil'phi-um
Sil'pi-a
Sil-va'nus
Si-man'ge-lus
Sim-briv'i-us, *or* Sim-bru'vi us
Si-me'na
Si-me'thus, *or* Sy-me'thus
Sim'i-læ
Sim'i-lis
Sim'mi-as
Si'mo
Sim'o-eis
Sim'o-is
Sim-o-is'i-us
Si'mon
Si mon'i-des
Sim-plic'i-us
Sim'u-lus
Si'mus
Sim'y-ra
Sin'dæ
Sin'di
Si-ne'ra
Sin-gæ'i
Sin-gu-lo'nes
Sin'gus
Si'nis
Sin'na-ces
Sin'na-cha
Sin'o-e
Si'non
Si-no'pe
Si-no'pe-us
Sin'o-rix
Sin-ti'ce
Sin'ti-i
Sin-u-es'sa
Sin-u-es-sa'nus
Si-o'pe
Siph'nos
Si-pon'tum, *or* Si'-pus
Sip'y-lum, *and* Sip'-y-lus
Si'bo
Sir-bo'nis
Si-red'o-nes
Si-re'nes
Si'ris
Sir'i-us
Sir'mi-um
Si-ro'mus
Sir-o-pæ'o-nes
Sis'a-pon
Si-sam'nes
Sis'a-pho
Sis'a-ra
Sis-ci'a
Sis'e-nes
Si-sen'na
Sis-i-gam'bis, *or* Sis-y-gam'bis
Sis-o-cos'tus
Sis'y-phus
Si-tal'ces
Si-the'ni
Sith'ni-des
Si'thon
Sith'o-nes
Sith'o-nis
Si-tho'ni-a
Sit'i-us
Sit'o-nes
Sit-te-be'ris
Siz'y-ges
Sma-rag'dus
Sme'nus
Smer'dis
Smi'lax
Smi'lis
Smin-dy'ri-des
Smin'the-us
Smyr'na
So-a'na
So-an'da
So-a'nes
Soc'ra-tes
Sod'o-ma
Sœ'mi-as
Sog-di-a'na
Sog-di-a'nus
So-la'nus
Sol'e-nus
So-li'nus
So li'nus
Sol-le'um
Sol'o-e, *or* So'li
So-lœ'is
So'lon
So-lo'ni-um
So'lus
Sol'ya
Sol-y-ge'a
Sol'y-ma *and* Sol'-y-mæ
Sol'y-mi
Som'nus
Son'chis
Son-ti'a-tes
Sop'a-ter
So'phax
So-phe'ne
So-phæn'e-tus
So'phi-a
Soph'o-cles
Soph-o-nis'ba
So'phron
Soph'ro-na
So-phro'ni-a
So-phron'i-cus
Soph-ro-nis'cus
So-phro'ni-us
So-phros'y-ne
So-pi'thes
Sop'o-lis
So'ra
So-rac'tes, *and* So-rac'te
So-ra'nus
Sor'di-ce
So'rex
So-rit'i-a
So'si-a Gal'la
So-sib'i-us
Sos'i-cles
So-sic'ra-tes
So-sig'e-nes
So'si-i
Sos'i-lus
So-sip'a-ter
So-sip'o-lis
So'sis
So-sis'tra-tus
So-sith'e-us
So'si-us
Sos'pi-ta
Sos'the-nes
Sos'tra-tus
Sos'xe-tra
Sot'a-des
So'ter
So-te'.es
So-te'ri-a
So-ter'i-cus
So'this
So-ti-a'tes
So'ti-on
So-ti'ra
So'ti-us
So'us
Sox'o-tæ
Soz'o-men
So-zom'e-nus
Spa'co
Spal'e-thra
Spar-ga-pi'thes
Spar'ta
Spar'ta-cus
Spar'tæ, *or* Spar'ti
Spar-ta'ni, *or* Spar-ti-a'tæ
Spar-ta'nus
Spar-ti-a'nus
Spar-to'lus
Spat'a-le
Spe'chi-a
Spen'di-us
Spen'don
Sper-chi'a
Sper-chi'us
Sper-ma-toph'a-gi
Speu-sip'pus
Sphac-te'ri-æ
Sphe-ce'a
Sphe'rus
Sphinx
Spho'dri-as
Sphra-gid'i-um
Spi-cil'lus
Spin'tha-rus
Spin'ther
Spi'o
Spi-tam'e-nes
Spi-thob'a-tes
Spith-ri-da'tes
Spo-le'ti-um
Spo-le'tum
Spor'a-des
Spu-ri'na
Spu'ri-us
Sta-be'ri-us
Sta'bi-æ
Stab'u-lum
Sta gi'ra
Sta'i us
Stam'e-ne
Staph'y-lus
Sta san'der
Sta-sil'e-us
Sta-te'nus
Sta-til'i-a
Sta-til'i-us
Stat'i-næ
Sta-ti'ra
Sta'ti-us
Sta-se'as
Sta-sic'ra-tes
Sta'tor
Steg'a-nos
Stel-la'tes
Stel'li-o
Ste'na
Sten-o-bœ'a
Ste-noc'ra-tes
Sten'tor
Sten'to-ris
Sten-y-cle'rus
Steph'a-na
Steph'a-nus
Ster'o-pe
Ster'o-pes
Ster-sich'o-rus
Ster-tin'i-us
Ste-sag'o-ras
Ste-sich'o-rus
Stes-i-cle'a
Stes-i-le'us
Ste-sim'bro-tus
Sthen-e-la'i-das
Sthen'e-le
Sthen'e-lus
Sthe'nis
Sthe'no
Sthen-o-bœ'a
Stil'be, *or* Stil'bi-a
Stil'i-cho
Stil'po
Stim'i-con
Stiph'i-lus
Sti-ri'tæ
Sto-bæ'us
Stœch'a-des
Sto'i-ci
Sto'i-cus
Stra'bo
Stra-tar'chas
Stra-te'gus
Stra'to, *or* Stra'ton
Strat'o-cles
Strat-o-ch'a
Strat-o-ni'ce
Stra-ton-i-ce'a
Strat-o-ni'cus
Stro-go'la
Stron'gy-le
Stroph'a-des
Stro'phi-us
Stru-thi'a
Stru thoph'a-gi
Stru'thus
Stry'ma
Strym'no
Stry'mon
Strym'o-nis
Styg'i-us
Styg'ne
Sty-lob'a-tes
Stym-pha'li-a, *or* Stym-pha'lis
Stym'pha-lis
Stym-pha'lus
Sty'ra
Sty'rus
Styx
Su-a'da
Su-ag'e-la
Su-a'na
Su-ar-do'nes
Sub-al-pi'nus
Su-ba'tri-i
Sub'la-cum
Su-blic'i-os
Sub-mon-to'ri-um
Su'bo-ta
Su-bu'ra
Su-bu'ra
Su'cro
Su-de'ti
Su-e'bus
Su-es'sa
Su-es-sa'nus
Su-es-si-o'nes
Sues'so-nes, *or* Su-es-so'nes
Sue-to'ni-us
Sue'vi
Su-e'vi
Sue'vi-us
Sue'vius, *or* Su e'-vus
Suf-fe'nus
Suf-fe'tes
Suf-fe'ti-us, *or* Su fe'ti-us
Sui'das
Sui'-das
Su-il-la'res
Su-il'i-us
Su-i'o-nes
Sul'chi
Sul'ci-us
Sul'ga
Sul'mo, *or* Sul'mo-na
Sul-pit'i-a
Sul-pit'i-us, *or* Sul-pic'i-us
Sum-ma'nus
Su'ni-ci
Su'ni-des
Su'ni-um
Su-od'o-na
Su-o-ve-tau-ril'i-a
Su'pe-rum Ma're
Su'ra Æ-myl'i-us
Su-re'na
Su-re'nas
Su'ri-um
Sur-ren'tum
Su'rus
Su'sa
Su'sa-na
Su-sa'ri-on
Su-si-a'na, *or* Su'-sis
Su'thul
Su'tri-um
Sy-a'grus
Syb'a-ris
Syb-a-ri'ta
Syb'e-rus
Syb'o-ta
Sy-bo'tas
Sy-cin'nus
Sy'e-dra
Sy'e-ne
Sy-e-ne'si-us
Sy-e-ni'tes
Sy-en'ne-sis
Sy-le'a
Sy-le'um
Syl'e-us
Sy-li'o-nes
Syl'la
Syl'lis
Syl'o-es
Syl'o-son
Syl-va'nus
Syl'vi-a
Syl'vi-us
Sy'ma, *or* Sy'me
Sym'bo-la
Sym-bo-lo'rum
Sym'bo-lum
Sym'ma-chus
Sym-pleg'a-des
Sym-ple'gas
Sy'mus
Syn-cel'lus
Syn'ge-lus
Syn'e-dri
Syn-e-phe'bi
Sy-ne'si-us
Syn'ha-lus
Syn'na-da
Syn-na-lax'is
Syn'nas
Syn'nis
Syn'no-on
Syn'o-dus
Sy-no'pe
Syn'ty-che
Sy-phæ'um
Sy'phax
Syr'a-ces
Syr-a-co'si-a
Syr-a-cu'sæ
Syr'i-a
Sy'rinx
Syr'ma-tæ
Syr-ne'tho
Syr-o-cil'i-ces
Syr-o-me'di-a
Syr-o-phœ'nix
Syr-o-phœ-ni'ces
Sy'ros
Syr'tes
Sy'rus
Sys--gam'bis
Sy-sim'e-thres
Sys'i-nas
Sy'thas

T.

TA-AU'TES
Tab'u-nus
Ta-be'ni
Ta'bor
Tab'ra-ca
Ta-bu'da
Ta-bur'nus
Ta-ca'pe
Tac-a-pho'ris
Tac-a-tu'a
Tac-fa-ri'nas
Ta-champ'so
Tach'o-ri
Ta'chos, *or* Ta'chus
Tac'i-ta
Tac'i-tus
Tac'o-la
Tæ'di-a
Tæ-dif'e-ra
Tæn'a-ros
Tæn'a-rus
Tæ'ni-as
Ta-e'pa
Ta'ges
Ta-go'ni-us
Ta'gus
Ta-la'si-us
Tal'a-us
Ta-la'y-ra
Tal'e-tum
Tal-thyb'i-us
Ta'lus
Tam'a-rus
Ta-ma'se-a
Tam'e-sis
Ta-me'sis
Ta'mos
Tam'pi-us
Tam'y-ras
Tam'y-ris
Tan'a-gra
Tan-a-gre'us, *or* Tan-a-græ'us
Tan'a-grus, *or* Tan'-a-ger
Tan'a-is
Tan'a-quil
Ta-ne'tum
Ta'nis
Tan-tal'i-des
Tan'ta-lus
Ta-nu'si-us Ger'-mi-nus
Ta o'ca, Ta-o'ci
Ta'phi-æ
Ta'phi-i
Ta'phi-us, *or* Ta-phi-as'sus
Tap'o-ri
Tap-o-si'ris
Ta-prob'a-ne
Tap'sus
Tap'y-ri
Tar'a-nis
Ta'ras
Ta-ras'co
Tar-ax-ip'pus
Tar-bel'li
Tar-bel'li-cus
Tar-che'ti-us
Tar'chi-a
Tar'chon
Tar-chon-dim'o-tus
Tar-en-ti'nus
Ta-ren'tum, *or* Ta-ren'tus
Tar-i-che'a
Ta-rich'e-a
Tar'næ
Tar'pa
Tar-pe'i-a
Tar-pe'i-us
Tar-quin'i-a
Tar-quin'i-i
Tar quin'i-us
Tar-quit'i-us
Tar'qui-tus
Tar-ra-ci'na
Tar'ra-co
Tar-ru'ti-us
Tar'sa
Tar'si-us
Tar'sus, *or* Tar'-sos
Tar-tar'i-nus
Tar'ta-rus
Tar-te'sus
Tar-tes'sus
Ta-run'ti-us
Ta'rus
Tar-vis'i-um
Tas-ge'ti-us
Tas'si-to
Ta'ti-an
Ta-ti-en'ses
Ta'ti-i
Ta'ti-us
Tat'ta
Tau-chi'ra
Tau-lan'ti-i
Tau'nus
Tau-ra'ni-a
Tau-ran'tes
Tau'ri
Tau-ri'a
Tau'ri-ca Cher-so-ne'sus
Tau'ri-ca
Tau-ri'ni
Tau-ris'ci
Tau'ri-um
Tau'ri-us
Tau-rob'o-lus
Tau'ro-is
Tau-rom'e-nos
Tau-ro-min'i-um
Tau-ro-po-li'a
Tau-rop'o-lis
Tau-ru'bu læ
Tau'rus
Tax'i-la
Tax'i-li
Tax'i-lus, *or* Tax'i-les
Tax-i-maq'ui-lus
Ta-yg'e-te, *or* Ta-y-ge'ta
Ta-yg'e-tus, *or* Ta-yg'e-ta
Te-a'num
Te'a-rus
Te-a'te-a, Te-a'te, *or* Te-ge'a-te
Te'ches
Tech-mes'sa
Tech'na-tis
Tec'ta-mus
Tec-tos'a-ges, *or* Tec-tos'a-gæ
Tec'to-sax
Te'ge-a, *or* Te-gæ'a
Te-ge-a'tes
Teg'u-la
Teg'y-ra
Te'i-os
Te'i-um
Te'i-us
Te'la
Tel'a-mon
Tel-a-mo-ni'a-des
Tel-chi'nes
Tel-chin'i-a
Tel-chin'i-us
Tel'chis
Te'le-a
Tel'e-ba
Te-leb'o æ, *or* Te-leb'o-es
Te-leb'o-as
Tel-e-bo'i-des
Te-le'cles, *or* Te-le'-clus
Tel-e-cli'des
Te-leg'o-nus
Te-lem'a-chus
Tel'e-mus
Tel-e-phas'sa
Tel'e-phus
Te-le'si-a
Te-les'i-clas
Te-les'i-cles
Te-le-sil'la
Tel-e-sin'i-cus
Tel-e-si'nus
Tel-e-sip'pus
Te-les'pho-rus
Tel-e-stag'o-ras
Te-les'tas
Te-les'tes
Te-les'to
Tel'e-thus
Te-le-thu'sa
Te-leu'ri-as
Te-leu'te
Te-leu'ti-as
Tel'i-nus
Tel-le'ne
Tel'les
Tel'li-as
Tel'lis
Tel'lus
Tel'me-ra
Tel-mes'sus, *or* Tel-mis'sus
Te'lon
Tel-thu'sa
Te'lys
Te-ma'the-a
Tem'bri-um
Tem-e-ni'a
Tem-e-ni'tes
Te-me'ni-um
Tem'e-nos
Tem'e-nus
Tem-e-rin'da
Tem'e-sa, *or* Tem'-e-se
Tem'i-sus
Tem-mi'ces
Tem'nes
Tem'nos
Tem'pe
Tem'pe-a
Tench-te'ri
Te'ne-a
Te-ne'æ
Ten'e-dos
Ten'e-rus
Te'nes
Ten'e-sis
Te-ne'um
Ten'nes
Te'nos
Ten'ty-ra (*in Egypt*)
Ten-ty'ra, *or* Tem-py'ra (*in Thrace*)
Te'os, *or* Te'i-os
Te-re'don
Te-ren'ti-a
Te-ren-ti-a'nus
Te-ren'ti-us Pub'-li-us
Te-ren'tus
Te're-us
Ter-gem'i-nus

Ter-ges'te, *and* Ter-ges'tum
Te'ri-as
Ter-i-ba'zus
Te-rid'a-e
Ter-i-da'tes
Ter'i-gum
Te-ri'na
Ter-men'ti-a
Ter'me-ra
Ter'me-rus
Ter-me'sus
Ter-mi-na'li-a
Ter-mi-na'lis
Ter'mi-nus
Ter'mi-sus, *or* Ter-mes'sus
Ter-pan'der
Terp-sich'o-re
Terp-sic'ra-te
Ter'ra
Ter-ra-ci'na
Ter-ra-sid'i-us
Ter'ti-a
Ter'ti-us
Ter-tul-li-a'nus
Te'thys
Tet-ra-co'mum
Tet-ra-go'nis
Te-trap'o-lis
Tet'ri-cus
Teu'cer
Teu-chi'ra
Teu'cri
Teu'cri-a
Teuc'te-ri
Teu-me'sos
Teu-mes'sus
Teu'o-chis
Teu'ta
Teu-ta'mi-as, *or* Teu'ta-mis
Teu'ta-mus
Teu'tas, *or* Teu-ta'tes
Teu'thras
Teu-thro'ne
Teu-tom'a-tus
Teu'to-ni, *and* Teu'to-nes
Teu-ton'i-cus
Tha-ben'na
Thac'co-na
Tha'is
Tha'la
Thal'a-me, *or* Thal'a-mæ
Tha-las'si-o
Tha-las'si-us
Tha'les
Tha-les'tri-a, *or* Tha-les'tris
Tha-le'tes
Tha-le'us
Tha-li'a
Tha'li-us
Thal'lo
Thal'pi-us
Tham'u-da
Tham'y-ras
Tham'y-ris
Than'a-tus
Thap'sa-cus
Thar'ge-li-a
Thar-gib'u-lus
Tha-ri'a-des
Tha'rops
Tha'si-us, *or* Thra'si-us
Tha'sos
Tha'sus
Thau-ma'ci-a
Thau-man'ti-as, *and* Thau-man'tis
Thau'mus
Thau-ma'si-us
The'a
The-æ-te'tus
The-a'ge-nes
The-a'ges
The-a'no
The-a'num
The-ar'i-das
The-ar'nus
The-a-te'tes
The'bæ
Theb'a-is
The-ba'nus
The'be
Theg-a-nu'sa
The'i-a
The'i-as
Thel-a-i'ra
Thel-e-phas'sa
Thel-e-si'nus
Thel'i-ne
Thel-pu'sa
Thel-xi'on
Thel-xi'o-pe
Them'e-nus
The-me'si-on
The'mis
The-mis'cy-ra
Them'i-son
The-mis'ta
The-mis'ti-us
The-mis'to-cles
Them-i-stog'e-nes
The-o-cle'a
The'o-cles
The'o-clus
The-o-clym'e-nus
The-oc'ly-tus
The-oc'ri-tus
The-od'a-mas, *or* Thi-od'a-mas
The-o-da'mus
The-od'a-tus
The-o-dec'tes
The-o-lo'mis
The-o-do'ra
The-o-do-re'tus
The-o-do'ri-cus
The-o-do'ri-tus
The-o-do'rus
The-o-do'si-us
The-od'o-ta
The-o-do'ti-on
The-od'o-tus
The-o-du'lus
The-o-gi'ton
The-og-ne'tes
The-og'nis
The-om-nes'tus
The'on
The'on O-che'ma
The-o'nas, *and* The-o-ni'cus
The-on'o-e
The'o-pe
The-oph'a-ne
The-oph'a-nes
The-o-pha'ni-a
The-oph-a-ni'a
The-oph'i-la
The-oph'i-lus
The-o-phras'tus
The-o-phy-lac'tus
The-o-pol'e-mus
The-o-pom'pus
The-op-ro'pus
The'o-ris
The-o'ri-us
The-o-ti'mus
The-ox'e-na
The-ox-e'ni-a
The-ox-e'ni-us
The'ra
The-ram'bus
The-ram'e-nes
The-rap'ne, *or* Te-rap'ne
The'ras
The-rid'a-mas
The-rim'a-chus
Ther'i-nus
The-rip'pi-das
Ther'i-tas
Ther'ma
Ther-mo'don
Ther-mop'y-læ
Ther'mum
Ther'mus
The-rod'a-mas
The'ron
Ther-pan'der
Ther-san'der
Ther-sil'o-chus
Ther-sip'pus
Ther-si'tes
Thes-bi'tes
The-se'a
The-se'i-dæ
The-se'is
The-se'um
The'se-us, The'seus
The-si'dæ
The-si'des
Thes-moph'o-ra
Thes-mo-pho'ri-a
Thes-moth'e-tæ
Thes'o-a
Thes-pe'a
Thes-pi'a
Thes-pi'a-dæ
Thes-pi'a-des
Thes'pi-æ
Thes'pis
Thes'pi-us, *or* Thes'ti-us
Thes-pro'ti
Thes-pro'ti-a
Thes-pro'tus
Thes-sa'li-a
Thes-sa'li-on
Thes-sa-li'o-tes
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca
Thes'sa-lus
Thes'ta-lus
Thes'te
Thes'ti-a
Thes-ti'a-dæ, *and* Thes-ti'a-des
Thes'ti-as
Thes-ti-di'um
Thes'ti-us
Thes'tor
Thes'ty-lis
Thes'ty-lus
The'tis
Theu'do-tus
Theu'tis, *or* Teu'this
Thi'a
Thi-al-le'la
Thi'as
Thim'bron
Thi-od'a-mas
Thir-mid'i-a
This'be
This'i-as
This'o-a
Tho-mi-te'us
Tho-an'ti-um
Tho'as
Tho'e
Tho'lus
Thom'y-ris
Thon
Tho'nis
Tho-ni'tes
Tho'on
Tho'o-sa
Tho'o-tes
Tho-ra'ni-us
Tho'rax
Tho'ri-a (Lex)
Thor'nax
Thor'sus
Thoth
Tho'us
Thra'ce
Thra'ces
Thra'ci-a
Thra'ci-dæ
Thra'cis
Thra'se-as
Thra-sid'e-us
Thra'si-us
Thra'so
Thras-y-bu'lus
Thras-y-dæ'us
Thra-syl'lus
Thra-sym'a-chus
Thras-y-me'des
Thras-y-me'nus
Thre-ic'i-us
Thre-is'sa
Threp-sip'pas
Thri-am'bus
Thro'ni-um
Thry'on
Thry'us
Thu-cyd'i-des
Thu-is'to
Thu'le
Thu'ri-æ, *or* Thu'ri-um
Thu-ri'nus
Thus'ci-a
Thy'a
Thy'a-des
Thy-a-mi'a
Thy'a-mis
Thy'a-na
Thy-a-ti'ra
Thy-bar'ni
Thy-es'ta
Thy-es'tes
Thy-es-te'us
Thy'i-as
Thym'bra
Thym-bræ'us
Thym'bri-a
Thym'bris
Thym'bron
Thym'e-le
Thy-mi'a-this
Thy-moch'a-res
Thy-mœ'tes
Thy-od'a-mas
Thy-o'ne
Thy-o'ne-us
Thy'o-tes
Thy're
Thyr'e-a
Thyr-e-a'tis
Thyr'e-us
Thyr'i-des
Thyr'i-on
Thyr-sag'e-tæ
Thyr-sag'e-tes
Thys'sos
Thy'us
Ti-a'ra
Ti'a-sa
Tib-a-re'ni
Ti-be'ri-as
Tib-e-ri'nus
Tib'e-ris
Ti-be'ri-us
Ti-be'rus
Ti-be'sis
Tib-i-se'nus
Tib'u-la
Ti-bul'lus
Ti'bur
Tib-ur-ti'nus
Ti-bur'ti-us
Ti-bur'tus
Ti'chis
Tich'i-us
Tic'i-da
Ti-ci'nus (*a river*)
Tic'i-nus (*a man*)
Tid'i-us
Ti-es'sa
Ti-fa'ta
Ti-fer'num
Tig'a-sis
Tig-el-li'nus
Ti-gel'li-us
Ti-gra'nes
Tig-ran-o-cer'ta
Ti'gres
Ti'gris
Tig-u-ri'ni
Til-a-tæ'i
Til-a-vemp'tus
Til-phus'sus
Ti-mæ'a
Ti-mæn'e-tus
Ti-mæ'us
Ti-mag'e-nes
Tim-a-ge'tes
Ti-mag'o-ras
Ti-man'dra
Ti-man'dri-des
Ti-man'ge-lus
Ti-man'thes
Ti-mar'chus
Tim-a-re'ta
Ti-ma'si-on
Tim-a-sith'e-us
Ti-ma'vus
Tim'e-as
Ti-me'si-us
Ti-moch'a-ris
Tim-o-cle'a
Tim'o-cles
Ti-moc'ra-tes
Ti-mo'cre-on
Tim-o-de'mus
Tim-o-la'us
Ti-mo'le-on
Ti-mo'lus
Ti-mom'a-chus
Ti'mon
Ti-mo'nax
Ti-moph'a-nes
Ti-mo'the-us
Ti-mox'e-nus
Tin'gis
Tin'i-a
Ti'pha
Ti'phys
Tiph'y-sa
Ti-re'si-as
Tir-i-ba'ses
Tir-i-da'tes
Ti'ris
Ti'ro
Ti-ryn'thi-a
Ti-ryn'thus
Ti-sæ'um
Ti-sag'o-ras
Ti-sam'e-nes
Ti-sam'e-nus
Ti-san'di-us
Ti-sar'chus
Tis'dra
Ti-si'a-rus
Tis'i-as
Ti-sim'a-nes
Ti-siph'o-ne
Ti-siph'o-nus
Tis'o-bis
Tis'sa
Tis-sam'e-nus
Tis-sa-pher'nes
Ti-tæ'a
Ti'tan, *or* Ti-ta'nus
Tit'a-na
Ti-ta'nes
Tit-a-ne'us
Ti-ta'ni-a
Ti-tan'i-des
Ti-ta'nus (*a giant*)
Tit'a-nus (*a river*)
Tit-a-re'si-us
Tit-a-re'sus
Tit'e-nus
Tith-e-nid'i-a
Ti-tho'nus
Ti-tho're-a
Ti-thraus'tes
Tit'i-a
Tit-i-a'na
Tit-i-a'nus
Tit'i-es
Tit'i-i
Ti-tin'i-us
Tit'i-us
Ti-tor'mus
Tit-the'um
Ti-tu'ri-us
Ti'tus
Tit'y-rus
Tit'y-us
Tle-pol'e-mus
Tma'rus
Tmo'lus
Toch'a-ri
To-ga'ta
To-le'tum
Tol-is-to'bi-i
Tol'mi-des
Tol'o-phon
To-lo'sa
To-lum'nus
To'lus
To-mæ'um
Tom'a-rus
Tom'i-sa
To-mi'tæ
Tom'o-ri, *or* To-mu'ri
To'mos, *or* To'mis
Tom'y-ris
Ton-do'ta
To'ne-a
Ton-gil'li-us
To'ni-a
To-pa'zos
To-pa'zus
Top'i-ris, *or* Top'rus
Tor'e-tæ
Tor'i-ni
To-ro'ne
Tor-qua'ta
Tor-qua'tus
Tor'tor
To'rus
Tor'y-ne
To-ry'ne
Tox-a-rid'i-a
Tox'e-us
Tox-ic'ra-te
Tox'i-li
To-yg'e-ni
Tra'be-a
Trach'a-lus
Tra'chas
Tra-che'a
Tra-chin'i-a
Trach-o-ni'tis
Tra-gœ'di-a
Tra'gus
Traj-a-nop'o-lis
Tra-ja'nus
Tral'les
Trans-al-pi'nus
Trans-pa-da'nus
Trans-tib-er-i'na
Trans-tib-e-ri'nus
Trap'e-za
Trap'e-zon
Tra-pe'zus
Trap'e-zus
Tra-phe'a
Tras-i-me'nus
Tra-sul'lus
Tre'ba
Tre-ba'ti-us
Tre-bel-li-a'nus
Tre-bel-li-e'nus
Tre-bel'li-us
Tre'bi-a
Tre'bi-us
Tre-bo'ni-a (Lex)
Tre-bo'ni-us
Treb'u-la
Tre'rus
Tres'vi-ri
Trev'e-ri
Tri-a'ri-a
Tri-a'ri-us
Tri-bal'li
Trib'o-ci
Tri-bu'ni
Tri-cas'ses
Tric-as-ti'ni
Tric'cæ
Trich'i-nas
Tri-cho'nis
Tri-cla'ri-a
Tric-o-lo'ni
Tri-cor'y-thus
Tri-cra'na
Tri-cre'na
Tri-den'tum
Tri-e'res
Tri-e-ter'i-ca
Tri-e-te'ris
Trif-o-li'nus
Tri-gem'i-na
Tri-go'num
Tri-go'nus
Tri-na'cri-a, *or* Trin'a-cris
Tri-ne'me-is
Trin-o-ban'tes
Tri-oc'a-la, *or* Tri'o-cla
Tri'o-dus
Tri'o-nes
Tri'o-pas, *or* Tri'ops
Tri-o-pe'i-us
Tri-phil'lis
Tri-phi'lus
Tri-phyl'i-a
Tri-phy'lis
Trip'o-di
Trip'o-lis
Trip-tol'e-mus
Triq'ue-tra
Tris-me-gis'tus
Tri-te'a
Trit'i-a
Trit-o-ge-ni'a
Tri'ton
Tri-to'nes
Tri-to'nis
Tri-to'nus
Tri-um'vi-ri
Tri-ven'tum
Triv'i-a
Triv'i-æ An'trum
Triv'i-æ Lu'cus
Tri-vi'cum
Tro'a-des
Tro'as
Troch'a-ri
Troch'o-is
Trœ-ze'ne
Trog'i-lus
Trog-log'y-tæ
Trog-lod'y-tes
Tro'gus Pom-pe'i-us
Tro'ja
Tro'i-lus
Tro-ju-ge'næ
Trom-en-ti'na
Troph'i-mus
Tro-pho'ni-us
Tros
Tros'su-li
Tros'su-lum
Trot'i-lum
Tru-en'tum, *or* Tru-en-ti'num
Tryg-o-dæm'o-nes
Tryph'e-rus
Tryph-i-o-do'rus
Try'phon
Try-pho'sa
Tu'be-ro
Tuc'ci-a
Tuc-cit'o-la
Tu'ci-a
Tu'der, *or* Tu-der'ti-a
Tu'dri
Tu-gi'ni, *or* Tu-ge'ni
Tu-gu-ri'nus
Tu-is'to
Tu-lin'gi
Tul'la
Tul'li-a
Tul-li-a'num
Tul-li'o-la
Tul'li-us
Tul'lus Hos-til'i-us
Tu-ne'ta, *or* Tu'nis
Tun'gri
Tu-ra'ni-us
Tur'bo
Tur-de-ta'ni
Tur'du-li
Tu-re'sis
Tu-ri-a'so
Tu'ri-us
Tur'nus
Tu'ro-nes
Tu'ro-ni (*a people of Gaul*)
Tu-ro'ni (*a people of Germany*)
Tur'pi-o
Tu-rul'li-us
Tus-ca'ni-a, *and* Tus'ci-a
Tus'ci
Tus-cu-la'num
Tus'cu-lum
Tus'cus
Tu'ta
Tu-ta'nus
Tu'tho-a
Tu'ti-a
Tu-ti-ca'nus
Tu'ti-cum
Tu-tu'li-na
Ty'a-na
Ty-a'ne-us, *or* Ty-a-næ'us
Ty-a-ni'tis
Ty'bris
Ty'bur
Ty'che
Tych'i-cus
Tych'i-us
Ty'de
Tyd'e-us
Ty-di'des
Ty-e'nis
Ty'los
Tym'ber
Ty-mo'lus
Tym-pa'ni-a
Tym-phæ'i
Tyn-dar'i-des
Tyn'da-ris
Tyn'da-rus
Tyn'ni-chus
Ty-phœ'us, *or* Ty'phon
Ty-pho'e-us
Typh-o-e'us
Ty-pho'nis
Tyr-an-gi'tæ
Ty-ran'ni-on
Ty-ran'nus
Ty'ras, *or* Ty'ra
Ty'res
Tyr-i-da'tes
Tyr'i-i
Ty-ri-o'tes
Tyr'i-us
Ty'ro
Ty-rog'ly-phus
Ty'ros
Tyr-rhe'i-dæ, Tyr-rhe'i-des
Tyr-rhe'ni
Tyr-rhe'num
Tyr-rhe'nus
Tyr'rhe-us
Tyr-rhi'dæ
Tyr-se'ta
Tyr'sis
Tyr-tæ'us
Ty'rus, *or* Ty'ros
Tys'i-as
Tzac'o-nes

U.

U'bi-i
U-cal'e-gon
U'cu-bis
U'fens
U-fen-ti'na
Ul-pi-a'nus
U'lu-bræ
U-lys'ses
Um'ber
Um'bra
Um-bre'nus
Um'bri-a
Um-bri'gi-us
Um'bro
Un'ca
Un'chæ
Un-de-cem'vi-ri
U-nel'li
Unx'i-a
U'pis
Up-sa'lum
U-ra'ca
U-ra'gus
U-ra'ni-a
U-ra'ni-i, or U-ri'i
U'ri-nus
Ur-bic'u-a
Ur'bi-cus
U-re'um
Ur'ge-num
U'ri-a
U-ri'on
U'ri-tes
Ur-sid'i-us
Ur-si'nus
Us-ca'na
Us'ce-num
U-sip'e-tes, or U-sip'i-ci
Us'pi-a
Us-ti'ca
Us'ti-cas
U'ti-ca
Ux'a-ma
Ux-an'tis
Ux-el-lo-du'num
Ux'i-i
Ux-is'a-ma
U'zi-ta, or U-zi'ta

V.

VAC'CA
Vac-cæ'i
Va cu na
Va-dav'e-ro
Vad-i-mo'n s
Va'ga
Vag-e-dru'sa
Va gel'li-us
Va-ge'ni
Va-ge'sus
Va'ha-lis
Va-i'cus
Va'la
Val-a-nu'rus
Va'lens
Va-len'ti-a
Va-len-tin-i a'nus
Val-en-ti'nus
Va-le'ri-a
Va-le-ri-a'nus
Va-le'ri-us
Val'e-rus
Val'gi-us
Val-leb'a-na
Van'da-li
Van-dal'i-i
Van gi'o-nes
Van'ni-us
Va-ra'nes
Var-dæ'i
Va'ri-a
Va'ri-cus
Va-ri'ni, or Va-ris'ti
Va'ri-us
Var'ro
Va'rus
Va-sa'tæ
Vas'co-nes
Vat-i-ca'nus
Va-ti-e'nus
Va-tin'i-us
Va-tre'nus
Ve-chi res
Vec'ti us
Vec-to'nes
Ve'di-us Pol'li-o
Ve-ge'ti-us
Ve'i-i
Ve-i-a'nus
Ve-i-en'tes
Ve-i-en'to
Ve'i-i
Vej'o-vis
Ve-la'brum
Ve-la'crum
Ve-la'ni-us
Vel'e-da
Ve'li-a
Ve-lib'o-ri
Vel'i-ca
Ve-li'na
Ve-li'num
Ve-li-o-cas'si
Vel-i-ter'na, Ve-li'-træ, or Vel'i-træ
Vel'i-tes
Ve-li'træ
Vel'la-ri
Vel le-da
Vel-le'i-us Pa-ter'-cu lus
Ve-na'frum
Ven'e-dæ
Ven'e-di
Ven'e-li
Ven'e-ti
Ve-ne'ti-a
Ven'e-tus
Ve-nil'i-a
Ven-no'nes
Ve-no'nes
Ve-no'ni-us
Ven'ti
Ven-tid'i-us
Ven-u-le'i-us
Ve-nu'lus
Ven'u-lus
Ve'nus
Ve-nu'si a, or Ve-nu'si-um
Ve-pi'cus
Ve-ra'gri
Ve-ra'ni-a
Ve-ra'ni-us
Ver-big e-nus
Ver-cel'læ
Ver-cin-get'o-rix
Ve-re'na
Ve-re'tum
Ver-gas-i-lau'nus
Ver-gel'lus
Ver-gil'i-a
Ver-gil i-æ
Ver-gin'i-us
Ver'gi-um
Ver-go b re-tus
Ver'i-tas
Ver-o-doc'ti-us
Ver o-man'du-i
Ve-ro'na
Ve-ro'nes
Ver-o-ni'ca
Ver-re-gi'num
Ver'res
Ver'ri-tus
Ver'ri-us
Ver-ru'go
Ver'ta-gus
Ver'ti-co
Ver-ti-cor'di-a
Ver-tis'cus
Ver-tum'nus
Ver-u-la'nus
Ve'rus
Ves'ci-gus
Ves'bi-us, or Ve-su'bi-us
Ves-ci-a'num
Ves-cu-la'ri-us
Ve-se'vus
Ves-pa-si-a'nus
Ves'e-ris
Ve-se'vi-us, and Ve-se'vus
Ves'ta
Ves-ta'les
Ves-ta'li-a
Ves-ta lis
Ves-tic'i-us
Ves-til'i-us
Ves-til'la
Ves-ti'ni
Ves-ti'nus
Ves'u-lus
Ve-su'vi-us
Ves'vi-us
Vet'ti-us
Vet-to'nes, or Ve-to'nes
Vet-u-lo'ni-a
Ve-tu'ri-a
Ve-tu'ri-us
Ve'tus
Vi-a'drus
Vi-a'lis
Vi-bid'i-a
Vi-bid'i-us
Vib'i-us
Vib-i-o'nes
Vi'bo
Vib-u-le'nus
Vi-bul'li-us
Vi'ca Po'ta
Vi-cel'li-us
Vi-cen'ta, or Vi-ce'-ti-a
Vic'tor
Vic-to'ri-a
Vic-to-ri'na
Vic-to-ri'nus
Vic-to'ri us
Vic-tum'vi-æ
Vi-en'na
Vil'li-a (Lex)
Vil'li-us
Vim-i-na'lis
Vin-cen'ti-us
Vin'ci-us
Vin-da'li-us
Vin-del'i-ci
Vin-de-mi-a'tor
Vin-dem'i-tor
Vin'dex Ju'li-us
Vin-dic'i-us
Vin-do-nis'sa
Vi-nic'i-us
Vi-nid'i-us
Vin'i-us
Vin'ni-us
Vip-sa'ni-a
Vi-ra'go
Vir'bi-us
Vir-du'ma-rus
Vir-gil'i-us
Vir-gin'i-a
Vir-gin i-us
Vir-i-a thus
Vir-i-dom'a-rus
Vir-i-pla'ca
Vir io
Vir'tus
Vi-sel'li-us
Vi-sel'lus
Vis'tu-la
Vi-sur'gis
Vi-tel'li-a
Vi-tel'li-us
Vit'i-a
Vi-tis'a-tor
Vit'ri-cus
Vi-tru'vi-us
Vit'u-la
Vo-co'ni-a (Lex)
Vo-co'ni-us
Vo-con'ti-a
Vog'e-sus
Vol-a-gin'i-us
Vo-la'na
Vo-lan'dum
Vol-a-ter'ra
Vol'cæ, or Vol'gæ
Vol'e-sus
Vo-log'e-ses
Vo-log'e-sus
Vol'scens
Vol'sci, or Vol'ci
Vol sin'i-um
Vol-tin'i-a
Vo-lum'na, and Vo-lum'nus
Vo lum'næ Fa'num
Vo-lum'ni-a
Vo-lum'ni-us
Vo-lum'nus
Vo-lup'tas, and Vo-lu'pi-a
Vol-u-se'nus
Vo-lu-si-a'nus
Vo-lu'si-us
Vol'u-sus
Vo'lux
Vo-ma'nus
Vo-no'nes
Vo-pis'cus
Vo-ra'nus
Vos'e-gus, or Vo-se'gus
Vo-ti-e'nus
Vul-ca-na'li-a
Vul-ca'ni
Vul-ca'ni-us
Vul-ca'nus
Vul-ca'ti-us
Vul-si'num
Vul'so
Vul'tur
Vul-tu-re'i-us
Vul-tur'num
Vul-tur'nus
Vul-tur ti-us

X.

XAN'THE
Xan'thi
Xan'thi-a
Xan'thi-us
Xan'thi-ca
Xan-thip'pe
Xan-thip'pus
Xan'tho
Xan-tho-pu'lus
Xan'thus
Xan'ti-cles
Xan-tip'pe
Xan-tip'pus
Xe-nag'o-ras
Xe-nar'chus
Xen'a les
Xen'e-tus
Xe'ne-us
Xe-ni'a-des
Xe'ni-us
Xen o-cle'a
Xen'o-cles
Xen-o-cli'des
Xe-noc'ra-tes
Xe-nod'a-mus
Xen-o-da'mus, or Xen-o-de'mus
Xe-nod'i-ce
Xe-nod'o-chus
Xen-o-do'rus
Xe-nod'o-tes
Xe-nod'o-tus
Xe-noph'a-nes
Xe-noph i-lus
Xen'o-phon
Xen-o-phon-ti'us
Xen-o-pi-thi'a
Xer-o-lib'y-a
Xerx-e'ne
Xerx'es
Xeux'es
Xi-me'ne
Xi-phe'ne
Xu'thus
Xy'chus
Xyn'i-as
Xyn o-ich'i-a
Xyp'e-te
Xys'ti-ci

Z.

ZA-BA'TUS
Zab-di-ce'ne
Za-bi'na
Zab'u-lus
Zac'o-rus
Za-cyn'thus
Za-gre'us
Za'grus
Zal'a-tes
Za-leu'cus
Za'ma, or Zag'ma
Za'me-is
Za-molx'is
Zan'cle
Zan'the-nes
Zan'thi-cles
Za'rax
Zar-bi-e'nus
Zar-do'ces
Zar'e-tæ
Za-ri as'pes
Zar-ma-no-che'gas
Za'thes
Za-ve'ces
Ze-bi-na
Ze-i-te'um
Ze'la, or Ze'li-a
Ze-le'a
Ze'les
Ze-lot'y-pe
Ze'lus
Ze'no
Ze-no'bi-a
Ze-no'bi-i
Zen'o-cles
Zen-o-cli'des
Zen-o-do'rus
Zen-o-do'ti-a
Ze-nod'o-tus
Ze-noph'a-nes
Zen-o-po-si'don
Ze-noth'e-mis
Ze-phyr'i-um
Zeph'y-rum
Zeph'y-rus
Ze-ryn'thus
Ze'thes, or Ze'tus
Zeu-gi-ta'na
Zeug'ma
Ze'us
Zeux-id'a-mus
Zeux-i-da'mus
Zeux'i-das
Zeux-ip'pe
Zeux'is
Zeux'o
Zi-gi'ra
Zi-e'la
Zil'i-a, or Ze'lis
Zi-ma'ra
Zi-my'ri
Zi-ob'e-ris
Zi-pæ'tes
Zi'tha
Zmil'a-ces
Zo di'a-cus
Zo'i-lus
Zo-ip'pus
Zo-i-te'um
Zo'na
Zon'a-ras
Zoph'o-rus
Zo-pyr'i-o
Zo-pyr'i-on
Zop'y-rus
Zor-o-as'ter
Zor-o-as-tre us
Zos'i-mus
Zos i-ne
Zos-te'ri-a
Zo-thraus'tes
Zy-gan'tes
Zyg'e-na
Zyg'i-a
Zyg'i-i
Zy-gom'e-la
Zy-gop'o-lis
Zy-gri'tæ

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

RULES

FOR THE

PRONUNCIATION OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

1. In the pronunciation of the letters of the Hebrew proper names, we find nearly the same rules prevail as in those of Greek and Latin. Where the vowels end a syllable with the accent on it, they have their long, open sound; as, *Na'bal, Je'hu, Si'rach, Go'shen*, and *Tu'bal*.

2. When a consonant ends the syllable, the preceding vowel is short; as, *Sam'u-el, Lem'u-el, Sim'e-on, Sol'o mon, Suc'coth, Syn'a-gogue*.

3. Every final *i* forming a distinct syllable, though unaccented, has the long, open sound; as, *A'i, A-ris'a-i*.

4. Every unaccented *i* ending a syllable not final, is pronounced like *e*; as, *A'ri-el, Ab'di-el*, pronounced *A're-el, Ab'de-el*.

5. The vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two; as, *Ben ai'ah, Hu'shai Hu'rai*, &c.; or, as *Sham'ma-i, Shash'ai, Ber-a-i'ah*, &c., following in these, as in most Hebrew proper names, the pronunciation of the Septuagint version of the Bible.

6. *Ch* is pronounced like *k*; as, *Chemosh, Enoch*, &c., pronounced *Kemosh, Enok*, &c. *Cherubim* and *Rachel* seem to be perfectly Anglicized, as the *ch* in these words is always heard as in the English words *cheer, child, riches*, &c. The same may be observed of *Cherub*, signifying an order of angels; but when it means a city of the Babylonish empire, it ought to be pronounced *Ke'rub*.

7. Almost the only difference in the pronunciation of the Hebrew and the Greek and Latin proper names, is in the sound of the *g* before *e* and *i*. In the last two languages, this consonant is always soft before these vowels; as, *Gellius, Gippius*, &c., pronounced *Jellius, Jippius*, &c.; and in the first, it is hard; as, *Gera, Gerizim, Gideon, Gilgal, Megiddo*, &c. This difference is without foundation in etymology; for both *g* and *c* were always hard in the Greek and Latin languages, as well as in the Hebrew; but the latter language being studied so much less than the Greek and Latin, it has not undergone that change which familiarity is sure to produce in all languages. The solemn distance of this language has not been able, however, to keep the letter *c* from sliding into *s* before *e* and *i*, in the same manner as in the Greek and Latin. Thus, though *Gehazi, Gideon*, &c., have the *g* hard, *Cedron, Cedron, Cisai*, and *Cittern*, have the *c* soft, as if written *Sedrom, Sedron*, &c. The same may be observed of *Igeabarim, Igeal, Nagge, Shage, Pagiel*, with the *g* hard, and *Ocidelus, Ocina*, and *Pharacion*, with the *c* soft, like *s*.

8. Gentiles, as they are called, ending in *ines* and *ites*, as *Philistines, Hirites, Hittites*, &c., being Anglicized in the translation of the Bible, are pronounced like formatives of our own; as, *Philistins, Whitfieldites, Jacobites*, &c.

9. The unaccented termination *ah*, so frequent in Hebrew proper names, ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*. The *a* in this termination, however, frequently falls into the indistinct sound heard in the final *a* in *Africa, Ætna*, &c.; nor can we easily perceive any distinction in this respect between *Elijah* and *Elisha*; but the final *h* preserves the other vowels open, as *Colhozeh, Shiloh*, &c., pronounced *Colhozee, Shilo*, &c. The dipthong *ei* is always pronounced like *ee*; thus *Sa-mei'us* is pronounced as if written *Sa-mee'us*. But if the accent be on the *ah*, then the *a* ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*; as, *Tah'e-ra, Tah'-pe-nes*, &c.

10. It may be remarked, that there are several Hebrew proper names, which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, have conformed to the Greek pronunciation; such as *Aceldama, Genezareth, Bethphage*, &c., pronounced *A-sel'da-ma, Je-nez'a-reth, Beth'pha-je*, &c. This is, in my opinion, more agreeable to the general analogy of pronouncing these Hebrew-Greek words than preserving the *c* and *g* hard.

Rules for the Quantity of the Vowels.

11. In dissyllables, with but one middle consonant, the first vowel is accented and pronounced long; as, *Ko'rah, Mo'loch*. The same analogy is observed in the penultimate of polysyllables; as, *Bal-tha'sar*.

12. When the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, the vowel is always short, except when followed by two vowels; thus, *Je-hos'a-phat*. The secondary accent has the same shortening power when the primary accent is on the third and the secondary on the first syllable; as, *Otho-ni'as*.

Rules for placing the Accent on Hebrew Proper Names.

13. The accent of Hebrew words cannot be better regulated than by the laws of the Greek language. By this it is not intended that every word which is Græcized in the Septuagint should be accented exactly according to the Greek rule of accentuation. For many words, that are purely Greek, do, when they are Anglicized, receive the Latin accentuation, instead of retaining the Greek. When the Hebrew word has been Græcized *into the same number of syllables*, we prefer the Latin accentuation to what may be called our own. Thus we accent *Cathua* on the penult, since it comes to us through the Greek Καθουά, and because the Latins would have placed the accent on this syllable, and notwithstanding that the English ear would be better pleased with the antepenultimate accent But when the Hebrew word does not contain the same number of syllables as the same word in the Greek—as *Mes'o-bah*, Μισωβία, *Id'u-el*, 'Ιδουήλος—it comes under our own analogy, and we place the accent on the antepenultimate

14. As we never accent a proper name from the Greek on the last syllable, so, if the Greek word be accented on any other syllable, we seldom pay any regard to it, unless it coincide with the Latin accent. Thus the word *Ged-e'-rah* is accented on the penultimate, because it is Græcized by Γάδηρα, though it is accented on the antepenultimate, and this because the penultimate is long, and the long penultimate in Latin always has the accent.

15. All words ending in *ias* and *iah* have the accent on the *i*, without any foundation in the analogy of Greek and Latin pronunciation, except the very vague reason that the Greek word has the accent on this syllable. This reason is called vague, because the Greek accent has no influence on words in *ael, iel, ial*, &c.; as, Ισραήλ, 'Αβδιήλ, Βιλίαλ. κ τ. λ Hence the impropriety of pronouncing *Messias* with the accent on the first syllable. It is the broad dipthongal sound of the English *i*, with the accent on it, which makes the word sound so much better in English than it does in French, or even in the true ancient Greek pronunciation.

16. The termination *aim* seems to attract the accent on the *a* only in words of more than three syllables; as *E'phraim, Miz'raim*, have the accent on the antepenultimate, but *Horona'im, Ramatha'im*, &c., on the penultimate. This is the general rule; but if the Greek word have the penultimate long, the accent ought to be on that syllable; as, *Pharva'im* Φαρουΐμ, &c.

17. *Kemuel, Jemuel, Nemuel*, and other words of the same form, having the same number of syllables as the Greek words into which they are translated, ought to have the accent on the penultimate, as that syllable is long in Greek; but *Emanuel, Samuel, Lemuel*, are irrecoverably accented on the antepenultimate, and follow the analogy of the English accentuation.

18. It is plain from these observations, that the Hebrew accent is regulated by a sort of compromise between this ancient language and our own; and the best we can do is to form a kind of compound ratio of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, and to let each of these prevail as usage has permitted them.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

THE basis of the following Vocabulary is that of Taylor, in *Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible.* To this have been added several hundred names from Walker. In the cases in which the pronunciation of Walker differs from that of Taylor, that of Walker is added or substituted in its place. The pronunciation of Walker is not always to be preferred, nor is it followed in actual usage by the best authorities. The notation of the vowel-sounds may be consulted below.—ED.

A.

AALAR, ā'a-lar
Aaron, ā'ron
Abacuc, ab'a-cuc
Abadah, ab'a-dah
Abaddon, a-bad'don
Abadias, ab-a-dī'as
Abagtha, a-bag'thah
Abal, ā'bal
Abana, ab'a-nah
Abarim, ab'a-rim
Abaron, ab'a-ron
Abba, ab'bah
Abda, ab'dah
Abdias, ab-dī'as
Abdiel, ab'di-el
Abednego, a-bed'ne-go
Abel, ā'bel
Abel Maim, ā'bel mā'im
Abel Meholath, ā'bel me hō'lath
Abesan, ab'be-san
Abez, ā'bez
Abiah, a-bī'ah
Abialbon, a-bi-al'bon
Abiasaph, a-bī'a-saf
Abiathar, a bī'a-thar
Abib, ā'bib
Abidah, a-bī'dah
Abidan, ab'i-dan
Abiel, ab'i-el or a bī'el
Abiezer, ab-i-ē'zer
Abiezrite, ab-i-ez'rite
Abigail, ab'i-gale or ab i-gal
Abihail, ab'i-hale
Abihu, a-bī'hu
Abihud, a-bī'hud
Abijah, a-bī'jah
Abijam, a-bī'jam
Abilene, ab-i-lē'ne
Abimael, ab-i-mā'el
Abimelech, ab-im'me-lek
Abinadab, ab-in'a-dab
Abinoam, ab-in'no-am
Abiram, a-bī'ram
Abisei, ab-i-sē'i
Abishag, ab'i-shag or a-bī'shag
Abishai, ab-i shā'i
Abishahar, ab-i-shā'har
Abishalom, ab-i-sha'lom
Abishua, ab-i-shū'ah
Abishur, ab'i-shur
Abisum, ab'i-sum
Abital, ab'i-tal
Abitub, ab'i-tub
Abiud, ab'i-ud or a-bī'ud
Abner, ab'ner
Abram, ā'bram
Absalom, ab'sa-lom
Abubus, a-bū'bus
Acaron, ak'a-ron
Acatan, ak'a-tan
Accad, ak'kad
Aceldama, a-cel'da-mah
Achaia, a-kā'yah
Achaicus, a-kā'i-kus
Achan, ā'kan
Achiacharus, ak-i-ak'a-rus
Achim, ā'kim
Achimelech, a-kim'i-lek
Achior, ā'ki-or
Achiram, a-kī'ram
Achish, ā'kish
Achitob, ak'i-tob
Achitophel, a-kit'o-fel
Achmetha, ak-me'thah
Achor, ā'kor
Achsah, ak'sah
Achshaph, ak'shaf
Achzib, ak'zib
Aciphia, as'i-fah
Acitho, as'i-tho
Acua, a-kū'a
Adadah, ad'a-dah
Adadezer, ad-ad-e'zer
Adadrimmon, ad-ad-rim'mon
Adaiah, ad-a-ī'ah
Adalia, ad-a-lī'a
Adam, ad'am
Adamah, ad'a-mah
Adami, ad'a-mi
Adasa, ad'a-sa
Adatha, ad'a-tha
Adbeel, ad-bē'el
Addi, ad'di
Ader, ā'der
Adiel, ad'i-el or ā'di-el
Adida, ad'i-da
Adina, a-dī'nah
Aditha, ad'i-tha
Adithaim, ad-i-thā'im
Adlai, ad-lā'i or ad la-i
Admah, ad'mah
Admatha, ad'ma-tha
Adonai, ad'o-nā
Adonias, ad-o-nī'as
Adonibesek, a-don'i-bē'zek
Adonijah, ad-o-nī'jah
Adonikam, ad-o-nī'kam
Adoniram, ad-o-nī'ram
Adonis, a-dō nis
Adonizedek, a-don'i-zē'dek
Adora, a-dō'ra
Adoraim, ad o-rā'im
Adoram, a-dō'ram
Adrammelech, ad-ram'me-lek
Adramyttium, ad-ra-mit'ti-um
Adria, ā'dri-ah
Adriel, ā'dri-el
Aduel, a-dū'el
Adullam, a-dul'lam
Adummim, a-dum'mim
Aedias, a-e-dī'as
Æneas, e-nē'as
Æthiopia, e-thi-ō'pi a
Agaba, ag'a-ba
Agabus, ag'a-bus
Agag, ā'gag
Agagite, ā'gag-ite
Agarenes, ag-a-renes'
Agate, ag'ate
Agee, ag'e-e
Aggeus, ag-gē'us
Agnothtabor, ag-noth-tā'bor
Agrippa, a-grip'pah
Agur, a'gur
Ahab ā'hab
Aharah, a-har'ah
Aharal, a-har'al
Ahasai, a-has'a-i
Ahasbai, a-has'ba-i
Ahasuerus a-has-u-ē'rus
Ahava, a-hā'vah
Ahaz, ā haz
Ahazai, a-haz'a-i
Ahaziah, a-ha-zī'ah
Ahban, ah'ban
Ahi, ā'hī
Ahiah, a-hī'ah
Ahiam, a-hī'am
Ahiezer, a-hī-e'zer
Ahihud, a-hī'ud
Ahijah, a-hī'jah
Ahikam, a-hī'kam
Ahilud, a-hī'lud
Ahimaaz, a-him'a az
Ahiman, a-hī'man
Ahimelech, a-him'me-lek
Ahimoth, ā hi-moth or a-hī'moth
Ahinadab, a-hin'a-dab
Ahinoam, a hin'o-am
Ahio, a-hī'o
Ahira, a-hī'rah
Ahiram, a-hī'ram
Ahiramites, a-hī ram-ites
Ahisamach, a-his'a-mak
Ahishahur, a-hi-shā'hur or a-hī'-sha-hur
Ahisham, a-hī'sham
Ahishar, a-hī'shar
Ahitob, a-hī'tob
Ahitophel, a-hit'o-fel
Ahitub, a-hī'tub
Ahlah, ah'lah
Ahlai, ah'lā
Ahoah, a-hō'ah
Ahohite, a-hō'hite
Aholah, a-hō'lah
Aholbah, a-hol'bah
Aholiab, a hō'li-ab
Aholibah, a-hol'i-bah
Aholibamah, a-ho-li-bā'mah or a-ho-lib'a-mah
Ahumai, a-hū'ma-i
Ahuzam, a-hū'zam
Ahuzzah, a-huz'zah
Ai, ā'i
Aiah, a-ī'ah
Aiath, a-ī'ath
Aijah, a-ī'jah
Aijaleth Shahar, ad'ja-leth-shā'-har
Ain, ā'in
Aioth, a-ī'oth
Airus, a-ī'rus
Ajah, ā'jah
Ajalon, ad'ja-lon
Akkub, ak'kub
Akrabbim, ak-rab'bim
Alammelech, a-lam'me-lek
Alamoth, al'a-moth
Alema, al'e-ma
Alemeth, al'e-meth
Alexandria, al-ex-an'dri a
Aliah, a-lī'ah
Alian, a-lī'an
Allelujah, al-le-lū'yah or al-l lū'jah
Allonbachuth, al'lon-bak'uth
Almodad, al-mō'dad
Almondiblathaim, al'mon-dib-la-thā'im
Almug, al'mug
Alnathan, al'na-than
Aloth, ā'loth
Alpha, al'fah
Alpheus, al-fē'us
Altaneus, al-ta-nē'us
Altaschith, al-tas'kith
Altekon, al'te-kon
Alvah, al'vah
Alush, ā'lush
Amadathus, a-mad'a-thus
Amal, ā'mal
Amalda, a-mal'dah
Amalek, am'a-lek
Amalekites, am'a-lek-ites
Amanah, a-mā'nah or am'a-nah
Amariah, am-a-rī'ah
Amasa, a-mā'sah or am'a-sah
Amasai, am-a-sā i or a-mas a-i
Amashai, am-a-shā'i
Amashiah, am-a-shī'ah
Amatheis, am-a-thē is
Amathis, am'a-this
Amaziah, am-a-zī'ah
Amen, ā'men
Amethist, am'e-thist
Ami, ā'mi
Aminadab, a-min'a-dab
Amizabad, a-miz'a-bad
Amittai, a-mit'tā or a-mit-tā'i
Ammah, am mah
Ammi, am'mī
Ammidioi, am-mid'i-oy
Ammiel, am'mi-el
Ammishaddai, am-mi-shad'da-i
Ammihud, am mi-hud
Ammizabad, am-miz'a-bad
Ammonites, am'mon-ites
Ammonitess, am-mon-ī'tess
Amok, ā'mok
Amorites, am'o-rites
Amos, ā'moz or ā'mos
Amphipolis, am-fip'o-lis
Amplias, am'pli-as
Amramites, am'ram-ites
Amraphel, am'ra-fel
Amzi, am'zī
Anab, ā'nab
Anah, ā'nah
Anaharath, an-a-hā'rath
Anaiah, an-a-ī'ah

Fāte, fār, băt.—Mēte, hĕlp.—Pīne, marine.—Nōte.—Tūne, unite.—ġ as j; ċh as sh.

Anak, ā'nak
Anakims, ăn'a-kims
Anammelech, a-năm'me-lek
Anani, ăn-ā'ni
Ananiah, an-a-nī'ah
Ananias, an-a-nī'as
Ananiel a-nan'i-el
Anath, ā'nath
Anathema, a-năth'e-mah
Anathoth, ăn'a-thoth
Andronicus, an-dro-nī'kus or an-dron'i-kus
Anem, ā'nem
Anes, a'nes
Aneth, ā'neth
Anethothite, a-něth'o-thite or an'eth-o-thite
Aniam, a-nī'am
Antilibanus, an-ti-lib'a-nus or an-ti-li-bā'nus
Antioch, ăn'ti-ok
Antiochis, an-tī'o-kis
Antiochus an-tī'o-kus
Antipas, an'ti-pas
Antipater, an-ti-pā'ter
Antipatris, an-ti-pā'tris or an-tip'a-tris
Antipha, an'ti-fah
Antothijah, an-to-thī'jah
Antothite, an'toth-ite
Anub, ā'nub
Apelles, a-pel'les
Apharaim, af-a-rā'im
Apharsathchites, a-far'săth-kites
Apharsites, a-far'sites
Aphek, ā'fek
Aphekah, a-fē'kah
Aphereum, a-fere'-um
Apherra, a-fer'ra
Aphiah, a-fī'ah
Aphra, af'rah
Aphses, af'sez
Apocalypse, a-pok'a-lips
Apocrypha, a-pok'ri-fah
Apollonia, ap-pol-o'ni-a
Apollos, a-pol'los
Apollyon, a-pol'yon
Appaim, ap-pā'im or ap'pa-im
Apphia, af'fi-ah or af-fī'ah
Apphus, af'fus
Appii Forum, ap'pi-i-fō'rum
Aquila, ăk'quil-lah or ak quil'lah
Ara, ā'rah
Arab, ā'rab
Arabah, ar'ra-bah
Arabattine, ar-ra-bat'i-ne
Arabia, a-rā'bi-a
Arad, ā'rad
Aradite, ā'rad-ite
Arah, ā'rah
Aram, ā'ram
Aramitess, a-ram-ī'tes
Ararat, ar'a-rat
Araunah a-raw'nah
Arbah, ar'bah
Arbathite, ar'bath-ite
Arbattis, ar-bat'tis
Arbite, ar'bite
Arbonai, ar-bō'na-i
Archelaus, ar-ke-lā'us
Archestratus, ar-kes'tra-tus
Archevites, ar'ke-vites
Archi, ar'kī
Archiataroth, ar-ki-at'a-roth
Archippus, ar-kip'pus
Archites, ar'kites
Arcturus, ark-tū'rus
Areli, a-rē'lī
Arelites, a-rē'lites
Areopagite, ar-e-op'a-gite or a-re-op'a-gite
Areopagus, ar-e-op'a-gus or ā-re-op'a-gus
Ares, ā'rez
Aretas, a-rē'tas
Argob, ar'gob
Aridai, a-rid'a-i
Aridatha, a-rid'a-thah
Arieh, a-rī'eh
Ariel, ā'ri-el
Arimathea, ar'ī-ma-the'ah
Arioch, ā'ri-ok
Arisai, a-ris'a-i
Aristarchus, ar-is-tar'kus
Aristobulus, ar-is-to-bū'lus or ar-is-tob'u-lus
Armageddon, ar-ma-gĕd'don
Armenia ăr-mē'ni-a
Armishadai, ar-mi-shăd'a-i
Armoni, ar-mō'ni
Arnepher, ar-nē'fer or ăr'ne-fer
Arodi, a-rō'dī or ar'o-di
Aroer, a-rō'er
Arphaxad, ar-fax'ad
Arsaces, ar'sa-ces
Artaxerxes, ar-tax-erx'es
Artemas, ar'te-mas
Aruboth, ar'ru-both
Arumah, a-rū'mah
Arvadites, ar'vad-ites
Asa, ā'sah
Asadias, as-a-dī'as
Asahel, as'a-el
Asaiah, as-a-ī'ah
Asana, as'a-na
Asaph, a'saf
Asara, as'a-ra
Asareel, as-a-rē'el or a-săr'e-el
Asarelah, as-a-rē'lah
Asbazareth, as-baz'a-reth
Ascalon, ăs'ka-lon
Asebia, as-e-bī'a
Asenath, as'e-nath
Aserar, a-sē'rar
Ashabiah, ash-a-bī'ah
Ashael, as'ha-el
Ashan, a'shan
Ashbea, ash'be-ah
Ashchenaz, ash'ke-naz
Ashdothites, ash'doth-ites
Ashean, ā'she-an
Asher, ash'er
Ashima ăsh'i-mah
Ashon, ā'shon
Ashpenaz ash'pe-naz
Ashriel, ash'ri-el
Ashtaroth, ash'ta-roth
Ashtemoth, ash'te-moth
Ashterathites, ash-ter'a-thites
Ashuath, a-shū'ath
Ashur, ash'ur
Ashurim a-shū'rim
Ashurites ash'ur-ites
Asibias, as-i-bī'as
Askelon, as'ke-lon
Asmadai, as'ma-dā
Ashmaveth, as'ma-veth
Asmoneans, as-mo-nē'ans
Asnapper, as-nap'per
Asochis, a-sō'kis
Aspatha, as'pa-thah
Aspharasus, as-far'a-sus
Asriel, as're-el
Assalimoth, as-sal'i-moth
Assanias, as-sa-nī'as
Assideans, as-si-de'ans
Assir, as'sir
Assos, as'sos
Assyria, as-sir'i-a
Astarte, as-tar'te
Asuppim a-sup'pim
Asyncritus, a-sin'kri-tus
Atad ā'tad
Atargatis, a-tar'ga-tis
Ataroth, at'a-roth
Athach, ā'thak
Athaiah, ath-a-ī'ah
Athaliah, ath-a-lī'ah
Atharias, ath-a-rī'as
Athens ath'ens
Athenobius, ăth-e-nō'bi-us
Athlai, ath'lā
Attai, at'tā
Attaliah, at-ta-lī'ah
Attharates, at-thar'a-tes
Augia, au'gi-a
Augustus, au-gus'tus
Auranitis, au-ra-nī'tis
Auranus, au-ra'nus
Auteus, au-te'us or au'te-us
Ava, a'vah
Avaran, ava-ran
Aven, ā'ven
Avims, ā'vims
Avith, ā'vith
Azaelus, az-a-ē'lus
Azaliah, az-a-lī'ah
Azaphion, a-zā'phi-on
Azara, az'a-ra
Azareel, az-a-rē'el or a-za'ре-el
Azariah, az-a-rī'ah
Azarias ăz-a-rī'as
Azaz, ā'zaz
Azazel, a-zā'zel
Azaziah az-a-zī'ah
Azbazareth, az-baz'a-reth
Azekah, a-zē'kah
Azem, ā'zem
Azephurith, ăz-ze-fū'rith
Azetas, a-zē'tas
Azgad az'gad
Aziel, a'zi-el
Aziza, a-zī'zah
Azmaveth, ăz'ma-voth
Azor, ā'zor
Azotus, a-zō'tus
Azriel, ăz'ri-el
Azrikam, az-rī'kam or ăz'ri-kam
Azubah, az-u'bah or a-zū'bah
Azur, a'zur
Azuran, az'u-ran
Azymites, az'i-mites
Azzur, az'zur

B.

BAAL, ba'al
Baalah, ba'al-ah
Baalath, bā'al-ath
Baal Hamon, bā'al ham'on
Baal Hanan, bā'al han'an
Baali, bā'al-i or bā'al-ī
Baalim, bā'al-im
Baalis, bā'al-is
Baanah, ba-a'nah or bā'a-na
Baanan, ba'a-nan
Baanath, ba-ā'nath or bā'a-nath
Baanias, ba-a-nī'as
Baara, ba-ā'rah or bā'a-rah
Baaseiah, ba-a-sī'ah
Baashah, ba-ā'shah or bā'a-shah
Babel, bā'bel
Babylon, Bab'i-lon.
Babylonians, bab-i-lō'ni-ans
Baca, bā'kah
Bacchurus, bak-kū'rus
Bachrites, bak'rites
Bachuth Allon, bak'uth al'lon
Bagoas, ba-gō'as
Bagoi, bag'o-i
Baharumite, ba-hā'rum-ite
Bahurim, ba-hu'rim
Bajith, bad'jith or bā'jith
Bakbakker, bak-bak'ker
Bakbuk, bak'buk
Bakbukiah, bak-buk-ī'ah
Balaam, ba'lam
Baladan ba'-ā'dan or bal'a-dan
Balak, ba'lak
Balamo, bal'a-mo
Balanus, bal'anus
Balthasar, bal-thā'sar
Bamoth, bā'moth
Banaias, ban-a-ī'as
Bani, bā'nī
Banuas, ban'u-as
Barabbas, ba-rab'bas
Barachel, bar'a-kel
Barachiah, bar-a-kī'ah
Barak, ba'rak
Barcenor, bar-ce'nor
Barhumites bar-hū'mites
Bariah, ba-rī'ah
Barjesus, bar-je'sus
Barjonah, bar-jo'nah
Barodis, ba-ro'dis
Barsabas, bar'sa-bas
Bartacus, bar'ta-kus
Bartholomew, bar-thol'o-mew
Bartimeus, bar-ti-mē'us, or bar-tim'e-us
Baruch, bā'ruk
Barzillai, bar-zil'la-i
Bascama bas'ka-ma
Bashan, bā'shan
Bashemath, băsh'e-math
Basmath, bas'math
Bastai, bas'ta-i
Batane, bat'a-ne
Bathaloth, bath'a-loth
Bathrabbim, bath-rab'bim
Bathshebah, bath-shē'bah or bath'-she-bah
Bathshua, bath'shu-a
Bavai, bav'a-i or ba-vā'i
Bealiah, be-a-lī'ah
Bealoth, be-ā'loth or bē'a-loth
Bean, bē'an
Bebai, beb'a-i
Becher, bē'ker
Bechorath be-kō'rath
Bechtileth, bek'ti-leth
Bedaiah, bĕd-a-ī'ah
Bedad, bē'dad
Bedan, bē'dan
Beeliada, be-el-ī'a-dah
Beelsarus, be-ĕl'sa-rus
Beeltethmus, be-el-tĕth'mus
Beelzebub, be-el'ze-bub
Beer, bē'er
Beera, be-ē'rah
Beerelim, be-er'e-lim or be-er-ē'lim
Beeri, be-ē'rī
Beerlahairoi, bē'er-la-hā'roy or bē'er-la-ha'i-roy
Beeroth, be-e'roth
Beersheba, bē'er-shē'bah or be-er'she-bah
Beeshterah, be-ĕsh'te-rah
Behemoth, bē'he-moth
Bekah, be'kah
Bela, bē'lah
Belemus, bel'e-mus
Belgai, bel'ga-i
Belial, bē'li-al or be-lī'al
Belmaim, bel'ma-im
Belshazzar, bel-shaz'ar
Belteshazzar, bel-te-shăz'ar
Benaiah, ben-ā'yah
Benammi, ben-am'mī
Beneberak, ben-eb'e-rak
Benejaakan, bĕn-e-ja'a-kan
Benhadad, ben-hā'dad or ben'ha-dad
Benhail, ben-ha'il
Benhanan ben-hā'nan
Beninu, ben-ī'nū or ben'i-nū
Benjamin, ben'ja-min
Benjamite, ben'ja-mite
Beno, be'no
Benoni, ben-ō'ni or be-nō'nī
Beninu, ben-u'i
Benzoheth, bĕn-zō'heth
Bera, bē'rah
Berachah, ber-ā'kah or bĕr'a-kah
Berachiah, ber-a-kī'a
Beraiah, ber-a-ī'ah
Berea, be-re'a
Bered, be'red
Beri, bē'rī
Beriah, be-rī'ah
Berites, bē'rites
Berith, bē'rith
Bernice ber-nī'ce or ber'nice
Berodach, be-rō'dak
Berothai, be-rō'thī or ber'o-tha-i
Berothath, be-rō'thath
Beryl, ber'ril
Berzelus, ber-zē'lus
Besai, bē'sai
Besodeiah, bes-o-dī'ah
Betah, be'tah
Beten, be'ten
Bethabara, beth-ăb'a-rah
Betharath, beth'a-nath
Bethanoth, beth'a-noth
Bethany, beth'a-ni
Betharabah, beth-ar'a-bah
Betharam, beth'a-ram
Betharbel, beth-ar'bel
Bethaven, beth-ā'ven
Bethazmaveth, beth-az'ma-veth
Bethbaalmeon, beth-bā'al-me'on
Bethbarah, beth-ba'rah
Bethbasi, beth'ba-si
Bethbirei, beth-bir'e-i
Bethdagon, beth-dā'gon
Bethdiblathaim, beth-dib-la-thā'im
Bethel, beth'el
Bethemek, beth-ē'mek
Bethesda, beth-es'dah or be-thĕs'dah
Bethesel, beth-ē'zel
Bethgader, beth-gā'der
Bethgamul beth-gā'mul
Bethhaccerim, bĕth-hak'ce-rim
Bethharan, beth-hā'ran
Bethhoglah, beth-hog'lah
Bethhoron, beth-hō'ron
Bethjesimoth, beth-jĕs'si-moth
Bethlebaoth, beth-lĕb'a-oth
Bethlehem, bĕth'le-hem
Bethlomon, beth-lō'mon
Bethmaacah, beth-mā'a-kah
Bethmarcaboth, beth-mar'ka-both
Bethmeon, bĕth-mē'on
Bethnimrah, bĕth-nim'rah
Bethoron, bĕth-ō'ron
Bethpalet, bĕth-pā'let
Bethpazzer, bĕth-paz'zer
Bethpeor, bĕth-pē'or

Bethphage, bèth-fā'ge or bèth'-fage
Bethphelet, bèth-fē'let or bèth-fe-let
Bethrabah, bèth-rā'bah or beth'-ra-bah
Bethrehob, bèth-rē'hob or bèth'-re-hob
Bethrapha, beth'ra-fa or bèth-rā'fa
Bethsaida, beth-sā'dah or beth-sā'i-da
Bethshean, bèth-shē'an
Bethshemesh, beth-she'mesh or beth'she-mesh
Bethshemite, beth'she-mite
Bethshittah, beth-shit'tah
Bethsimos, beth-sī'mos or beth'-si-mos
Bethsura, bèth-sū'ra
Bethtappua, beth-tap'pu-ah
Bethuel, beth-ū'el or be-thū'el
Bethul, bē'thul
Bethulia, be-thu-lī'a
Betolius, be-tō'li-us
Bethomestham, bet-o-mès'tham
Betonim, bet'o-nim
Beulah, bū'lah or be-ū'lah
Beza, bē'zāi
Bezaleel, bez-a-lē'el or bez al'eel
Bezek, bē'zek
Biatas, bī'atas
Bichri, bik'ri
Bigthana, big'tha-na
Bigvai, big-vā'i
Bileam, bil'e-am
Bilgai, bil-gā'i
Binea, bin'e-a
Binnui, bin'nu-i
Birzavith, bir-zā'vith or bir'zā-vith
Bithiah, bith-ī'ah
Bithron, bith'ron
Bithynia, bi-thin'i-a
Bizjothiah, biz-jo-thī'ah
Bizjothjah, biz'joth-jah
Boanerges, bo-a-ner'gez
Boaz, bō'az
Bocheru, bok'e-ru
Bochim, bo'kim
Bosor, bō'zor
Bozez, bō'zez
Boziah, boz'iah
Brigandine, brig'an-dine
Bukki, buk'ki
Bul, bul (as dull)
Bunah, bu'nah
Bunni, bun'nī
Buzi, bu'zī
Buzite, buz'ite

C.

Cabul, ka'bul
Cades, ka'des
Cæsar, cē'zar
Caiaphas, kā'a-fas
Cain, kain
Cainan, kā'nan or ka-ī'nan
Cairites, kaī'rites
Calah, kā'lah
Calamolalus, kal-a-mol'a-lus
Calamus, kal'a-mus
Calcol, kal'kol
Caldees, kàl-deez'
Caleb, kā'leb
Calitas, kàl'i-tas
Calneh, kàl'neh
Calvary, kàl'va-ri
Cambyses, kàm'bi-sez
Camon, kā'mon
Cana, kā'nah
Canaan, ka'nan
Canaanites, kā'nan-ites or kan'-an-ites
Canaanitish, kā-nan-ī'tish
Candace, kan-dā'ce or kan'da-ce
Canneh, kàn'neh
Canticles, kàn'ti-kels
Capernaum, ka-per'na-um
Capharsalama, kàf-ar-sal'a-mah
Caphenatha, ka-fèn'a-tha
Caphira, ka-fī'rah
Caphtor, kàf'tor
Caphtorim, kàf'to-rim
Cappadocia, kàp-pa-dō'shī-a
Carabasion, kàr-a-bā'zi-on
Carbuncle, kàr'bun-kel
Carchamis, kar'ka-mis
Carchemish, kar'ke-mish
Careah, ka-rē'ah
Carkas, kar'kas
Carmel, kar'mel
Carmelite, kar'mel-ite
Carmelitess, kar'mel-i-tess
Carmi, kar'mī
Carnaim, kar'na-im
Carshena, kar-she'na
Casiphia, kas-si-fī'ah or ka-sif'i-ah
Casluim, kas-lū'im
Cassia, kash'i-a
Cathuath, ka-thū'ath
Cedron, cē'dron or ke'dron
Ceilan, cē'lan or ci'lan
Celemia, ce-le-mi'a
Cenchrea, cen-kre'ah
Cendebeus, cen-de-bē'us
Cephas, ce'fas
Cesarea, ces-a-rē'ah
Chadias, ka'di-as
Chalcedony, kal'ce-do-ny
Chalcol, kal'kol
Chaldea, kal-dē'ah
Chamelion, ka-me'li-on
Chanes, kā'nez
Channuneas, ka-nu-ne'as
Charaathalar, kar-a-ath'a-lar
Characa, kar'a-ka
Charashim, kar'a-shim
Charea, ka're-a
Charran, kar'ran
Chaseba, kas'e-ba
Chebar, ke'bar
Chederlaomer, ked-er-lā-ō'mer
Chelal, kē'lal
Chelcias, kel'shi-as or kel'ci-as
Chelleh, kel'leh
Chelubai, ke-lu'bā
Chelubar, ke-lu'bar
Chemarims, kem'a-rims
Chemosh, ke'mosh
Chenaanah, ke-nā'a-nah
Chenani, ken'a-ni
Chenaniah, ken-a-nī'ah
Chepharhaammonai, ke'far-ha-am'o-nā
Chephirah, kef-ī'rah
Cheran, ke'ran
Chereas, kē're-as
Cherethims, ker'eth-ims
Cherethites, ker'eth-ites
Cherith, kē'rith
Cherub (a city) kē'rub
Cherub (a spirit) cher'ub
Cherubim, cher'u-bim
Chesalon, kes'a-lon
Chesed, ke'sed
Chesulloth, ke-sul'loth
Chezib, kē'zib
Chidon, kī'don
Chileab, kil'e-ab
Chilion, kil'i-on or ki-lī'on
Chilmad, kil'mad
Chimham, kim'ham
Chinnereth, kin'er-eth
Chios, kī'os
Chisleu, kis'lu
Chislon, kis'lon
Chisloth, kis'loth
Chisloth Tabor, kis'loth tā'bor
Chittim, chit'tim or kit'tim
Chiun, kī'un
Chloe, klo'e
Chorashan, ko-rā'shan
Chorazin, ko-rā'zin
Chosameus, kos-a-mē'us
Chozeba, ko-zē'bah
Chronicles, kron'i-kles
Chrysolite, kris'o-lite
Chrysoprasus, kris-op'ra-sus
Chub, kub
Chusa, kū'sah
Chushan Rishathaim, kush'an rish-a-thā'im
Cilicia, cil-ish'i-a
Cinnereth, cin'ner-eth
Cirama, cir'a-ma
Cisai, cis'sā-i
Citherius, cith'e-rus
Clauda, klaw'dah
Claudia, klaw'di-a
Claudius, klaw'di-us
Cleasa, kle-ā'sa
Clement, klē'ment or klèm'ent
Cleophas, klē'o-fas
Cloe, klō'e
Cnidus, nī'dus
Colhozeh, kol-hō'zeh
Collius, kol'li-us
Colosse, ko-los'se
Colossians, ko-losh'i-ans
Conaniah, ko-na-nī'ah
Coniah, ko-nī'ah
Corbe, kor'be
Core, kō're
Coos, kō'os
Corinth, kō'rinth or kor'inth
Corinthians, ko-rinth'i-ans
Cornelius, kor-nē'li-us
Cosam, kō'zam
Cozbi, koz'bi or koz'bi
Crescens, kres'cens
Crete, krēte
Cretes, krētes
Cretians, kre'shi-ans
Crispus, kris'pus
Cubit, kū'bit
Cushan Rishathaim, kush'an rish-a-thā'im or ku'shan rish-a-thā'im
Cushi, kush'i
Cuthah, kuth'ah
Cutheans, kū'the-ans
Cyprus, cy'prus
Cyrene, cy-rē'ne
Cyrenius, cy-rē'ni-us
Cyrus, cy'rus

D.

Dabareh, dab'a-reh
Dabbasheth, dab'ba-sheth
Daberath, dab'e-rath
Dabria, dā'bri-a
Dacobi, da-co'bi
Daddeus, dad-dē'us
Dagon, da'gon
Daisan, da'san
Dalaiah, dal-a-ī'ah
Dalilah, dal'i-lah
Dalmanutha, dal-ma-nū'thah
Dalmatia, dal-mā'shi-a
Dalphon, dal'fon
Damaris, dam'a-ris
Damascenes, dam-a-scens'
Damascus, da-mas'kus or da-màs'kus
Danites, dan'ites
Danjaan, dan-jā'an
Danobrath, dan'o-brath
Dara, dā'rah
Darda, dar'dah
Dariun, da'ri-an
Darius, da-rī'us
Darkon, dar'kon
Dathan, da'than
Dathemah, dath'e-mah
Debir, dē'ber
Deborah, de'bo-rah or deb'o-rah
Decapoli, de-kap'o-li
Decapolis, de-kap'o-lis
Dedan, dē'dan
Dedanim, ded-ā'nim or ded'a-nim
Dehavites, dē'ha-vites or de-hā'-vites
Dekar, dē'kar
Delaiah, de-la-ī'ah
Delilah, del'i-lah
Demas, dē'mas
Demetrius, de-me'tri-us
Derbe, der'be
Deuel, de-ū'el or de-ū'el
Deuteronomy, deu-ter-on'o-my
Diana, dī-ā'nah
Diblaim, dib-lā'im or dib'lā-im
Diblath, dib'lath
Dibon, dī'bon
Dibri, dib'rī
Dibzahab, dib'za-hab
Didrachm, dī'dram
Didymus, did'i-mus
Dilean, dī'le-an or dil'e-an
Dimon, dī'mon
Dimonah, dī-mō'nah
Dinaites, dī'na-ites
Dinhabah, din-hā'bah
Dionysius, dy-o-nish'i-us
Diotrephes, di-ot're-fez or di-ot-rē'fez
Dishan, di'shan
Dizahab, diz'za-hab
Dodai, do-dā'i or dod'ā-i
Dodanim, do-dā'nim or dod'a-nim
Dodavah, do-dā'vah or dod'a-vah
Dodo, dō'do
Doeg, dō'eg
Dophkah, dof'kah
Dorcas, dor'kas
Dorymenes, do-rim'e-nes
Dositheus, do-si-thē'us
Dothaim, do-thā'im or dō'tha-im
Dothan, dō'than
Drachma, drak'mah
Drusilla, dru-sil'lah
Dumah, dū'mah
Dura, dū'rah

E.

Eanas, ē'a-nas
Ebal, e'bal
Ebed Melech, ē'bed mē'lek or e-bed' me-lek
Ebenezer, eb-en-ē'zer
Eber, e'ber
Ebiasaph, e-bī'a-saf
Ebronah, eb-rō'nah or e-brō'nah
Ecanus, e-kā'nus
Ecbatana, ek-bat'a-na
Ecclesiastes, ek-kle-ze-as'tes
Ecclesiasticus, ek-kle-ze-às'ti-kus
Edar, e'dar
Eden, ē'den
Edias, ē'di-as
Edom, ē'dom
Edomites, e'dom-ites
Edrei, ed're-i
Eglah, eg'lah
Eglaim, eg-lā'im or eg'lā-im
Eli, e'li
Ekrebel, ek're-bel
Ekron, ē'kron or ek'ron
Ekronites, ek'ron-ites
Eladah, el-ā'dah or el'a-dah
Elah, e'lah
Elamites, ē'lam-ites
Elasah, el-ā'sah or el'a-sah
Elbethel, el-beth'el
Elcia, el'ci-a
Eldaah, el-dā'ah or ël'da-ah
Elead, ē'le-ad
Elealeh, el-e-ā'leh or e-le-ā'leh
Eleasah, el-e-ā'sah or e-lē'a-sah
Eleazar, el-e-ā'zar or e-le-ā'zar
Eleazurus, e-le-a-zū'rus
Elelohe, el-el'o-he or el-e-lō'he
Eleph, e'lef
Eleutherus, e-leu'the-rus
Eleuzai, el-eu-zā'i
Elhanan, el-hā'nan
Eli, ē'li
Eliab, e-lī'ab
Eliada, e-lī'a-dah
Eliadun, e-lī'a-dun
Eliah, e-lī'ah
Eliahba, e-lī'ah-bah
Eliakai, e-lī'a-ka'i
Eliakim, e-lī'a-kim
Eliali, e-lī'a-li
Eliam, e-lī'am
Elias, e-lī'as
Eliasaph, e-lī'a-saf
Eliashib, e-lī'a-shib
Eliasis, e-lī'a-sis
Eliathah, e-lī'a-thah
Eliazar, e-lī-a'zar
Elidad, e-lī'dad
Eliel, e'li-el
Elienai, e-li-ē'na-i
Eliezer, e-li-ē'zer
Elihoreph, èl-e-hō'ref
Elihu, e-lī'hū
Elijah, e-lī'jah
Elika, e-lī'kah or èl'i-kah
Elimelech, e-lim'e-lek
Elim, ē'lim
Elioenai, el-i-ē'nā-i or e-le-ē'nā-i
Elionas, e-li-ō'nas
Eliphal, èl'i-fal
Eliphaleh, e-lif'a-leh
Eliphalet, e-lif'a-let
Eliphaz, el'i-faz or e-lī'faz
Elisæus, el-i-sē'us
Eliseus, el-i-sē'us
Elisha, e-lī'shah
Elishama, e-lish'a-mah

Elishaphat, e-lish'a-fat
Elisheba, e-lish'e-bah
Elishua, el-i-shū'ah
Elisimus, e-lis'i-mus
Eliu, e-lī'u
Eliud, e-lī'ud
Elizaphan, e-liz'a-fan
Elizur, e-lī'zur
Elkanah, el-kā'nah or ĕl'ka-nah
Elkoshite, el ko-shite
Ellasar, el-lā'sar or el'lā-sar
Elmodam, el-mō'dam or el'mo-dam
Elnaam, ĕl'na-am
Elnathan, el-nā'than or ĕl'na-than
Eloi, el'o-hī
Elon, ē'lon
Elon Bethhanan, ē'lon beth'ha-nan
Elonites, ē'lon-ites
Eloth, ē'loth
Elpaal, el-pā'al or el'pa-al
Elpalet, el-pā'let or el'pa-let
Elparan, el-pā'ran or el'pa-ran
Eltekeh, el-te'keh or el'te-keh
Eltekon, el'te-kon
Eltolad, el-tō'lad or el'to-lad
Elul, ē'lul
Eluzai, e-lū'za-i
Elymais, el-i-mā'is
Elymas, el'i-mas or e-lī'mas
Elzabad, el'za-bad
Elzaphan, el-zā'fan or el'za-fan
Emalcuel, e-mal-kū'el
Emanuel, e-man'u el
Emims, ē'mims
Emmaus, em-mā'us or em'ma us
Emmor, em'mor
Enam, ē'nam
Eneas, e-nē'as or ē'ne-as
Eneglaim en-eg-lā'im
Enemessar, en e-mes'sar
Enenias, e-ne nī-as
Engannim, en-gan'nim
Engedi, en-gē'di or en'ge-dī
Enhaddah, en-had'dah
Enhakkore, en-hak-ko-re
Enhazor, en-hā'zor
Enmishpat, en-mish'pat
Enoch, ē'nok
Enrimmon, en rim'mon
Enrogel, en-ro'gel
Enshemesh, en-shē'mesh or en'-she-mesh
Entappuah, en-tap'pū-ah
Epaphras, ep'a-fras
Epaphroditus, e-paf-ro-dī'tus
Epenetus, e-pe-nē'tus or e pen'e-tus
Ephah, ē'fah
Ephai, ē'fā
Ephes Dammim, ē'fes dam'mim
Ephesians, e-fē'zhi-ans
Ephesus, ef'e-sus
Ephlal, ef'lal
Ephod, ē'fod
Ephphatha, ef'fa-thah
Ephraim ef'ra-im or ē'fra-im
Ephraimites ē'fra-im-ites
Ephratah, ef'ra-tah
Ephrath, ef'rath
Ephrathites, ef'rath-ites
Ephron, ē'fron
Epicureans, ep-e-kū-rē'ans
Eran, ē'ran
Eranites, ē'ran-ites
Erastus, e-ras'tus
Erech, ē'rek
Esaias, ez-zā'yas or e-zā'yas
Esar Haddon, ē'sar had'don
Esau, ē'saw
Esdrelon, es-drē'lon
Esebon, es'e-bon
Esebrias, e-sē'bri-as
Esek, ē'sek
Eshbaal, esh-bā'al or esh'ba-al
Eshcol, esh'kol
Eshean, esh'e-an or ē'she-an
Eshkalon, esh'ka-lon
Eshtaol, esh'ta-ol
Eshtaulites esh'taw-lites
Eshtemoa, esh-tem'o-ah
Eshtemoth, esh'te-moth
Esli, es'lī
Esmachiah, es-ma-kī'ah
Esora, e-sō'ra
Esrom es'rom
Essenes, es-seens' or es sē'nes
Esthaol, es'tha-ol
Esther, es'ter
Etam ē'tam
Ethanim, eth'a-nim
Ethbaal, eth-bā'al or eth'ba-al
Ether, ē'ther
Ethiopia, e-thi-ō'pi-a
Ethnan, eth'nan
Euasibus, u-as'i-bus
Eubulus, u-bū'lus
Eunathan, u'na-than
Eunice, u-nī'se or u'nise
Euodias, u-ō'di-as
Euphrates, u-frā'tes
Eupolemus, u-pol'e-mus
Euroclydon, u-rok'le-don
Eutychus, u'ti-kus
Eve, ēve
Evi, ē'vi
Evil Merodach, ē'vil me-rō'dak
Exodus, ex'o-dus
Ezar, ē'zar
Ezbai, ez'ba-i
Ezechias, ez-e-kī'as
Ezekias, ez-e-kī'as
Ezekiel, e-zē'ki-el
Ezel, ē'zel
Ezerias, ez-e-rī'as
Ezias, e-zī'as
Ezion, e-zī'on or ē'zi-on
Ezion Geber, ē zi-on gē'ber
Ezrahite, ez'ra-hite
Ezriel, ez'ri-el
Ezronites, ez'ron-ites

F.

Felix, fē'lix
Festus, fes'tus
Fortunatus, for-tu-nā'tus

G.

Gaal, gā'al
Gaash, gā'ash
Gaba, gā'ba
Gabael, gab'a-el
Gabbai, gab'bā or gab'ba-i
Gabbatha, gab'ba-thah
Gabrias, gā'bri-as
Gabriel, gā'bri-el
Gadara, gad'a-ra
Gadarenes, gad-a-reens'
Gaddes, gad'des
Gaddi, gad'dy
Gaddiel, gad'di-el
Gadi, gā'dī
Gadites, gad'ites
Gaius, gā'yus
Galadad, gal'a-dad
Galal, gā'lal
Galatia, ga-lā'shi-a
Galbanum, gal'ba-num
Galeed, gal'e-ed
Galgala, gal'ga-la
Galileans, gal-li-lē'ans
Galilee, gal'li-lee
Gallio, gal'li-o
Gamael, gam'a-el
Gamaliel, ga-mā'le-el
Gammadims, gam'ma-dims
Gamul, gā'mul
Gareb, gā'reb
Garizim, gar'i-zim
Gashmu, gash'mew
Gatam, gā'tam
Gathhepher, gath-hē'fer
Gathrimmon, gath-rim'mon
Gaza, gā'zah
Gazabar, gaz'a-bar
Gazara, ga-zā'ra
Gazathites, gā'zath-ites
Gazera, ga-zē'ra
Gazez, gā'zez
Gazites, gaz'ites
Gazzam gaz'zam
Gebal, gē'bal
Geber, gē'ber
Gebim, gē'bim
Gedaliah, ged-a-lī'ah
Geder, gē'der
Gederah, ge-dē'rah
Gederathite ge-dē'rath-ite
Gederite, ged'e-rite
Gederoth, ge-dē'roth
Gederothaim, ge-der-oth-ā'im
Gehazi, ge-hā'zi
Geliloth, gel'i-loth
Gemalli, ge-mal'lī
Gemariah, gem-a-rī'ah
Genesareth, ge-nes'a-reth
Genesis, gen'e-sis
Genezar, ge-nē'zar
Genneus, gen'ne-us or gen-nē'us
Gentiles, gen'tiles
Genubath, gen'u-bath or gē'nu-bath
Gera, gē'rah
Gerasa, ger'a-sah
Gergasenes, ger-ga-seens'
Gergashi, ger'ga-shī
Gergashites, ger'ga-shites
Gerizim, ger're-zim
Gerrheans, ger-rē'ans
Gerrinians, ger'rin-i-ans
Gershom, ger'shom
Geshem, gē'shem
Geshuri, gesh'u-rī
Geshurites, gesh'u-rites
Gether, gē'ther
Getholias, geth-o-lī'as
Gethsemane, geth-sem a-ne
Geuel, ge-u'el
Gezer, gē'zer
Gezerites, ge'zer-ites
Giah, gī ah
Gibbah, gib'bah
Gibbethon, gib'be thon
Gibea gib'e-ah
Gibeath, gib'e-ath
Gibeon, gib'e-on
Gibeonites gib'e-on-ites
Giblites, gib'lites
Giddalti, gid-dal'tī
Giddel, gid'del
Gideon, gid'e-on
Gideoni, gid-e-ō'nī
Gidom gī'dom
Gier, gī er
Gihon, gī hon
Gilalai, gil-a lā' or gil'a-lā
Gilboa, gil-bō'ah or gil'bo-ah
Gilead, gil'e-ad
Gileadite, gil'e-ad-ite
Gilgal, gil'gal
Giloh, gī lo
Gilonite, gī lo-nite
Gimzo, gim'zo
Ginath, gī'nath
Ginnetho, gin'ne-tho
Girgashites, gir'ga-shites
Girgasite, gir'ga-site
Gittaim, git-tā'im or git'ta im
Gittites, git'tites
Gizonite, gī'zo-nite
Gnidus, nī'dus
Goath, gō'ath
Golan, gō'lan
Golgotha, gol'goth-ah
Goliah, go-lī'ah
Gomer, gō'mer
Gomorrah, go-mor'rah
Gopher, gō'fer
Goshen, gō'shen
Gothoniel, go-thon'i el
Gozan, gō'zan
Grecia, grē'shi a
Greece, grēece
Gudgodah, gud'go dah
Guni, gū'nī
Gunites, gū nites
Gurbaal, gur-bā'al

H.

Haahashtari, hā-a-hash'ta-rī
Habaiah, hā-bā'yah
Habakkuk, hab'a-kuk or ha-bak'-uk
Habazinaiah, hab-a-zi-nī'ah
Habergeon, ha-ber'ge-on
Habor, hā'bor
Hachaliah, hak-a-lī ah
Hachelah, hak'e-lah
Hachmoni, hak-mō'nī or hak'-mo-ni
Hadad, hā'dad
Hadadezer, had-ad-ē'zer
Hadad Rimmon, hā'dad rim'mon
Hadar, hā'dar
Hadarezer, had-a-rē'zer
Hadashah, had-ā'shah or had'a-shah
Hadassah, ha-das'sah
Hadattah, ha-dat'tah
Hadid, hā'did
Hadlai, had'la-i
Hadoram, ha-dō'ram
Hadrach, hā'drak
Hagab, hā'gab
Hagabah, hag'a-bah
Hagai, hag'a-i
Hagar, hā'gar
Hagarenes, hag-a-reens' or ha-ga-reens'
Hagarites, hā'gar-ites
Haggai, hag'ga-i
Haggeri, hag'ge-rī
Haggi, hag'gī
Haggiah, hag-gī'ah
Haggites, hag'gites
Haggith, hag'gith
Hai, hā'i
Hakkatan, hak'ka-tan
Hakkoz, hak'koz
Hakupha, hak u'fah or ha-kū'-fah
Halac, hā'lak
Hali, hā'lī
Hallelujah, hal-le-lū'yah or -jah
Hallohesh, hal-lō'esh
Haman, hā'man
Hamath, hā'math
Hamathite, ham'ath-ite
Hamath Zobah, ha'math zō'bah
Hameleth, ham'e-leth
Hamital, ham'i-tal
Hammedatha, ham med a thah
Hammelech, ham'me-lek
Hammoleketh, ham-mō le-keth or ham-mol'e-keth
Hamonah, ham-ō'nah or ham'o-nah
Hamongog, hā'mon-gog
Hamothdor, ha'moth-dor
Hamuel, hā-mū'el
Hamul hā'mul
Hamutal, hā-mū'tal
Hanameel, hā-nam'e-el
Hanan, hā'nan
Hananeel, ha-nan'e-el or han'-nan-e-el
Hanani, ha-nā nī
Hananiah, han-a-nī ah
Hanes, hā'nez
Haniel, hā ni el
Hannathon, han'na-thon
Hanniel, han'ni-el
Hanoch, hā'nok
Hanochites, hā nok-ites
Hanun, hā'nun
Hapharaim, haf-a rā'im
Hara, hā'rah
Haradah, har'a-dah
Haraiah, har-a-ī'ah
Hararite, hā'ra-rite
Harbonah, har-bō'nah or har'bo-nah
Hareph, hā'ref
Hareth, hā'reth
Harhaiah, har-ha-ī'ah
Harhata, har-hā'tah or har'ha-tah
Harim, hā'rim
Harnepher, har-nē'fer or har'ne-fer
Harod, hā'rod
Haroeh, har'o-eh
Harorite, hā'ro-rite
Harosheth, har'o-sheth
Harsha, har'shah
Harum, hā'rum
Harumaph, ha-rū'maf
Haruphite, ha-rū'fite
Haruz, hā'ruz
Hasadiah, haz-a-dī'ah
Hasenuah, haz-e-nū'ah
Hashabiah, hash-a bī'ah
Hashabnah, hash-ab'nah
Hashabniah, hash-ab-nī ah
Hashbadana, hash-bad'a-nah
Hashem, hā shem
Hashmonah, hash-mō'nah
Hashub, hash'ub
Hashubah, hash-u'bah
Hashum, hash'um
Hashupha, ha-shū'fah
Hassenaah, has-se-nā'ah
Hasupha, has-ū'fah or ha-sū'-fah
Hatach hā'tak
Hathath, hā'thath

Hatita, hăt'ĭ-tah
Hattavah, hat-tā'a-vah
Hattipha, hăt'tĭ-fah or hat-tĭ'fah
Hauran, haw'ran
Havilah, hăv'i-lah
Havoth Jair, hā'voth jā'ir
Hazael, hăz'a-el or ha-zā'el
Hazaiah, ha-zā'yah
Hazar Hatticon, hā'zar hăt'tĭ-kon
Hazaroth, ha-zā'roth
Hazel Elponi, hā'zel el-pō'ni
Hazerim, haz-ē'rim or ha-zē'rim
Hazeroth, haz-ē'roth or ha-zē'-roth
Hazezon, hăz'e-zon
Haziel, hā'zi-el
Hazor, hā'zor
Hazubah, hazu-bah
Heber, hē'ber
Heberites, hē'ber-ites
Hebron, hē'bron
Hebronites, hē'bron-ites
Hegai, he-gā'i or hĕg'a-i
Hege, hē'ge
Helah, hē'lah
Helchiah, hel-kī'ah
Heldai, hel'da-i
Heleb, hē'leb
Helekites, hē'lek-ites
Heleph, hē'lef
Helkai, hel'ka-i
Helkath Hazzurim, hĕl'kath haz'-u-rim
Helkias, hel-kī'as
Helon, hē'lon
Heman, hē'man
Hena, hē'nah
Henadad, hen'a-dad
Henoch, hē'nok
Hepher, hē'fer
Hepherites, hē'fer ites
Hephzibah, hef'zi-bah
Heres, hē'res
Hermas, her'mas
Hermes, her'mes
Hermogenes, her-mog'e-nes
Hermonites, her'mon-ites
Herod, her'rod
Herodians, he-rō'di-ans
Herodias, he-rō'di as
Herodion, he-rō di-on
Hesed, hē'sed
Heshbon, hĕsh'bon
Hezeki, hez'e-kī
Hezekiah, hez-e-kī'ah
Hezion, hē'zi-on
Hezir, hē'zer
Hezrai, hez'ra i
Hezron, hez'ron
Hezronites, hez'ron-ites
Hiddai, hid'dā-i
Hiddekel, hid'de-kel
Hiel, hī'el
Hierapolis, hī er-ăp'o-lis
Hiereel, hī er'e-el
Hieremoth, hi-ĕr'e-moth
Hierielus, hī-er-i-ē'lus
Hiermas, hi-er'mas
Higgaion, hig-gā'yon
Hilen, hī'len
Hilkiah, hil-kī'ah
Hirah, hī'rah
Hiram, hī'ram
Hircanus, hir-kā'nus
Hittites, hit'tites
Hivites, hī'vites
Hizkijah, hiz-kī'jah
Hobab, hō'bab
Hodaiah, hod-a-ī'ah
Hodaviah, hod-a-vī'ah
Hodevah, ho-dē'vah
Hodiah, ho-dī'ah
Hodijah, ho-dī'jah
Hoglah, hog'lah
Holofernes, hol-o-fer'nes
Holon, hō'lon
Homam, hō'mam
Hophni, hof'ni
Hophra, hof'rah
Horam, hō'ram
Horhagidgad, hor-ra-gid'gad
Hori, hō'rī
Horims, hō'rims
Horites, hō'rites
Horonaim, hor-o-nā'im
Horonites, hor'ro-nites
Hosah, hō'sah
Hosannah, ho-zăn'nah
Hosea, ho-zē'ah
Hoshaiah, hosh-a-ī'ah
Hoshama, hosh'a-mah
Hoshea, ho-shē'a
Hotham, hō'tham
Hothir, hō'thir
Hupham, hū'fam
Huphamites, hū'fam-ites
Hurai, hū'rā
Hushah, hū'sha
Hushai, hū'shā
Husham, hū'sham
Hushathite, hū'shath-ite
Hushubah, hū-shū'bah
Huzoth, hū'zoth
Hydaspes, hy-dăs'pes
Hyena, hy-ē'nah
Hymeneus, hy-men-ē'us

I.

IBLEAM, ib'le-am
Ibneiah, ib-nī'ah
Ibnijah, ib-nī'jah
Ichabod, ik'a-bod
Iconium, i-kō'ni-um
Idalah, i-dā'lah or id'a-lah
Idalan, id'a-lan
Iddo, id'do
Iduel, id'u-el
Idumæa, id-u-mē'ah
Idumeans, id-u-mē ans
Igal, ī'gal
Igdaliah, ig-da-lī'ah
Igeabarim, ig-e-ab'a-rim
Igeal, ig-ē'al or ig'e-al
Iim, ī'im
Ijon, ī'jon
Ilai, ī'lā
Illyricum, il-lyr'i-kum
Immanuel, im-man'u-el
Iphedeiah, if-e-dī'ah
Ira, ī'rah
Iram, ī'ram
Iry, ī'ry
Irijah, i-rī'jah
Irnahash, ir-nā'hash or ir'na-hash
Irpeel, ir-pē'el
Irshemesh, ir-she'mesh
Iru, ī'rū
Isaac, ī'zak
Isaiah, i-zā'yah
Iscah, is'cah
Iscariot, is-kăr'i-ot
Isdael, is'da-el
Ishbi Benob, ish'bi bē'nob or ish-bi'be-nob
Ishbosheth, ish-bō'sheth or ish'-bo-sheth
Ishi, ī'shī
Ishiah, i-shī'ah
Ishijah, i-shi jah
Ismael, ish'ma-el
Ishmaelites, ish'ma-el-ites
Ishmaiah, ish-mā'yah or ish-ma-ī'ah
Ishmerai, ish'me-rā
Ishod, ī'shod
Ishuah, ish'u-ah
Ishuai, ish'ū-a
Ismachiah, is-ma-kī'ah
Ismaiah, is-ma-ī'ah
Israel, is'ra-el
Israelites, is'ra-el-ites
Issachar, is'sa-kar
Istalcurus, is-tal-kū'rus
Isui, is'u-i
Isuites, is'u-ites
Ithai, ith'a-i
Ithamar, ith'a-mar
Ithiel, ith'i-el
Ithream, ith're-am
Ithrites, ith'rites
Ittah Kazin, it'tah kā'zin
Ittai, it'ta-i
Iturea, it-u-rē'ah
Ivah, ī'vah
Izehar, iz'e-har
Izhar, iz'har
Izharite, iz'har-ite
Izrahiah, iz-ra-hī'ah
Izrahite, iz'ra-hite
Izraiah, iz-ra-ī'ah
Izreel, iz're-el
Izrites, iz'rites

J.

JAAKAN, jā'a-kan
Jaakobah jā-ak'o-bah
Jaala, jā-ā'lah
Jaalam, ja-ā'lam
Jaanai, jā-ā'na
Jaareoragim, ja-ar-e-or'a-gim
Jaasania, ja-ăs-a-nī'ah
Jaasau, ja-ā'saw or jā'a-saw
Jaasiel, ja-ā'si-el
Jaazah, jā-ā'zah
Jaazaniah, jā-ăz-za-nī'ah
Jaaziah, ja-a-zī'ah
Jaaziel, ja-ā'zi-el
Jabal, jā'bal
Jabesh, jā'besh
Jabez, jā'bez
Jabin, jā'bin
Jabneel, jab'ne-el
Jachan, jā'kan
Jachin, jā'kin
Jachinites, jā'kin-ites
Jacinth, jā'sinth
Jacobus, ja-kō'bus
Jada, jā'dah
Jadau, ja-dā'u
Jaddua, jad-dū'ah
Jadon, jā'don
Jael, jā'el
Jagur, jā'gur
Jahaleel, ja-hā'le-el
Jahalelel, ja-hal'e-lel
Jahaz, jā'haz
Jahaza, ja-hā'zah
Jahazael, ja-haz-ā'el
Jahaziah, ja-ha-zī'ah
Jahaziel, ja-haz'i-el
Jahdai, jah-da'i or jah'de-i
Jahdiel, jah'di-el
Jahdo, jah'do
Jahleelites, jah'le-el-ites
Jahliel, jah'li-el
Jahmai, jah-mā'i or jah'ma-i
Jahzeelites, jah'ze-el-ites
Jahzerah, jah'ze-rah
Jahziel, jah'zi-el
Jair, jā'er
Jairites jā'i-rites
Jairus, jā'i-rus
Jakan, jā'kan
Jakkim jăk'kim
Jalon, jā'lon
Jambres, jam'brez
Jambri, jam'brī
Jamin, ja'min
Jaminites, jā'min-ites
Jamlech, jam'lek
Jamnaan, jam'na-an
Jamnia, jam'ni-a
Jamnites, jam'nites
Janna, jan'nal
Jannes, jan'nes
Janoah, ja-no'ah
Janum, jā'num
Japheth, ja'feth
Japhiah, ja-fī'ah
Japhlet, jaf'let
Japhleti, jaf-lē ti or jăf'le-ti
Japho, jā'fo
Jarah, ja'rah
Jareb, ja'reb
Jaresiah, jar-e-sī'ah
Jaroah, ja-rō'ah
Jasael, jas'a-el
Jashem, jā'shem
Jasher, jā'sher
Jashobeam, ja-shō'be-am
Jashub, jā'shub or jash'ub
Jashubi-Lehem, jā'shu-bī lē hem or jăsh'u-bi lē'hem
Jashubites, jash'ub-ites
Jasiel, jā'si-el
Jason, jā'son,
Jasper, jas'per
Jasubus, ja-su'bus
Jathniel, jath'ni-el
Jattir, jăt'ter
Javan, jā'van
Jazer, jā'zer
Jaziel, ja'zi-el
Jearim, jē'a-rim
Jeaterai, je-at'e-rā
Jeberechiah, jeb-er-e-kī'ah
Jebus, jē'bus
Jebusi, je-bu'si
Jebusites, jĕb'u-sites
Jecamiah, jĕk-a-mī'ah
Jecoliah, jĕk-o-lī'ah
Jeconiah, jĕk-o-nī'ah
Jedaiah, je-dā'yah
Jediael, jĕd-i-ā'el
Jedidiah, jĕd-i-dī'ah
Jediel, jĕd'i-el or jē'di-el
Jeduthun, jed-u'thun or jĕd'u thun
Jeezer, je-ē'zer
Jegar Sahadutha, jē'gar sa-ha-dū'thah
Jehaleleel, je-hăl'e-leel or je-hā'a-le-el
Jehalelel, je-hăl'e-lel
Jehaziel, je-haz'i-el or je-hā'zi-el
Jedeiah, jeh-dī'ah
Jeheiel, je-hī'el
Jehezekel, je-hĕz'e-kel
Jehia, je-hī'ah
Jehiel, je-hī'el
Jehieli, je-hī'e-li
Jehishai, je-hish'a-i
Jehishkiah, je-his-kī'ah
Jehoadah, je-hō'a-dah
Jehoaddan, je-ho-ăd'dan
Jehoahaz, je-hō'a-haz
Jehoash, je-hō'ash
Jehohanan, je-ho-hā'nan or je-hō'ha-nan
Jehoiachin, je-hoy'a-kin
Jehoiada, je-hoy'a-dah
Jehoiakim, je-hoy'a-kim
Jehoiarib, je-hoy'a-rib
Jehonadab, je hon'a-dab
Jehonathan, je-hon'a-than
Jehoram, je-hō'ram
Jehoshabeath, je-ho-shăb'e-ath
Jehoshaphat, je-hosh'a-fat
Jehosheba, je-hosh'e-bah
Jehoshua, je-hosh'u-ah
JEHOVAH, je-hō'vah
Jehozabad, je-hoz'a-bad
Jehozadak, je-hoz'a-dak
Jehu, jē'hū
Jehubbah, je-hub'bah
Jehucal, je-hu'kal or jē'hu-kal
Jehudi, je-hu'dī
Jehudijah, je-hu-dī'jah
Jehush, je'hush
Jeiel, je-i'el
Jecabzeel, je-kab'ze-el
Jekameam, jek-a-me am
Jekamiah, jek-a-mī'ah
Jekuthiel, je-kū'thi-el
Jemima, je-mī'mah or jĕm'i-mah
Jemuel, jem'u-el or jem-ū'el
Jephthah, jef'thah
Jephunneh, je-fun'neh
Jerah, jē'rah
Jerahmeel, jer-ah-mē'el or je-rah'me-el
Jerahmeelites, je-rah'me-el-ites
Jerechus, jer'e-kus
Jered, je'red
Jeremai, jer'e-mā
Jeremiah, jer-e-mī'ah
Jeremoth, jer'e-moth
Jeriah, je-rī'ah
Jeribai, jer'i-bā
Jericho, jer'i-ko
Jeriel, je-rī'el or jē'ri-el
Jerijah, jer-ī'jah
Jerioth, jer'i-oth
Jeroboam, jer-o-bō'am
Jerodon, jer'o-don
Jeroham, jĕr-ō'ham or jer'o-ham
Jerubbaal, je-rub-bā al or je-rub'ba-al
Jerubesheth, je-rub-ĕsh'eth or je-rub'e-sheth
Jeruel, je-rū'el
Jerusalem, je-rū'sa-lem
Jerusha, je-rū'shah
Jesaiah, je-sā'yah
Jeshaiah, jesh-a-ī'ah
Jeshanah, jesh-ā nah
Jesharelah, jesh-ar'e-lah
Jeshebeab, jesh-eb'e-ab
Jeshebeah, jesh-eb'e-ah
Jesher, jē'sher
Jeshimon, jesh'i-mon
Jehishai, je-hish'a-i
Jeshohaiah, jesh-o-ha-ī'ah
Jeshua, jesh'u-ah
Jeshui, jesh'u-i
Jeshurun, jesh'ur-un
Jesiah, je-sī'ah

Jesimiel, jĕs-im'mi-el
Jesse, jĕs'se
Jeshua, jes'u-a
Jesui, jĕs'u-i
Jesus, jē'sus
Jether, jē'ther
Jethlah, jĕth'lah
Jethro, jē'thro
Jetur, jē'tur
Jeuel, jē'u-el
Jeush, jē'ush
Jeuz, jē'uz
Jezaniah, jĕz-a-nī'ah
Jezebel, jez'e-bel
Jezelus, je-zē'lus
Jezer, jē'zer
Jezerites, jē'zer-ites
Jeziah, je-zī'ah
Jeziel, jē'zi-el
Jezliah, jez-lī'ah
Jezoar, jez'o-ar
Jezrahiah, jez-ra-hī'ah
Jezreel, jĕz're-el
Jezreelite, jez're-el-ite
Jezreelitess, jez're-el-i-tess
Jidlaph, jid'laf
Jiphtah, jif'tah
Jiphthahel, jif'thah-el
Jueth, jū'eth
Joab, jō'ab
Joah, jō'ah
Joahaz, jo-ā'haz or jō'a-haz
Joakim, jō'a-kim
Joanna, jo-an'nah
Joash, jo'ash
Joatham, jo-ā'tham or jō'a-tham
Joazabdus, jo-a-zab'dus
Job, jōbe
Jobab, jō'bab
Jochebed, jok'e-bed
Joed, jō'ed
Joel, jō'el
Joelah, jo-ē'lah
Joezer, jo-ē'zer
Jogbehah, jog-bē'ah or jog'be-ah
Jogli, jog'li
Joha, jo'hah
Johanan, jo-hā'nan
John, jon
Joiadah, joy'a-dah
Joiakim, joy'a-kim
Joiarib, joy'a-rib
Jokdeam, jok-de'am or jok'de-am
Jokim, jōk'im
Jokmeam, jok-mē'am or jok'me-am
Jokneam, jok'ne-am
Jokshan, jok'shan,
Joktheel, jok'theel or jok'the-el
Jonadab, jon'a-dab
Jonah, jō'nah
Jonan, jō'nan
Jonathan, jon'a-than
Jonath Elim Rechokim, jō'nath ē'lim re-kō'kim
Joppa, jop'pah
Jorah, jō'rah
Jorai, jō'ra-i
Joram, jō'ram
Joribas, jor'i-bas
Jorkoam, jor-kō'am or jor'ko-am
Josabad, jos'a-bad
Josaphat, jos'a-fat
Josaphias, jos-a-fī'as
Jose, jō'se
Josedech, jos'e-dek
Joseel, jō'se-el
Joses, jō'sez
Joshabad, josh'a-bad
Joshah, jō'shah
Joshaphat, josh'a-fat
Joshaviah, josh-a-vī'ah
Joshbekashah, josh-bek'a-shah
Joshua, josh'u-a
Josiah, jo-sī'ah
Josias, jo sī'as
Josibiah, jos-e-bī'ah
Josiphiah, jos-e-fī'ah
Josiphus, jo-sī'fus
Jotbatha, jot'ba-thah
Jotham, jō'tham
Jozabad, joz'a-bad
Jozachar, joz'a-kar
Jozadak, joz'a-dak
Jubal, jū'bal
Jucal, jū'kal
Judæa, jū-dē'ah
Judah, jū'dah
Judith, jū'dith
Julia, jū'li-a
Julius, jū'li us
Junia, ju'ni-a
Jupiter, jū'pit-ter
Jushabheshed, jū-shăb'he-shed

K.

Kabzeel, kab'ze-el
Kades, kā'dez
Kadesh Barnea, kā'desh bar'ne-a
Kadmiel, kad'mi-el
Kadmonites, kad'mon-ites
Kallai, kal'la-i
Kanah, ka'nah
Karea, ka-rē'ah
Karkaa, kar-ka'ah or kar'ka-ah
Karnaim, kar-nā'im or kar'na-im
Karta, kar'tah
Kedemah, ked'e-mah
Kedemoth, ked'e-moth
Keder, ke'der
Kehelathah, ke-hel'a-thah
Keilah, kī lah
Kelaiah, ke-lā'yah
Kelita, kel'i-tah
Kelkathhazurim, kel'kath-ha-zū'rim
Kemuel, kem'u-el or ke-mū'el
Kenah, kē'nah
Kenaz, ke'naz
Kenites, kē'nites or kĕn'ites
Kennizzites, ken'niz-zites
Keren Happuch, kĕr'en hăp'puk
Kerioth, ker'i-oth
Keros, kē'ros
Keturah, ke-tū'rah
Keziah, ke-zī'ah
Keziz, kē'ziz
Kibroth Hataavah, kib'roth hat-tā'a-vah
Kibzaim, kib-zā'im or kib'za-im
Kidron, kid'ron or kī'dron
Kinah, kī nah
Kirharaseth, kir hăr'a-seth
Kirharesh, kir-hā'resh or kir'ha-resh
Kiriathaim, kir-e-a-thā'im
Kirioth, kir'e-oth
Kirjath Aim, kir jath ā'im
Kirjath Arba, kir'jath ar'bah
Kirjath Arim, kir'jath a'rim
Kirjath Arius, kir'jath a'ri-us
Kirjath Baal, kir'jath ba'al
Kirjath Huzoth, kir'jath hū'zoth
Kirjath Jearim, kir'jath jē'a-rim
Kirjath Sannah, kir'jath săn'nah
Kirjath Sepher, kir'jath se'fer
Kish, kish'i
Kishion, kish'i-on
Kishon, ki'shon
Kitron, kit'ron
Koa, kō'ah
Kohath, ko'hath
Kohathites, kō'hath-ites
Kolaiah, kol-a-ī'ah
Korah, kō'rah
Korahites, kō'rah-ites
Korathites, kō'rath-ites
Kore, kō're
Korhite, kor'hite
Kushaiah, kush-ā'yah

L.

Laadah, lā'a-dah
Laadan, la-ā'dan or lā'a dan
Laban, la ban,
Labana, la-bā'nah or lab'a-nah
Lachish, lā'kish
Lacunus, la-kū'nus
Lael, lā'el
Lahad, lā'had
Lahairoi, la-hā'roy
Lahman, lah'man
Lahmi, lah'mī
Laish, lā'ish
Lakum, lā'kum
Lamech, lā'mek
Laodicea, lā-od-i-sē'ah
Laodiceans, lā-od-i-sē'ans
Lapidoth, lăp'i-doth
Lasea, la-sē'ah
Lashah, lā'shah
Lasharon, la-shā'ron
Lazarus, lăz'a-rus
Leah, lē'ah
Lebanah, leb'a-nah
Lebanon, leb'a-non
Lebaoth, le-bā'oth or lĕb'a-oth
Lebbeus, leb-bē'us
Lebonah, le-bō'nah
Lechah, lē'kah
Lehabim, le-hā'bim or lē'ha-bim
Lehi, lē'hī
Lemuel, lem'u-el
Leshem, le'shem
Letushim, le-tū'shim
Leummim, le-um'mim
Levi, lē'vi
Leviathan, le-vī'a-than
Levites, le'vites
Leviticus, le-vit'i-kus
Libni, lib'nī
Libnites, lib'nites
Lign-aloes, line-ă'loes
Ligure, lī'gure
Likhi, lik'hi
Linus, lī'nus
Loammi, lo-am'mī
Lodebar, lo-dē'bar or lod'e-bar
Lois, lō'is
Lo Ruhamah, lo ru-hā'mah
Lotan, lō'tan
Lothasubus, loth-a-sū'bus
Lubim, lū'bim
Lucas, lū'kas
Lucifer, lū'ci-fer
Lucius, lū'shi-us
Lybia, lib'e-ah
Lycaonia, ly-ka-ō ni-a
Lycia, lik'kah
Lydda, lid'dah
Lydia, lid'i-a
Lysanias, ly-sā'ni-as
Lysias, lish'i-as
Lystra, lis'tra

M.

Maacathi, ma-ăk'a-thī
Maachah, ma-ā'kah or mā'a-kah
Maachathites, ma-ak'a-thites
Maadai, ma-ad'dā or ma a-dā'i
Maadiah, ma-a-dī ah
Maai, ma-ā i
Maaleh Acrabbim, ma-ā'leh ak-rab'bim
Maanai, ma'a-nā
Maarath, ma ā'rath
Maaseiah, ma-a-sī'ah
Maasiai, ma-a-sī a
Maath, mā'ath
Maaz, mā az
Maaziah, ma-a-zī'ah
Mabdai, mab'da i
Macalon, mak'a-lon
Maccabæus, mak-ka-bē'us
Maccabees, mak'ka-beez
Macedonia, mas-se dō'ni-a
Machbana, mak-bā'na
Machbena, mak-bē'nah
Machbenai, măk'be-nā
Machheloth, mak-hē'loth
Machi, mā'kī
Machir, mā'kir
Machirites, ma'kir-ites
Machnadebai, mak-na-dē'bā
Machpelah, mak-pē'lah
Madai, mad'a-i
Madiabun, ma-dī'a-bun
Madiah, ma-dī'ah
Madian, mā'di-an
Madmannah, mad-măn'nah
Madmenah, mad-me'nah
Madon, mā'don
Magdala, mag'da-lah
Magdalen, mag'da-len
Magdalene, mag-da-lē'ne
Magdiel, mag-dē'el or mag'de-el
Magog, mā'gog
Magor Missabib, mā'gor mis'sa-bib
Magpiash, măg'pi-ash
Mahalah, ma-hā'lah or mā'ha-lah
Mahalaleel, ma-hăl'a-leel or ma-hā'la-leel
Mahali, ma-hā'lī
Mahanaim, ma-ha-nā'im
Mahanehdan, ma-hā'neh-dan
Mahanem, ma-hā'nem or mā'ha-nem
Maharai, ma-hăr'a-i
Mahath, mā'hath
Mahavites, mā'ha-vites
Mahazioth, ma-hăz'i-oth or ma-hā'zi-oth
Maher shalal hashbaz, mā'her shăl'al hăsh'baz
Mahlah, mah'lah
Mahli, mah'lī
Mahlites, mah'lites
Mahlon, mah'lon
Mahol, mā'hol
Maianeas, ma-an'e-as
Makas, mā'kas
Makheloth, mak-hē'loth
Makkedah, mak-kē'dah
Malachi, mal'a-kī
Malcham, mal'kam
Malchiah, mal-kī ah
Malchiel, mal'ki-el
Malchielites, mal'ki-el-ites
Malchijah, mal-kī jah
Malchiram, mal-kī'ram
Malchishuah, mal-ki-shū'ah
Malchom, mal'kom
Malchus, mal kus
Maleleel, ma-le-lē'el
Mallothi, mal'lo-thi
Malluch, mal'luk
Mamaias, ma-mā'yas
Mamnitanaimus, mam'ni-ta-nā'-mus
Mamre, mam're
Mamucus, ma-mū'kus
Manaen, ma-na'en
Manahath, man'a-hath
Manahem, man'a-hem
Manahethites, ma-nah'eth-ites
Manasseas, man-as-sē'as
Manasseh, ma-nas'seh
Manassites, ma-nas'sites
Manhanaim, man-ha-nā'im
Manna, man'nah
Manoah, ma-nō ah
Maoch, mā'ok
Maon, mā'on
Maonites, mā'on-ites
Marah, mā'rah
Maralah, mar'a-lah
Maranatha, mar-an-ā'thah or mar-a-nath'a
Marcus, mar'kus
Mardocheus, mar-do-kē'us
Mareshah, mar'e-shah or ma-rē'-sha
Marisa, ma-rī'sah or mar'i-sa
Marsena, mar-se'nah
Martena, mar te-na
Masa, mā'sah
Maschil, mas'kil
Masaloth, mas-e'loth
Mashal, mā'shal
Masrekah, mas're-kah
Massah, mas'sah
Massias, mas-sī'as
Matred, mā'tred
Matri, mā'trī
Mattanah, mat'ta-nah
Mattaniah, mat-ta-nī'ah
Mattatha, mat'ta-thah
Mattathias, mat-ta-thī as
Mattenai, mat-te-na'i
Matthat, mat'that
Matthew, math'thū
Matthias, math-ī'as
Mattithiah, mat-tith-ī'ah
Mazitias, maz-i-tī'as
Mazzaroth, maz'za-roth
Meah, mē'ah
Meani, me-ā'ni
Mearah, me-ā'rah
Mebunai, me-bū'nā
Mecherath, mek'e-rath
Mecherathite, mek'e-rath-ite
Medad, mē'dad
Medalah, mĕd'a-lah
Medebah, med'e-bah
Medes, mēēds
Media, mē'di-a
Median, mē'di-an
Meeda, me-ē'da
Megiddo, me-gid'do
Megiddon, me-gid'don
Mehali, me-hā'li
Mehetabel, me-het'a-bel

Mehida, me-hī'dah
Mehir, mē'her
Meholathite, me-hol'ath-ite
Mehujael, me-hū'ja-el
Mehuman, me-hū'man
Mehunim, me-hū'nim
Mejarkon, me-jar'kon
Mekonah, me-kō'nah or mék'o-nah
Melatiah, mel-a-tī'ah
Melchi, mél'kī
Melchiah, mel-kī'ah
Melchiel, mél'ki-el
Melchisedek, mel-kiz'ze-dek
Melchishua, mel-ki-shu'a
Melea, me-lē'ah
Melech, me'lek
Melita, me-li'tah or mél'i-ta
Melicu, mel'li-kū
Memphis, mem'fis
Memucan, me-mū'kan
Menahem, men'a-hem
Menan, mē'nan
Mene, mē'ne
Menothai, men'o-thā
Meonenem, me-on'e-nem
Mephaath, me-fā ath or méf'a-ath
Mephibosheth, me-fib'o-sheth
Merab, mē'rab
Meraiah, me-ra-ī'ah
Meraioth, me-rā'yoth
Merari, me-rā'ri or mer'a-rī
Merarites, mer'a-rites
Merathaim, mer-a-thā'im
Mercurius, mer-ku'ri-us
Mered, mē'red
Meremoth, mer're-moth
Meres, mē'rez
Meribah, mer'i-bah
Meribbaal, mer-i-bā'al or me-rib'ba-al
Merodachbaladan, me-rō'dak-bal'a-dan
Merom, me'rom
Meronothite, me-ron'o-thite
Meroz, mē'roz
Mesech, mē'sek
Mesha, mē'shah
Meshech, me'shek
Meshelemiah, mesh-el-e-mī'ah
Meshezabeel, mesh-ez'a-be-el
Meshillamith, mesh-il'la-mith or mesh-il-lā'mith
Meshobab, me-sho'bab
Meshullam, me-shul'lam
Mesobah, mes'o-bah
Mesobaite, mes-o-bā'ite or mes'-o-ba-ite
Mesopotamia, mès-o-po-tā'mi-a
Messiah, mes-sī'ah
Meterus, me-te rus
Metheg Ammah, mē theg am'-mah
Methredath, meth're-dath
Methusael, me-thū'sa-el
Methusalah, me-thū'sa-lah
Meunim, me-u'nim
Mezahab, mez'ā-hab
Miamin, mi-ā'min
Mibhar, mib'har
Mica, mī'kah
Micaiah, mi-kā'yah
Micha, mī'kah
Michael, mī ka-el
Michaiah, mi-ka'yah
Michmash, mik'mash
Michmethah, mik'me-thah
Michri, mik'rī
Michtam, mik'tan
Midian, mid'i-an
Midianites, mid'i-an-ites
Migdalel, mig'da-lel
Migron, mig'ron
Mijamin, mī'ja-min or mij'a-min
Mikloth, mik'loth
Mikneiah, mik-nī'ah
Milalai, mil-a-lā'i
Milcah, mil'kah
Miletum, mi-lē'tum
Miletus, mi-lē'tus
Miniamin, min-nī'a-min
Minni, min'nī
Miphkad, mif'kad
Miriam, mir'i-am
Mirmah, mer'mah
Misgab, mis'gab
Mishael, mī-shā'el
Mishal, mī-shal
Misham, mī'sham,
Misheal, mi-shē'al
Mishma, mish'mah
Mishmannah, mish-man'nah
Mishraites, mish'ra-ites
Mispereth, mis-pē'reth
Misrephoth Maim, mis're-foth mā'im
Mithredath, mith're-dath
Mitylene, mit-i-lē'ne
Mizraim, miz-rā'im or miz'ra-im
Mizar, mī'zar
Mnason, nā'son
Moabites, mō'ab-ites
Moadiah, mo-a-dī ah
Moladah, mol'a-dah
Molech, mō'lek
Molid, mō'lid
Moloch, mō'lok
Moosias, mo-o-sī'as
Morashite, mō-rash-ite
Morasthite, mo-rás'thite
Mordecai, mor'de-kā
Moreh, mō'reh
Moresheth Gath, mō'resh-eth gath or mor'esh-eth gath
Moriah, mo-rī'ah
Mosollam, mo-sal'lam
Moserah, mo-sē'rah or mo-sē'rah
Moses, mō'zez
Moseroth, mo-ser'oth or mo-sō'-roth
Mosullamon, mo-sul'la-mon
Mozah, mō zah
Muppim, mup'pim
Mushi, mū'shī
Mushites, mū'shites
Muthlabben, muth-lab'ben
Myra, mī'rah
Mysia, mish'i-a

N.

NAAM, nā'am
Naamah, nā'a-mah or na-ā'mah
Naaman, nā'a-man or na-á'man
Naamathites, na a-ma-thites
Naarah, nā'a-rah
Naarai, nā'a-ra
Naaran, nā'a-ran
Naashon, na-ash'on
Naathus, na'a-thus
Nabal, nā'bal
Nabarias, nab-a-rī as
Nabatheans, na-ba-thē'ans
Nabathites, nā'bath-ites
Naboth, nā'both
Nachon, nā'kon
Nachor, na'kor
Nadab, nā'dab
Nadabatha, na-dab'a-tha
Nagge, nag'gee
Nahabi, nā ha-bi
Nahaliel, na-ha'li-el
Nahallal, na hal'lal
Nahalol, nā'ha-lol
Naham, nā'ham
Nahamani, na-hám'a-nī
Naharai, na-har'a-i
Nahash, nā'hash
Nahbi, nah'bī
Nahor, na'hor
Naidus, na i-dus
Naim, nā'im
Nain, nā'in
Naioth, nā'yoth
Nanea, na-nē'a
Naomi, na-ō'mi or nā'o-mi
Naphish, nā'fish
Naphisi, naf'i-sī
Naphthali, náf'tha-lī
Naphtuim, naf'tu-im
Narcissus, nar-cis'sus
Nasor, nā'sor
Nathan, nā'than
Nathanael, na-thán'a-el
Nathanias, náth-a-nī'as
Nathan Melech, nā'than mē'lek
Naum, nā'um
Nave, nā've
Nazarene, náz-a-rēne'
Nazareth, naz'a-reth
Nazarite, naz'a-rite
Neah, nē'ah
Neapolis, ne-áp'po-lis
Neariah, ne-a-rī ah
Nebai, ne-bā'i or néb'a-i
Nebaioth, ne-bā'yoth
Nebajoth, ne-bā'joth
Neballat, ne-bál'lat
Nebat, nē'bat
Nebo, nē'bo
Nebuchadnezzar, neb-u-kad-nez'zar
Nebuchadrezzar, neb-u-kad-rez'zar
Nebuchasban, neb-u-kás'ban
Nebuchodonosor, neb-u-kod-on'-o-sor
Nebuzaradan, neb-u-zár'a-dan
Nechoh, nē'ko
Necodan, ne-kō'dan
Nedabiah, ned-a-bī'ah
Neemias, ne-e-mī'as
Neginoth, neg'i-noth
Nehelamite, ne-hel'a-mite
Nehemiah, ne-he-mī'ah
Nehum, nē'hum
Nehushtah, ne-hush'tah
Neiel, ne'i-el
Nekeb, nē'keb
Nekoda, ne-kō'dah
Nemuel, nem-u'el
Nemuelites, nem-u'el-ites
Nepheg, nē'feg
Nephishesim, ne-fish'e-sim
Nephthoah, nef-thō'ah or néf'-tho-ah
Nephtuim, néph'tu-im
Nephusim, ne-fū'sim
Nereus, nē're-us
Nergal Sharezer, nér'gal sha-rē'-zer
Neri, nē'rī
Neriah, ne-rī'ah
Nero, nē'ro
Nethaneel, ne-than'e-el
Nethaniah, neth-a-nī ah
Nethinims, neth'in-ims
Netophathites, ne-tof'a-thites
Neziah, ne zī'ah
Nezib, nē'zib
Nicanor, ni-kā'nor
Nicodemus, nik-o-dē'mus
Nicolaitans, nik-o-la i tans
Nicolas, nik'o-las
Nikopolis, ni-kop'o-lis
Nimrah, nim'rah
Nimshi, nim shī
Nineveh, nin'e-veh
Ninevites, nin'e-vites
Nisan, nī'san
Nisroch, nis'rok
Noadiah, no-ah-dī'ah
Noah, no ah
Noe, nō e
Nobah, nō'bah
Nogah, nō'gah
Noph, noff
Nophah, nō'fah
Notopha, no-tō'fah
Nymphas, nim'fas

O.

OBADIAH, o-bad-dī'ah or ob-a-dī'ah
Obal, ō bal
Obed Edom, ō bed ē'dom
Obil, ō'bil
Oboth, ō'both
Ochiel, ō'ki-el
Ocidelus, os-i-dē'lus
Ocina, os'i-na
Ocran, ok'ran
Oded, ō'ded
Odollam, o-dol'lam
Odonarkes, od-on-ar'kes
Olamus, ol'a-mus
Olymphas, o-lim'fas
Omaerus, om-a-ē'rus
Omar, ō'mar
Omega, ō'me-ga or o-mē'ga
Omri, om'rī
Onam, ō'nam
Onesimus, o-nés'si-mus
Onesiphorus, on-e-sif'o-rus
Onias, o-nī'as
Ono, o'no
Onyas, o-ny'as
Onycha, o-ny'kah or on'ī-kah
Onyx, ō'nix
Ophel, ō'fel
Ophir, ō'fir
Ophni, off'nī
Ophrah, off'rah
Oreb, ō'reb
Orion, o-rī'on
Orphah, or'fah
Orthosias, or-tho-sī'as
Osaias, o-zā'yas
Oseas, o-zē'as
Osee, ō'zee
Oshea, ō'she-ah
Othni, oth'nī
Othniel, oth'ni-el
Ozem, ō'zem
Ozias, o-zī'as
Oziel, ō'zi-el
Ozni, oz'nī
Oznites, oz'nites
Ozora, o-zō'ra

P.

PAARAI pā'a-rā
Padan Aram, pā'dan ā ram
Padon, pā'don
Pagiel, pā'gi-el or pā'gi-el
Pahath Moab, pā'hath mō'ab
Pai, pā'i
Palal pā'lal
Palestina, pal-es-tī'nah
Palestine, pal'es-tīne
Pallu, pal lū
Palluites, pal'lu-ites
Palti pal'tī
Paltiel, pal-ti'el or pál'tī-el
Pamphylia, pam-fil'i-a
Paphos, pā'fos
Paradise, par'a-dise
Paran, pā'ran
Parmashta, par-mash'tah
Parmenas, par'me-nas
Parnach, par'nak
Parosh, pā'rosh
Parshandatha, par-shán'da-thah
Parthians, par'thi-ans
Paruah, par'u-ah
Parvaim, par vā'im
Pasach, pā'sak
Pasdammim, pas-dám'mim
Paseah, pa-sē'ah
Pashur, pash'ur
Passover, pass'o-ver
Patara, pat'a-rah
Pateoli, pa-tē'o-li
Patheus, pa-the'us
Pathros, pā'thros
Pathrusim, path-rū'sim
Patrobas, pat-rō'bas or pat ro-bas
Pau, pā'hū
Pedahel, ped'a-hel
Pedahzur, ped-ah'zur or ped'ah-zur
Pedaiah, ped-ā'yah
Pekah, pē'kah
Pekahiah, pek-a-hī ah
Pekod, pē kod
Pelaiah, pe-la-ī'ah
Pelaliah, pel-a- ī'ah
Pelatiah, pel-a-ti'ah
Peleg, pē'leg
Peleth, pē'leth
Pelethites, pē'leth-ites
Pelonite, pel'o-nite
Peniel, pe-nī'el
Peninnah, pe-nin'nah
Penninah, pen'ni-nah
Pentapolis, pen-tap'o-lis
Pentateuch, pen'ta-tuke
Pentecost, penn'te-kōste
Penuel, pen-u'el or pe-nū'el
Peor, pē'or
Perazim, per'a-zim
Perez Uzzah, pē'rez uz'zah
Perga, per'gah
Pergamos, per'ga-mos
Perida, pe-rī'dah
Perizzites, per'iz-zites
Persia, per'shī-a
Perudah, per-u'dah
Pethahiah, peth-a-hī'ah
Pethor, pē'thor
Pethuel, peth-u'el or pē-thū'el
Peulthai, pe-ul'thā
Phaldaius, fal-dā'yus
Phalec, fā'lek
Phalti, fal tī

Fāte, fár, bát.—Mēte, hélp.—Pīne, marine.—Nōte.—Tūne, unite.—ğ as j ; ċh as sh.

Phaltiel, fál'ti-el
Phanuel, fan-ū'el or fa-nū'el
Pharaoh, fā'ro
Pharaoh Hophra, fā'ro hof'rah
Pharathoni, far-a-tho'ni or far-ath'-o-ni
Pharez, fā'rez
Pharezites, fā'rez-ites
Pharisees, far'i-sees
Pharphai, far'far
Pharzites, far'zites
Phaseah, fa-sē'ah
Phebe, fē'be
Phenice, fe-nī'ce or fe'ance.
Phenicia, fe nish'i-a
Phibeseth, fib'e-seth
Phicol, fī'kol
Philadelphia, fil-a-del'fi-a
Philarches, fil-ar'kes
Philemon, fil-e'mon
Philetus, fi-le'tus
Philip, fil'ip
Philippi, fil-ip'pī
Philistia, fil is'ti-a
Philistim, fil-is'tim
Philistines fil-is'tins
Philologus, fil-lol'o-gus
Philometer, fil-o-mē'ter
Phinehas, fin'ne-as
Phison, fī'son
Phlegon, fleg'on or flē'gon
Phrygia, frij'i-a
Phubah, fū'bah
Phud, fud
Phurah fū'rah
Phut, fut (as nut)
Phygellus, fy-gel'lus
Phylacteries, fy-lak'te-reez
Pihahiroth, pī-ha-hi'roth
Pilate, pī'lat
Pildash, pil'dash
Piletha pil'e-thah
Piltai, pil'ta
Pinon, pī'non
Piram, pī'ram
Pirathon, pir a-thon
Pirathonite, pir'a-thon-ite
Pisgah, piz'gah
Pisidiah, pī-sid'i-a
Pison, pī'son
Pithon, pī'thon
Pleiades, plī'a-dez
Pochereth, pok'e-reth
Pollux, pol'lux
Pontius, pon'shi-us
Poratha, por'a-thah
Portius Festus, por'shus fest'us
Potipher, pot'ī-far
Potepheria, pot-i-fē'rah or po-ti-fe-rah
Prisca, pris'kah
Priscilla, pris s l'lah
Prochorus, prok'o-rus
Ptolemeus, tol-e-me us
Puah, pū'ah,
Publius, pub'li us
Pudens, pu'dens
Puhites, pū'hites
Pul, pul (as dull)
Punites, pū'nites
Punon, pū'non
Put, put (as nut)
Puteoli, pū-te'o-li
Putiel, pū'ti-el

R.

Raamah, rā'a-mah
Raamiah, ra-a-mī'ah
Raamses, ra-am'ses
Rabbah, rab'bah
Rabbi, rab'bī
Rabboni, rab-bō'nī
Rabsaces, rab'sa-ces
Rabsaris, rab'sa-ris
Rabshakeh, rab'sha-keh
Raca, rā'kah
Rachal, rā'kal
Rachel, rā'chel
Raddai, rad'da-i
Ragau, rā'gaw
Rages, rā'ges
Ragua, rag'u-ah
Raguel, rag'u-el or ra-gū'el
Rahab, rā'hab
Rakem, rā'kem
Rakkath, rak'kath
Rakkon, rak'kon
Ramah, rā'mah
Ramathaim, ra-math-ā'im
Ramathem, ram'a-them
Ramathite, rā'math-ite
Ramath Lehi, rā'math lē'hī
Ramath Mispeh, rā'math mis'-peh
Rameses, ra-mē'ses
Ramesis, ram'e-sis
Ramoth, rā'moth
Ramiah, ra-mī'ah
Raphael, rā'fa-el
Raphah, rā'fah
Raphaim, raph'a-im
Raphu, rā'fū
Rathumus, rath'u-mus
Reaiah, re-ā'i-ah or re-a-ī'ah
Reba, rē'bah
Rebekah, re-bek'ah
Rechab, rē'kab
Rechabites, rē'kab-ites
Rechah, rē'kah
Reelaiah, re-el-ā'yah
Reelias, re-el-ī'as
Reesaias, ree-sā'yas
Regem, rē'gem or re'gem
Regem Melek, re'gem mē'lek or rē'gem me'lek
Rehabiah, re-ha-bī'ah
Rehob, rē'hob
Rehoboam, re-ho-bō'am
Rehoboth, rē'ho-both or re-hō'-both
Rehum, rē'hum
Rei, rē'i
Rekim, re'kim
Remaliah, rem-a-lī'ah
Remeth, rē'meth
Remmon Methoar, rem'mon meth-ō'ar
Remphan, rem'fan
Rephael, rē'fa-el
Rephaiah, re-fā'yah or ref-a-ī'-ah
Rephaim, re-fā'im
Rephidim, re-fid'im or ref'i-dim
Resen, re'sen
Reu, rē'u
Reuben, rū'ben
Reuel, re-u'el
Reumah, rū'mah
Rezeph, rē'zef
Rezia, re-zī'ah
Rezon, rē'zon
Rhegium, rē'gi-um
Rhesa, rē'sah
Rhoda, rō'dah
Rhodes, rōdz
Rhodocus, rod'o-kus
Ribai, rī'bā
Rimmon Parez, rim'mon pā'rez
Riphath, rī'fath
Rogelim, ro-gē'lim
Rohgah, rō'gah
Roimus, rō'i-mus
Romamti Ezer, ro-mam'ti ē'zer
Rufus, rū'fus
Ruhamah, ru-hā'mah or rū'ha-mah
Rusticus, rus'ti-kus
Ruth, rooth

S

Sabacthani, sa-bak-thā'nī
Sabaoth, sab'ā'oth or sab'a-oth
Sabatus, sab'a-tus
Sabbatheus, sab-ba-thē'us
Sabbeus, sab-bē'us
Sabdeus, sab-de'us
Sabdi, sab'dī
Sabeans sa-bē'ans
Sabtechah, sab'te-kah
Sacar, sā'kah
Sackbut, sakbut
Sadamias, sad-a-mī'as
Saddeus, sad-de'us
Sadducees, sad'du-cēz
Sadoc, sā'dok
Sahadutha, sa-ha-dū'thah
Salah, sā'lah
Salamis, sal'a-mis
Salasadai, sal-a-sad'a-i
Salathiel, sa-la'thi-el
Salcah, sal'kah
Salem, sā'lem
Sallai, sal'la-ī
Sallumus, sal-lū'mus
Salmon, sal-mō'ni
Salome, sa-lō'me
Samael, sam'a-el
Samaias, sa-mā'yas
Samaria, sa-mā'ri-a
Samaritan, sa-mar'i-tan
Samatus, sam'a-tus
Sameius, sa-mē'yus
Samgar Nebo, sam'gar nē'bo
Samlah, sam'lah
Samos, sā'mos
Samothracia, sam-o-thrā'shī-a
Sampsames, samp'sa-mes
Samuel, sam'u-el
Sanabassarus, san-a-bas'sa-rus
Sanasib, san'a-sib
Sanballat, san-bal'lat
Sanhedrim, san-hē'drim or san'-he-drim
Sansannah, san-san'nah
Saph, saf
Saphatias, saf-a-tī'as
Saphir, saf'ir
Sapphira, saf-fī'rah
Sapphire, saf'fire
Sarabias, sar-a-bī'as
Sarah, sā'rah
Sarai, sā'rā
Saraiah, sar-a-ī'ah
Saraias sa-ra-ī'as
Saramael, sa-ram'a-el
Saramel, sar'a-mel
Saraph, sā'raf
Sarchedonus, sar-ked'o-nus
Sardine, sar'dine
Sardis, sar'dis
Sardites, sar'dites
Sardius, ar'di-us
Sardonyx, sar-dō'nix or sar'don-ix
Sarea, sā're-a
Sarepta, sa-rep'tah
Sargon, sar'gon
Sarid, sā'rid
Saroth, sa-rō'thī
Sarsekim, sar-sē'kim
Saruch, sā'ruk
Satan, sā tan
Sathrabaznes, sath-ra-baz'nes
Sathrabouzanes, sath-ra-bou-zā'nes
Saul, sawl
Savaran, sav'a-ran
Savias, sā'vi-as
Sceva, sē'vah
Scythians, sith'i-ans
Scythopolitans, sith-o-pol'i-tans
Seba, sē'bah
Sebat sē'bat
Secacah, se-ka'kah or sek'a-kah
Sechenias, sek-e-nī'as
Sechu, sē'kū
Secundus, se-kun'dus
Sedecias, sed-e-cī'as
Segub, sē'gub
Seir, sē'ir
Seirath, se'ir-ath
Selah, sē'lah
Sela Hammah Lekoth, sē'lah ham'mah le'koth
Seled, sē'led
Selemias, sel-e-mī'as
Seleucia, se lū'shi-a
Semachiah, sem-a-kī'ah
Semaiah, sem-a-ī'ah
Semei, sem'e-i
Semelleus, se-mel'le-us
Senaah, se-na'ah or sen'a-ah
Senir, sē'ner
Sennacherib, sen-nak'e rib
Senua, sen'u-ah
Seorim, se-ō'rim
Sephar, sē'far
Sepharad, sef'a-rad
Sepharvaim, sef-ar-vā'im
Sepharvites, sē'far-vites
Sephela, sef'le-lah or sef-fē'lah
Serah, sē'rah
Seraiah, ser-a-ī'ah
Seraphim, ser'ra-fim
Sered, sē'red
Sergius, ser'gi-us
Serug, sē'rug
Sether, sē'ther
Shaalabbin, sha-al-ab'bin
Shaalbim, sha-al'bim
Shaalbonite, sha-al'bon-ite
Shaaph, shā'af
Shaaraim, sha-a-rā'im
Shaashgaz, sha-ash'gaz
Shabbethai, shab-beth'a-i
Shachai, shak-ī'ah
Shaddai, shad'da-i
Shadrach, shā'drak
Shage, shā'ge
Shahazimath, sha-haz'ī-math
Shalem, shā'lem
Shalisha, shal'i-shah
Shallecheth, shal'le-keth
Shallum, shal'lum
Shalmai, shal'ma or shal'ma-ī
Shalmanezer, shal-ma-nē'zer
Shamariah, sham-a-rī'ah
Shamgar, sham'gar
Shamir, shā'mer
Shammai, sham'ma-i
Shammua, sham-mū'ah
Shamsherai, sham-she-rā'i
Shaphan, shā'fan
Shaphat, sha'fat
Shapher, shā'fer
Sharai, sha-rā'i or shar'a-i
Sharaim, sha-rā'im
Sharar, shā'rar
Sharezer, sha-rē'zer
Sharmaim, shar'ma-im
Sharon, shā'ron or shā'ron
Sharonite, shā'ron-ite
Sharuhen, sha-rū'hen
Shashai, shash'a-i
Shashak, shā'shak
Shaul, shā'ul
Shaulites, shā'ul-ites
Shausha, sha-u'sha
Shaveh, shā'veh
Sheal, shē'al
Shealtiel, she-al'ti-el
Sheariah, she-a-rī'ah
Shear Jasub, shē'ar jā'shub
Shebah, shē'bah
Shebam, shē'bam
Shebaniah, sheb-a-nī'ah
Shebarim, sheb'a-rim
Sheber, shē'ber
Shebnah, sheb'nah,
Shebuel, sheb'u-el
Shecaniah, shek-a nī'ah
Shechem, shē'kem
Shechinah, shek'i-nah or she-kī'nah
Shedeur, shed'e-ur
Sheariah, she-ha-rī'ah
Shelanites, shē'lan-ites
Shelemiah, shel-e-mī'ah
Sheleph, shē'lef
Shelesh, shē'lesh
Shelomi, she-lo'mī
Shelomoth, shel'o-moth
Shelumiel, she-lū'mi-el
Shemaah, shem'a-ah
Shemah, shē'mah
Shemaiah, shem-a-ī'ah
Shemariah, shem-a-rī'ah
Shemeber, shem e'ber or shem'e-ber
Shemida, she-mī'dah
Sheminith, shem'i-nith
Shemir, shē'mer
Shemiramoth, she-mir'a-moth
Shemuel, shē'mu-el or she-mū'el
Shenazar, she-nā'zar
Shenir, shē'ner
Shephatiah, shef-a-tī'ah
Sheph, she'fī
Shephuphan, she-fū'fan
Sherah, shē'rah
Sherebiah, sher-e-bī'ah
Sheresh, shē'resh
Sherezer, she-re'zer
Sheshach, shē'shak
Sheshai, shē'shā
Sheshan, she'shan
Sheshbazzar, shesh-baz'zar
Shethar, shē'thar
Shethar Boznai, shē'thar boz'-na-i
Shibboleth, shib'bo-leth
Shicron, shī'kron
Shiggaion, shig-gā'yon
Shihon, shī'hon
Shihor Libnah, shī'hor lib'nah
Shilhim, shi-ī'him
Shilemites, shil'lem-ītes
Shilhi, shil'hī
Shiloah, shi-lō'ah
Shiloh, shī'lo

Shiloni, shi-lō'nī
Shilonites, shī-lō'nites
Shilshah, shil'shah
Shimea, shim-ē'ah or shim'e-ah
Shimeath, shim'e-ath
Shimeathites, shim'e-ath-ites
Shimei, shim'e-i
Shimeon, shim'e-on
Shimi, shī'mī
Shimites, shim'ites
Shimon, shī'mon
Shimrath, shim'rath
Shimri, shim'ri
Shimronites, shim'ron-ites
Shimshai, shim'sha
Shinab, shī'nab
Shinar, shī'nar
Shiphi, shī'fī
Shiphrah, shif'rah
Shiphtan, shif'tan
Shisha, shī'shah
Shishak, shī'shak
Shitrai, Shit'rā
Shiza, shī'zah
Shoa, shō'ah
Shoab, shō'ab
Shobab, shō'bab
Shobach, shō'bak
Shobai, sho-bā'i or shō ba-ī
Shobal, shō'bal
Shochoh, shō'koh
Shoco, shō'ko
Shophach, shō'fak
Shophan, shō'fan
Shoshannim, sho-shan'nim
Shua, shū'ah
Shual, shu'al
Shubael, shū'ba-el
Shuhamites, shū'ham-ites
Shuhites, shū'hites
Shulamite, shū'lam-ite
Shumathites, shū'math-ites
Shunamite, shū'nam-ite
Shunem, shū'nem
Shuni, shū'nī
Shunites, shū'nites
Shupham, shū'fam
Shushan Eduth, shū'shan ē'-duth
Shuthalites, shū'thal-ites
Shuthelah, shū'the-lah
Sia, sī'ah
Siaha, si-ā'hah
Sibbechai, sib'be-ka
Sibboleth, sib'bo-leth
Sibraim, sib-rā'im or sib'ra-im
Sichem, sī'kem
Sidon, sī'don
Sigionoth, si-gī'o-noth
Sihon, sī'hon
Silas, sī'las
Siloah, sil'o-ah
Siloas, sil'o-as
Siloe, sil'o-e
Silla, sil'lah
Silvanus, sil-vā'nus
Simalcue, si-mal-cū'e
Simeon, sim'e-on
Simeonites, sim'e-on-ites
Simon, sī'mon
Sinai, sī'na or sī'na-i
Sinim, sī'nim
Sinites, sin'ites
Sion, sī'on
Siphmoth, sif'moth
Sippai, sip'pā
Sirach, sī'rak
Sirion, sir'i-on
Sisamai, sis-am'a-i
Sisera, sis'e-rah
Sisinnes, si-sin'nes
Sivan, sī'van
Smyrna, smir'nah
Sochoh, sō'ko
Sodi, sō'dī
Sodom, sod'om
Sodoma, sod'o-ma
Sodomites, sod'om-ites
Solomon, sol'o-mon
Sopater, sop'a-ter
Sophereth, so-fe'reth or sof'e-reth
Sorek, sō'rek
Sosthenes, sos'te-nes or sos'the-nes
Sotai, sō'ta-i
Stachys, stā'kēs or stā'kis
Stacte, stak'te
Stephanas, stef'a-nas
Suah, sū'ah
Subai, sū'ba-i
Succoth Benoth, suk'koth bē'-noth
Suchaathites, suk'a-a-thites
Sudias, sū'di-as
Sukkiims, suk'ki-ims
Susa, sū'sah
Susanchites, sū'san-kites
Susannah, su-san'nah
Susi, sū'si
Sycamine, sik'a-mine
Syccne, si-sē'ne
Sychar, sī'kar
Syelus, si-ē'lus
Syene, si-ē'ne
Syntiche, sin'ti-ke
Syracuse, sir'a-kuse
Syria, sir'i-a
Syrion, sir'i-on
Syrophenicia, si-ro-fi-nish'i-a

T.

Taanac Shiloh, ta-ā'nak shī'-loh
Tabbaoth, tab'ba-oth
Tabeal, ta-bē'al
Tabeel, tā'be-el
Tabellius, ta-bel'li-us
Taberah, ta-bē'rah or tab'e-rah
Tabitha, tab'i-thah
Tabor, tā'bor
Tabrimon, tab'ri-mon
Tachmonite, tak'mo-nite
Tahan, tā'han
Tahapanes, ta-hap'a-nēs
Tahaphanes, ta-haf'a-nēs
Tahpenes, tah'pe-nes
Tahrea, tah're-ah
Tahtim Hodshi, tah'tim hod'shī
Talitha cumi, tal'e-thah kū'mī
Talmai, tal'mā
Tamar, tā'mar
Tammuz, tam'muz
Tanach, tā'nak
Tanhumeth, tan-hū'meth or tan'-hu-meth
Taphath, tā'fath
Tappuah, tap'pu-ah
Tarah, tā'rah
Taralah, tar'a-lah
Tarea, tā're-ah
Tarpelites, tar'pel-ites
Tarshish, tar'shish
Tarshisi, tar-shi'si
Tatnai, tat'na-i
Tebah, te'bah
Tebaliah, teb-a-lī'ah
Tebeth, tē'beth
Tehaphnehes, te-haf'ne-hes
Tehinnah, te-hin'nah
Tekel, tē'kel
Tekoah, te-kō'ah
Tekoites, te-kō'ites
Telabib, tel a'bib or tel'a-bib
Telah, tē'lah
Telaim, te-lā'im
Telassar, te-las'sar
Telem, tē'lem
Telharesha, tel-ha-rē'sha
Telharsa, tel-har'sah
Telmelah, tel-mē'lah or tel'me-lah
Temah, tē'mah
Teman, te'man
Temani, tem'a-ni
Temanites, tē'man-ites
Terah, tē'rah
Teraphim, ter'a-fim
Teresh, tē'resh
Tertius, ter'shi-us
Tertullus, ter-tul'lus
Tetrarch, tet'rark or tē'trark
Thaddeus, thad-dē'us
Thamnatha, tham'na-tha
Thara, thā'rah
Thecoe, the-kō'e
Thelasser, the-las'ser
Thelersas, the-ler'sas
Theocanus, the-ok'a-nus
Theodotus, the-od'o-tus
Theophilus, the-of'i-lus
Thermeleth, ther'me-leth
Thessalonica, thes-a-lo-nī'kah
Theudas, thū'das
Thimnathah, thim-nā'thah
Thomoi, thom'o-i
Thraseas, thra-sē'as
Thyatira, thi-a-tī'rah
Tiberias, ti-bē'ri-as
Tibni, tib'nī
Tidal, tid'al
Tikvah, tik'vah
Tilon, tī'lon
Timelus, ti-mē'lus
Timeus, ti-mē'us
Timna, tim'na
Timnah, tim'nah
Timnathah, tim'na-thah
Timnath Heres, tim'nath hē'res
Timon, tī'mon
Timotheus, ti-mō'the-us
Tiphsah, tif'sah
Tiras, tī'ras
Tirathites, tī'rath-ites
Tirhakah, tir-hā'kah
Tirhanah, tir-hā'nah
Tiria, tir'i-a
Tirshatha, tir'sha-thā
Tishbite, tish'bite
Titus, tī'tus
Tizite, tī'zite
Toah, to'ah
Toanah, tō'a-nah
Tobiah, to-bī'ah
Tobias, to-bī'as
Tobiel, tō'bi-el
Tobijah, to-bī'jah
Tochen, tō'ken
Togarmah, to-gar'mah
Tohu, tō'hū
Toi, tō'ī
Tola, tō'lah
Tolad, tō'lad
Tolbanes, tol'ba-nes
Tolmai, tol'mā
Tophel, tō'fel
Tophet, tō'fet
Trachonitis, trak-o-nī'tis
Trogyllium, tro-gil'le-um
Trophimus, trof'i-mus
Tryphena, trī-fē'nah
Tryphosa, tri-fō'sah
Tubal Cain, tū'bal kān
Tubieni, tu-bī'e-ni
Tychicus, tik'i-kus
Tyrannus, ty-ran'nus
Tyre, tīr
Tyrus, tī'rus

U.

Ucal, ū'kal
Uel, ū'el
Ulai, ū'la-i
Ulam, ū'lam
Ulla, ul'lah
Ummah, um'mah
Unni, un'nī
Upharsin, ū-far'sin
Uphaz, ū'faz
Urbane, ur ba-ne
Uri, ū'rī
Uriah, ū-rī'ah
Uriel, ū'ri-el
Urijah, ū-rī'jah
Urim, ū'rim
Uthai, ū'tha-i
Uzai, ū'za-i
Uzal, ū'zal
Uzzah, uz'zah
Uzzen Sherah, uz'zen shē'rah
Uzzi, uz'zī
Uzziah, uz-zī'ah
Uzziel, uz-zī'el
Uzzielites, uz-zī'el-ites

V.

Vajezatha, va-jez'a-thah
Vaniah, va-nī'ah
Vashni, vash'nī
Vashti, vash'tī
Vophsi, vof'sī

X.

Xanthicus, zan'thi-kus
Xeneas, zē'ne-as
Xerolybe, ze-rol'i-be
Xerophagia, ze-ro-phā'ji-a
Xystus, zis'tus

Z.

Zaanaim, za-a-nā'im
Zaanan, zā'a-nan
Zaanannim, za-a-nan'nim
Zaavan, zā'a-van
Zabad, zā'bad
Zabadeans, zab-a-dē'ans
Zabadaias, zab-a-dā'yas
Zabbai, zab'ba
Zabdeus, zab-dē'us
Zabdi, zab'dī
Zabdiel, zab'di-el
Zabina, zab-bī'nah or za bī'-nah
Zabulon, zab'u-lon
Zaccai, zak'ka-i
Zaccheus, zak-kē'us
Zaccu, zak'ku
Zachariah, zak-a-rī'ah
Zacher, zā'ker
Zadok, zā'dok
Zaham, zā'ham
Zair, zā'ir
Zalaph, zā'laf
Zalmonah, zal-mō'nah
Zalmunnah, zal-mun'nah
Zamzummims, zam-zum'mims
Zanoah, zan-ō'ah
Zaphnath Paaneah, zaf'nath pa-a-nē'ah
Zaphon, zā'fon
Zaraces, zar'a-ces
Zarah, zā'rah
Zaraias, za-ra-ī'as
Zareah, za-re'ah
Zareathites, zā're-ath-ites
Zared, zā'red
Zarephath, zar'e-fath
Zaretan, zar'e-tan
Zareth Shahar, zā'reth shā'har
Zarhites, zar'hites
Zartanah, zar-ta'nah
Zathui, za-thū'i
Zatthu, zat'thū
Zaza, zā'zah
Zebadiah, zeb-a-dī'ah
Zebah, zē'bah
Zebaim, ze-bā'im
Zebedee, zeb'be-dee
Zebina, ze-bī'nah
Zeboim, ze-bo'im
Zebudah, ze-bū'dah
Zebul, ze'bul (as dull)
Zebulon, zeb'ū-lun
Zebulonites, zeb'u-lon-ites
Zechariah, zek-a-rī'ah
Zedad, zē'dad
Zedekiah, zed-e-kī'ah
Zeeb, ze'eb
Zelah, zē'lah
Zelek, zē'lek
Zelophehad, ze-lō'fe-had
Zelotes, ze-lō'tēs
Zelzah, zel'zah
Zemaraim, zem-a-ra'im
Zemarite, zem'a-rite
Zemirah, ze-mī'rah
Zenan, ze'nan
Zenas, zē'nas
Zeorim, ze-or'im
Zephaniah, zef-a-nī'ah
Zephath, zē'fath
Zephathah, zef'a-thah
Zephon, zē'fon
Zephonites, zef'on-ites
Zerah, zē'rah
Zerahiah, zer-a-hī'ah
Zeraia, zer-a-ī'a
Zereda, zer'e-dah
Zeredatha, ze-red'a-thah
Zererath, ze-re'reth
Zeresh, zē'resh
Zeror, zē'ror
Zeruah, ze rū'ah
Zerubbabel, ze-rub'ba-bel
Zeruiah, zer-u-ī'ah
Zerviah, zer-vī'ah
Zetham, zē'tham
Zetho, zē'tho
Zia, zī'ah
Ziba, zī'bah

Fāte, fär, bat.—Mēte, help.—Pīne, marine.—Nōte. —Tūne, gnite.—g as j, ch as sh.

Zibeon, zib'e-on
Zibiah, zib-ī'ah
Zibion, zib'ī on
Zichri, zik'rī
Zidkijah, zid-kī'jah
Zidon, zīdon
Zidonians, zi dō'ni-ans
Ziha, zī'hah
Zilthai, zil'thā
Zimri, zim'rī
Zina, zī'nah
Ziph, zif
Ziphah, zī'fah
Ziphion, sif'i-on
Ziphites, zif'ites
Ziphron, zif'ron
Zipporah, zip-pō'rah
Zithri, zith'rī
Ziza, zī'zah
Zoan, zō'an
Zoar, zō'ar
Zobeba, zo-bō'bah
Zoheleth, zō'he-leth
Zonaras, zon'a-ras
Zophah, zō'fah
Zophai, zo'fa
Zophim, zō'fim
Zorah, zō'rah
Zorathites, zō'rath-ites
Zoreah, zo-rē'ah
Zorites, zō'rites
Zorobabel, zo-rob'a-bel
Zuar, zū'ar
Zuriel, zū'ri-el
Zuri Shaddai, zū'rī shád'a-i
Zuzims, zū'zims

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

RULES

FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE

PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

FRENCH.

1.—Vowels.

A, *ah*, long and short (marked *a*).

ai, as *e* in *there*, when followed by *e*, *re*, *rs*, *ts*, *s*, and when it has the circumflex, thus, *aî* (*ê*).

When in the middle or at the end of words, it has the sound of the open acute *é* (*e̱*)

au has the sound of *ō* (*o̤*).

E has three sounds:—

é as the English vowel *a* in *fate* (*e̤*).

è and *ê* are similar to the *e* in *there* (*ê*).

E, not accented, is either—

(1.) open acute, as *e* in the English words *met*, *ebb*, when it is followed, in the same syllable, by a consonant that is pronounced, or when the following syllable begins with *x* (*e*);

(2.) guttural, and like *e* in *her* at the end of monosyllables, or the first syllable of polysyllables (*e*); or,

(3.) is entirely mute at the end of polysyllables. It is like the second *e* in *there*, and generally serves to lengthen or open the preceding vowel. In other places, where it is more perceptible, it is like the *e* in *battery* or *over*; and even then the French suppress it as often as they can, especially when the preceding or following syllable has a full sound.—Rem. *Es*, not accented, in polysyllables, is silent.

Ei has the sound of *e* in *there* (*êu*).

Eu has three sounds:—

(1.) long and close. This sound has no standard in English, but it may be obtained by pressing the lips a little forward, in such a manner as to leave to the breath a narrower passage than for the *e* in *over*, and by dwelling longer upon it (*eu*).

(2.) short, somewhat more open than *e* in *over* (*ěu*).

(3.) long and open, by opening the lips somewhat wider, and in a more circular form than for the *e* in *over*, and by protracting the sound (*eu*)

I is long, as in the English word *marine*; and short, as in *fig* (*ī*, *i*).

O has three sounds:—

(1.) long and open, as in the English word *rōbe* (*ō*).

(2.) short, as in *rob* (*o̤*).

(3.) long and broad (*o̤*).

oi as *wa*.

ou has two sounds—long, as in *mood*; short, as in *good* (*o̤o̤*).

U has two sounds—long, as in *rue* (*ú*); short, as in *but* (*ŭ*).

There is no standard for these sounds in English. To form the first, observe the situation of the tongue in pronouncing the English letter *a*. It widens itself into the cheeks, so that it touches the first grinders. When the tongue is in this situation, advance both lips a little forward, shutting them at the same time in such a manner as to leave a narrow, oval passage to the breath. This movement will lightly press the tongue between the grinders, and its tip against the fore teeth of the inferior jaw, and thus let the breath pass, which is necessary to emit the sound of the French *u*. The short sound is formed by dwelling less upon it.

2.—Consonants.

Division of Syllables.—When syllables in any word are separated by a single or compound consonant, that consonant is to be spelled and articulated with the following vowel, and not with the preceding one. By several consonants which cannot form a compound consonant, the first must be spelled with the preceding, and the remainder with the succeeding, simple or compound vowel.

Compound consonants are the following.—*bl*, *br*, *ch*, *cl*, *cr*, *dr*, *fl*, *fr*, *gl*, *gn*, *gr*, *il*, and *ill* (when liquid), *ph*, *phl*, *phr*, *pl*, *pr*, *rh*, *sc*, *sg*, *sl*, *sm*, *sn*, *sp*, *st*, *sr*, *th*, *thl*, *tr*, *tl*, *vr*.

The French syllables are divided into masculine and feminine syllables, the latter being those that contain *e* mute.

General Rule.—Every masculine syllable before another masculine syllable is short, so that the accent lies upon the last syllable that is pronounced.

B has the same sound as in English.

C has—

(1.) the sound of English *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and before consonants;

(2.) the sound of hard *s* before *e*, *i*, *y*, and before the hard vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, when with a cedilla (*ç*).

c, before *q* and *c*, and after a nasal sound, is always silent.

ch has the sound of *sh*, and, followed by a consonant, it is like *k*. At the end it sounds like *k*.

D is like English *d*. It is sounded at the end of words, unless followed by *s* or preceded by *r* or *n*.

F is like English *f*.

G has two sounds:—

(1.) the sound of *g* in *go*, before *a*, *o*, *u*.

(2.) the sound of *s* in *pleasure*, before *e*, *i*, *y*.

The hard *g* is rendered soft before *a*, *o*, *u*, by inserting the letter *e* between *g* and *a*, *o*, *u*. The *e* after the *g* is then not to be sounded, but is considered as a mark to show that the *g* must be pronounced soft.

The soft *g*, on the other hand, is rendered hard before *e*, *i*, *y*, by writing the letter *u* between *g* and *e*, *i*, *y*. Therefore the *u* that is immediately after the *g* must not be sounded, but is to be considered as a sign that *g* must be articulated hard.

gn is pronounced like *ni* in *onion*, *minion* (final *gne*, represented in the table *ny*).

Final *g* is silent except in the noun *bourg*, and in nouns terminating in *berg*, where it has the sound of *k*.

H. is either aspirated or silent.

REMARK.—When *h* is deemed aspirate, it only communicates to the vowel the properties of a consonant; that is to say, when the preceding word ends with a vowel, that vowel is never suppressed; if it ends with a consonant, that consonant is never connected with the vowel that follows.

J has always the sound of *z* in *azure*, or *s* in *pleasure*.
L has two sounds:—
(1.) It is like the English *l*.
(2.) It is liquid, like *l* in *brilliant*.

N.B.—The modern pronunciation, however, lets the *l* entirely disappear, and substitutes a long ē sound (*i*, *u*) for it.

EXCEPTION.—All nouns in *ville* are not liquid.

Il, *ill*, preceded by another vowel, are always liquid, in which case *il*, *ill*, are compound consonants, the *i* being considered as a mere sign to make the *l* liquid; therefore the *i* must not be combined with the preceding vowel, which preserves its natural sound.

M, *N*, } when not nasal, are like the English *m*, *n*.

m, *n*, preceded in the same syllable by a vowel, are always nasal, unless followed by a syllable that begins with a vowel or *h* mute, in which case, *m* and *n* resume their natural sound.

NASAL SOUND.—An exact standard for the nasal sound is not to be found in the English pronunciation. However, something like it is found in the sound of *en* in *encore*. But if, in pronouncing these sounds, the tongue should once touch the roof of the mouth, the French nasal sound would be ruined.

There are four nasal sounds:—

em, am, en, an, } *ăng*.
om, on, aun, } *ŏng*, or *ōng*.
im, in, aim, ain, eim, ein, oin, } *ăng*.
um, un, eun, eum, } *ŭng*.

P is like the same letter in the English language.
Q, except in a few words, is always followed by *u*, and these two letters together have the sound of English *k* in *king*.
R is much more rolled than the English *r*. At the end of a word it is always pronounced, when preceded by *a*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, and their compounds.
r, preceded by *e* in polysyllables, is silent, and in this case the *e* has the acute sound *é*. In monosyllables, the *r* is pronounced, and the *e* has a more open sound, resembling *ê*.
rh is like *r*.
S has two sounds:—
(1.) the soft of *rose*, *please*, between two vowels and following *b*.
(2.) the hard sound of *sister*, in the beginning, and in the middle of a word, when preceded or followed by a consonant.
Final *s* is silent, with a few exceptions.
T has two sounds:—
(1.) soft, like *c* in *cedar*, *civil*, in the syllable *tion*, unless preceded by *s* or *x*, in which case the *t* is hard.
(2.) hard, like *t* in *tit*; in all other cases
th has the single sound of *t* hard.
t, *st*, *ct*, final, are silent.
V is like English *v*.
X, (1.) is like *gz* in all words beginning in *x* or *ex*, followed by a vowel or the letter *h*.
(2.) like *k* in words beginning in *exce*, *exci*, *exs*.
(3.) like *ss*, in *Aix*, *Aix la Chapelle*, *Auxerre*, *Auxonne*, *Bruxelles*, *Luxeuil*, and some few others.
(4.) like *ks* in all other cases.
Final *x* is silent.

Z is like *z* in *one*.
Final *z* is silent.
Y is like single French *i*, but like double *i* between two vowels.

ITALIAN.

1.—VOWELS.

A is sounded as *ah* in English (*a*).
E has two sounds:—
(1.) the open, as in the English word *fair* (*e* and *è*).
(2.) close, as in the word *pain* (*e*).
I is sounded like *ee* in English.
O has two sounds:—
(1.) the open *ŏ*; (2.) the close *ō*.
U is sounded like *oo*.

N.B.—When these vowels are at the end of words, marked with an accent, they have a quick and sharp sound.

2.—CONSONANTS.

B is like the same letter in English.
C is like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*. Followed by the vowels *e*, *i*, it is pronounced like *ch* in the words *cherry*, *chilly*.
cc followed by *e*, *i*, is pronounced like *tch* in the English word *match*.
ciá, *ció*, *ciú*, are pronounced *cha*, *cho*, *choo*.
ch, followed by *e*, *i*, is pronounced like English *k*.
D and *F* are like the English *d* and *f*.
G is like the English *g* in *go*, when followed by *a*, *o*, *u*. Followed by the vowels *e*, *i*, it is like *j* in English, or like *g* in the words *gem*, *ginger*.
gg, followed by *e*, *i*, is pronounced like *dg* in the English word *lodge*.
gh, followed by *e*, *i*, has the sound of *g* in *go*.
gl, followed by *i*, and in all words in which *i* is followed by another vowel, is pronounced like *ll* in *brilliant*.
But in all words in which *gl* is followed by a consonant, it is pronounced like *gl* in *glimmer*.
gn, followed by *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, is somewhat like the English *ni* in *onion*, *minion*.
giá, *gió*, *giú*, are pronounced like *ja*, *jo*, *joo*.
gua, *gue*, *gui*, are like *gua*, *guei*, *guee*, in *language*, *languet*, *languid*.
H has no sound. It is only used to denote the hard sound of the consonants *c*, *g*, before the vowels *e*, *i*.
J is considered a vowel. It is used instead of *ii* at the end of words, and sounds like *ee* in the English word *fee*, each *e* being distinctly pronounced
L, *M*, *N*, and *P*, are like the corresponding English letters.
Q. *Quá*, *qué*, *quí*, *quó*, are pronounced like *qua*, *que*, *qui*, *quo*, in the English words *quality*, *question*, *quibble*, *quote*; the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, adhering to their proper pronunciation, as stated above.
R in the beginning of words, or in the middle when it begins a syllable, is like *r* in the words *ruin*, *marine*. At the end of words, or when it ends a syllable, or preceded by another consonant, or doubled, it has a rolling sound.
S, in the beginning of words, preceded or followed by another consonant, or when doubled, is pronounced sharp, like *sister*. Between two vowels, and in the last syllable of all substantive and adjective nouns that end in *ese*, *uso*, *usa*, it is pronounced like *s* in the English word *rose*. In the last syllable of all adjective nouns in *oso*, *osa*, *s* preserves its sharp sound.
sc, followed by *e*, *i*, is pronounced like *sh* in *shell*.
sch, followed by *e*, *i*, is pronounced like *sk*.
sciá, *sció*, *sciú*, are like *sha*, *sho*, *shoo*.

T is always hard, and
V like the English *v*.
W and *X* are not found in the Italian alphabet.
Z. General Rule.—In the beginning of words, or when single, it is like *ds* in the English word *Windsor*. When preceded by a consonant, or when followed by two vowels, or when doubled, it is pronounced sharp, like *ts* in the word *benefits*.

Remark.—Italian words are pronounced exactly as they are written, there being no silent letter, except *h*. Every vowel always preserves its proper sound, independently of the consonants which accompany it.

SPANISH.

1.—Vowels.

A. This letter is pronounced as *ah* in English (*a*).
E is pronounced as *a* in the alphabet in English (*e*), except before *n*, *r*, *s*, *z*, in which case it is more open, as in the English word *care*.
I is pronounced as *e* in English. It is long when under the acute accent (*í*).
O is generally pronounced as in English. It is, however, necessary to observe, that it is sometimes open (*o*), sometimes close (*ō*), and sometimes long (*ō*)
It is open in words of one syllable, when it is not immediately followed by another vowel, and before *n* and *r* at the end of a syllable, at the end of a word, when it is accented. It is long whenever it is immediately followed by another vowel.
U is pronounced *oo*.

N.B.—From this rule must be excepted the syllables *gue*, *gui*, *que*, *qui*, in which the *u* is not sounded, unless the *u* has two dots over it (*ü*).

Y This letter is sometimes a vowel and sometimes a consonant It is a vowel when it is preceded by another vowel, making with it a dipthong; and then
ay and *ey* are like *i* (*ī*);
oy and *uy*, like *oi*.
In almost every other case, it is a consonant.

2.—Consonants.

B, in the beginning of a word, is always pronounced as in English. In the middle of a word, between two vowels, *b* is softened into nearly a *v*.
C has the sound of *th* in English, as in the word *pith*, before *e* and *i*; and the sound of *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*.
Formerly the *c* with the cedilla (*ç*) was used to soften the *c* before *a*, *o*, *u*. The letter *z*, however, has now been substituted for it.
Double *cc*, followed by *e*, *i*. The first *c* is hard, the second soft.
ch. These two letters are pronounced as in English in the word *chalk*.
D is pronounced, in the beginning of a word, as in English; but when the *d* is between two vowels, it is as soft as the *th* in the words *though*, *the*. It is pronounced lisping at the end of a word.
F is pronounced as in English.
G is pronounced as in English before *a*, *o*, *u*. It is guttural before *e*, *i* (*ğ*). Before *n*, it has the English pronunciation.
For the syllables *gue*, *gui*, see the vowel *U*.
H is mute, and only lightly aspirated before *ue*. The letter *h* has been retained in many words, though not pronounced, and in several it has taken the place of the letter *f*, formerly used.
th. The Academy suppresses *h* after *t*, and instead of *ph* uses *f*.
J is guttural before all the vowels (*ǧ*, *ḱh*).

L is pronounced as in English.
ll. When *ll* occurs in a word, it is liquid, and pronounced as in the words *brilliant*, *seraglio*, *William*.
M and *N* are pronounced as in English.
ñ, having this mark (˜, ñ) which the Spaniards call *n* with *tilde* (tĭl'dẹ), has the same sound as *n* in *onion*, *minion*.
P and *Q* are pronounced as in English.
As to the syllables *que*, *qui*, look for the vowel *U*.

N.B.—*Q* is changed into *c* in all words where it is followed by *ua*, *uo*, *ue*, *ui* (the *u* in the latter two preserving its natural sound).

R, in the beginning and middle of words, is pronounced a little stronger than in English; but double *r* is much stronger than the English *rr*.
S is always pronounced hard, like double *s*, even between two vowels.
T is always hard.
V. The Spaniards often confound the sound of this letter with that of *b*; but the Academy disapproves of it, and recommends that it should be pronounced as in English.
X is pronounced as *s* when followed by a consonant; and it is lightly sounded *s* when followed by *ce*, *ci*. It is pronounced like *ks* between two vowels. In a few words ending in *x*, it is guttural.

N.B.—*X* was formerly used as a guttural (unless the following vowel had the circumflex accent); but *j* is now used instead before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *g* before *e* and *i*.

Z is only used now before *a*, *o*, *u*, and is pronounced like the *c* before *e* and *i*. It is always pronounced lisping after a vowel.

The pronunciation of Spanish by the Mexicans is different from that by the Spaniards:
(1.) They pronounce the liquid *ll* like the modern French pronunciation long *ee*.
(2.) They pronounce *b* and *v* interchangeably.
(3.) They substitute, in general, the *s* sound for the *th* sound.

PORTUGUESE.

1.—Vowels.

The vowels are the same as in the Spanish language.
Ao, the *o* having a deep sound, nearly *oo*, is somewhat like *oung*.

2.—Consonants.

The consonants, with the following exceptions, are like the English.—
Ç. *ç* is like the same French letter.
ch is like English *sh*.
G is like the French *g*.
H is always silent, and serves only, when immediately preceded by *l* or *n*, to make these letters liquid.
J is like the corresponding French letter.
M and *N* are like the same English letters, but have sometimes a nasal sound.
Q is like the French, being always accompanied by a silent *u*.
R is like the Spanish, rolling.
X is like the English *sh*.

GERMAN.

1.—Vowels.

A has two sounds:—
(1.) long (*a*), as in the English word *half*.
(2.) short (*ă*), which has no corresponding sound in English.

ae, or *ä*. (1.) long, as the sound between *name* and *care*;
(2.) short, nearly like *e* in the word *rent*.
ai and *ay* sound broader than the English *i* in *kite*.
au approaches the sound of the English *ou* in *our*, *loud*.
aeu or *äu* has nearly the same sound as the English *oi*.
E has three sounds:—
(1.) long; 1st, the close or acute sound (*e*), the French *e fermé*. 2d, the open sound (*ê*), the *e ouvert* of the French.
(2.) short (*e*), nearly like *e* in the word *help*.
(3.) obscure in all unaccented syllables, like *a* in the English word *sofa*, except before liquids, where it sounds like *e* in the last syllable of the word *heaven*
ei, or *ey*, are like *i* in *fine*, *kind*.
eu is similar to *oi*, *oy*, in *boil*, *toil*, *joint*.
I has two sounds:—
(1.) long, as in *mete* (*ī*).
(2.) short, nearly as *i* in *pin*, *fig* (*ĭ*).
ie is like long *i* (*ī*).
O is, (1.) long, as in *bone* (*ō*); (2.) short (*ŏ*), as in *got*.
oe, *ö*. (1.) long, French *eu*; (2.) short, French *eu*.
oi, *oy*, are like the English *oi*, *oy*.
U has two sounds:—
(1.) long (*oo*), as in *to*, *do*, *move*, *prove*.
(2.) short (*oo*), resembling *u* in *bull*, *full*, *bushel*.
ue, *ü*. (1.) long French *û*; (2.) short French *ù*.
N.B.—*Aa*, *oo*, *ee*, are pronounced as a single long *a*, *o*, *e*.

2.—CONSONANTS.

B is like the English *b*. But when it ends a syllable, or stands next to the final consonant or consonants, not being liquids, or the consonant *b*, it approximates to the sound of *p*.
C before *a*, *o*, *u*, *au*, and before a consonant, is pronounced like *k*. Before the other vowels, with a few exceptions, it is like *ts*.
D is like the English *d*. But at the end of a syllable it approximates to the sound of *t*.
F is like English *f*.
G, in the beginning of a syllable, is always like *g* in the English word *go*. After *a*, *o*, *u*. *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *l*, *r*, it has a peculiar lingual sound, somewhat softer than the guttural *ch*. (See *Ch*.)
When preceded by *n*, *g* (except in derivative and compound words) has the sound of a gentle *k*.
H, in the beginning of a word or syllable, is aspirated, as in the English words *have*, *hold*. Between two vowels, the aspiration is less strong, and sometimes hardly perceptible. At any other place than in the beginning of a word or a syllable, *h* is mute, and indicates then the length of the preceding vowel.
th is pronounced as a single *t*.
J is pronounced as *y*, and always followed by a vowel.
K is like English *k*.
L, *M*, *N*, and *P*, are like the corresponding English letters.
Q is always joined with *u*. It has the sound *kw*, but is uttered shorter than in English.
R is sounded stronger than in English.
S is always like *z*, except before a consonant and at the end of a word or syllable, where it is pronounced sharp. It is also pronounced like *z* between two vowels and after a liquid.
T is like English *t*. Before *i* and a following vowel, *t* is pronounced like *ts*. But when *s* precedes *t*, *t* keeps its proper sound.
V is always like *f*.
W is like *v*. The *w* in final *ow* is always silent.
X is like *ks*.
Z is like *ts*.

3.—COMPOUND CONSONANTS.

Ch is always guttural when preceded by a vowel, or a vowel and a liquid. *Ch*, in the beginning of a word, followed by *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant, is like *k*.
Chs, in primitive words, is like *ks*.
Sch, in primitive words, is like *sh*.
Gn and *Kn*. Both the *g* and *k* are hard.
Ph is like *f*.
Sz is like hissing *s*.
Tz doubles the sound of *z*.
SPELLING.—When two vowels are divided by a single or compound consonant, that consonant is spelled and articulated with the second vowel; by more than one consonant, all but the last single or compound consonant belong to the first vowel.

DUTCH.

1.—VOWELS.

A has two sounds, like the German *a*
aa, *ae* } are pronounced like long *a*.
E has the three sounds of the German *e*.
ee is like long open *e*.
I has the two German *i* sounds.
ie is like the German *ie*.
O has the two German *o* sounds.
oo is long *o*.
oe is pronounced as *oo*.
U has the two French *u* sounds.
ui resembles the English *oi* in *boy*.
Y, or sometimes spelt *ij*, is equivalent to the German *ei*, *ey*, or the English long *i* sound.

2.—CONSONANTS.

The consonants are the same as the German, except the following ones:—
G is always strong guttural, unless spelt *gh*, which is like *g* in the English word *go*, or at the end of a word preceded by *n*.
Sch is not pronounced as *sh*, but as *sk*.

SWEDISH.

There are nine vowels, *a*, *e*, *i* *o*, *u*, *y*, *å*, *ä*, (*æ*), *ö*, (*ø*); and it is to be remarked, that they are never found compound.

1.—VOWELS.

A is like the German *a*.
å is long *o*. (*ō*).
ä (*æ*) is like the German *ä*, (*æ*),
E has two different pronunciations:—
(1.) long (the close and acute sound of the German *e*,—*é*), in the beginning of words, where *e* makes a syllable by itself, and at the end of a syllable or a word, as also in all syllables that have the tone accent, and in all words terminating in *het*.
(2.) like *æ*, or German *e* short, when it precedes the consonants, *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*.
I is like the German *i*.
O (1.) *O* is like a deep *oo*, in the beginning of words, when it is a syllable by itself, and at the end of a syllable or a word.
(2.) It is like a long *o*, when it is immediately followed by one of the consonants *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, and before double consonants.
ö (*ø*) is like the corresponding German letter.
U has almost always a sound like that of *i* *oo* combined.
Y is like the French *u*.

2.—CONSONANTS.

The consonants are the same as the English, with the following modifications:—
G, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *å*, is always hard, as in the English word *go*, and also before *e*, when it is pronounced like *ae*.

Before *i*, *y*, *æ*, *ø*, and before the close and acute *e*, it is like the English *y*; but the *g* retains its hard sound when the acute *e* terminates the syllable. (See *J*.)

gjo, *gju*, has, in common pronunciation, the sound of *yo*, *yoo*.

H is always aspirated, except before *v* and *j*, where it is silent. and in *ch*, which is pronounced like *k*.

J is like the English *y*. In all those words where *j* is changed into *g*, that *g* has a very slight guttural sound.

K is hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, *å*, and *e* (having the sound of *æ*), and before *e* acute, terminating the syllable or word.

k before the vowels *i*, *y*, *æ*, *ø*, and *e* acute, is pronounced as if there were Swedish *j* between *k* and the vowel.

In common pronunciation, *k* before the mentioned vowels, and *kj* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *å*, sound like English *ch*.

L, beginning a word, and followed by *y*, is almost silent, the *y* alone being pronounced, with a slight liquid sound before it.

S is like English *s*. When followed by *k*, it is like *sk* English, in all those cases where *k* has its hard sound; but like *sh* (or French *ch*, or German *sch*) when *k* is followed by *i*, *y*, *æ*, *ø*, and *e* acute, or when followed by *j* and any of the hard vowels.

T is always hard.

tj, followed by a vowel, has, in common language, a sound like English *ch*, but much softer, *stj* followed by a vowel, like *sh*.

DANISH.

1.—Vowels.

The Danish language has eight vowels.—*a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, *å*, (*æ*), *ø* (*ö*). There is but one combined vowel that changes pronunciation. The doubling of the other vowels, which hardly takes place except with *e*, *i*, *u*, indicates only the length of the syllable.

The dipthongs are *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *øi*, (*æi*), *au*, *eu*, *ou*, *ui*. These make two distinct sounds, pronounced by a single emission of the voice.

A has the two sounds of German *a* (*a*).

aa is pronounced long *o* (*ō*); *ae* (*a*) is like the corresponding German *ä*.

ai is similar to the German *ai* (*ī*); *au* is like the German *au*.

E has the three German sounds:—

e is mute after a vowel, which it then lengthens;

(1.) at the end of substantives terminating in *i*, when they derive from the Latin *ia*;

(2.) at the end of the infinite of verbs after a vowel, (*e*) being the proper termination of the infinitive of all verbs;

(3.) at the end of adjectives that terminate in a vowel, under the inflection;

(4.) in the middle of some words, after a long vowel, to distinguish two words, which without the *e* would have the same orthography, though the vowels have a different length in pronunciation.

ee. The vowels *e*, *i*, *u*, are doubled in the middle of monosyllables, to indicate the *e*, *i*, *u*, long, except before the consonants *b*, *d*, *g*, *v*, *p*.

ei is like the German *ei*.

eu is like the German *eu*.

I is like the German *i*.

ii. (See *ee*.)

O is like the German *o*.

oi, *øi*, or *æi*, resemble the English *oi*.

ø (*ö*) is like the German *æ*.

ou is like the English *ou*.

U is like the German *u*.

ui resembles *u* French.

Y is like French *u*.

2.—Consonants.

The consonants are like the English, with the following exceptions:—

D is not sounded after a consonant; and this omission is observed even when, by addition, the *d* passes into the following syllable.

After a vowel, *d* is pronounced like *th*.

G is pronounced slightly guttural after a vowel, and when it terminates the syllable.

Preceded by *n*, it gives a certain nasal sound to the *n*, without the *g* being distinctly pronounced.

H is always aspirate, and only mute before *v* and *j*.

J is like the English *y*.

R is like the German *r*.

V is sometimes found after *a*, in which cases it takes the place of the vowel *u*, and combines with the preceding vowel.

W is actually no Danish consonant, but borrowed from the German language, and is only employed in words borrowed from this language. It has the sound of *v*.

NORWEGIAN.

The written language being the same as the Danish, the Norwegian pronunciation differs chiefly from the Danish in the following instances:—

D is always like the English *d*.

G is always hard.

O is like the same Swedish vowel.

HUNGARIAN.

1.—Vowels.

A accented (*á*) has always the long *a* sound in *father* (*a*); unaccented has the French short *o* sound.

E accented (*é*) resembles the *e* indicated in the following list by *e*: unaccented, it has the German short sound in *help*.

I has the two German *i* sounds.

O accented (*ó*) has a long and deep *o* sound (*ō*); unaccented, has the two sounds of *morn*, *lot*.

ö (*ő*) has the two sounds of the corresponding German letter.

U accented (*ú*) has the deep and full sound of the Swedish letter *o*; unaccented, like English *oo*.

ue, or *ü*, has the two sounds of the German *ue* (*ü*).

Y, when a vowel, has the sound of the Hungarian *i*.

2.—Consonants.

The consonants are like the English, with the following exceptions:—

C is always joined with some other consonant.

cs is like *ch*.

cz is like *ts*.

D is like English *d*. Followed by *j* or *y*, is like *d* and a gentle aspiration, nearly like the Italian *gy* followed by a vowel.

G is always hard, like *g* in the English word *go*.

gh is like a simple *g*.

g, followed by *j* or *y*, is like *dj*, *dy*.

H is always aspirate.

J is like English *e*, unless preceded by *d*, *g*, *t*. (See these letters.)

R is like the German *r*.

S is like English sh.

Sz is like *ss*.

T and *th* are always hard.

ts is like the English *ch*.

tz is like *ts*.

tj and *ty* is like *t* followed by a gentle aspiration, nearly like the Italian *cc* followed by a vowel, though the pronounciation does not sound as sharp.
Zs is like the French *j*.
Y is almost always a consonant. (See *dy, gy, ty.*) Immediately preceded by *l* and *n*, it serves to make these letters liquid, corresponding to the Spanish *ll*, *ñ* as in *brilliant, onion.*

POLISH.

1.—VOWELS.

A has the two sounds of the German *a*.
E accented (*é*) has the German long *e* sound; unaccented, the German short *e* sound.
I corresponds to the German *i*.
O accented is like English *oo;* unaccented, like long *o* (*ō*).
U is like the German *u*.
Y is like the German short *i*.

2.—CONSONANTS.

B is always hard.
C is like the German *c*.
ch like the German *ch*.
cz like the English *ch*.
D, *F*, and *G*, are always hard.
H is always aspirate.
J is like the German *j*.
K, *L*, *M*, *N*, *P*, like the corresponding English letters; but *n* accented (*n'*) is like the Spanish *ñ*.
R is like the German *r*.
S is always sharp. S accented (*s'*) has a sound of *s* mixed with German *j*.
sc, both accented (*s'c'*), resembles *sts*.
sz is like English *sh*.
T is always hard.
W is like the German *w*.
Z is like English *z*. *Z*, with a point over it (*ż*), is like French *j*, and *z* with an accent (*z'*), which has no exact equivalent in English, resembles somewhat the *ż*.

WELSH.

The consonants are divided into mutes and semivowels, and again into labials, dentals, and palatals.
The vowels are of two kinds—the immutable and the mutable.
The mutable vowels are *a, e, o, w;* the vowels that suffer no change, *i, u, y*.
The consonants, under the class of mutes, are *b, p, c, g, d, t*.
The semivowels are vocal and aspirated.
Vocal semivowels, *z, x, l, m, n, r;* and the aspirates, *ç, ng, ngh, f, h, th*.
L, m, n, r, are also distinguished by the name of *liquids*.
The consonants may be thus classed:—

Labials.	*Dentals.*
b, v, f, m, p, mh.	d, z, n, t, th, nh, s.

Palatals.
c, ç, ngh, g, ng, h, ll, l, r.

There are various combinations of the vowels in the Welsh, forming diphthongs, triphthongs, and others, to the extent, in some cases, of six coming together.
All the vowels preserve their own primitive sounds under every circumstance of combination, without any deviation. So, therefore, whatever number come together, the sounds to be expressed are those of all such combined vowels, but rapidly passed over. There are instances of six vowels coming together, requiring so many quick inflections of the voice to express them.

The following is a list of the common combinations of the vowels:—

aa	ea	ey	iy	ow	uy	wy
ae	ei	ia	oa	ua	wa	ya
ai	eo	ie	oe	ue	we	ye
aw	eu	io	oi	uo	wi	yo
ay	ew	iw	ou	uw	wo	yw

aea	aia	aua	awa	awy	eia	euo	ewy	iau	ieu	wae	wei
aeo	aie	aue	awe	eai	eio	ewa	iae	iaw	oea	wai	wiw
aew	aio	auo	awo	eaw	eua	ewi	iai	iei	oia	waw	wyw

1.—VOWELS.

A, (1.) short or open *a*, in *man, bar, as, glass*.
(2.) long, or *â*, is the same sound extended, as in *care, dare*.
E, (1.) short, as in *men, bed, ferrent*.
(2.) long, or *é*, as the French *ê*, as in *même*.
I, (1.) long, as in *street, keep*.
(2.) short, as in *king, sing*.
O, (1.) long, or *ô*, as in the words *note, bone, gone*.
(2.) short, as in *go, no, got, not, lot, from*.
U has the sound of English *u* in *busy*, and of *i* as in *sin, tin, live*.
W, (1.) is sounded as *oo* in *good, hood;* and as *u* in the word *full*.
(2.) long, or *ŵ*, has the sound of *oo* in *mood, rood*.
Y. (1.) has the sound of *u*, as in the words *run, turn*, and of *i* as in *first*.
(2.) long, or *ŷ*, is sounded like the English *y* in *Sunday*, and is like the Welsh *u*, or less open than the *y* short.

2.—CONSONANTS.

The names of the consonants were anciently formed by sounding the vowel *i* after all of them; but in the present popular mode, the following are exceptions to that rule, and they begin their sounds with *c, e, ç, z, r, f, g, ng, ngh, h, ll, l, m, n, t, s*.
The sounds of the consonants, like the vowels, are preserved invariably in all their combinations. The sounds of the letters must be considered as the perfect standard of the pronunciation of the Welsh language.

(A.) *Labial Sounds.*

The letters *b, v, f, m, p*, have the same sound as in English.
The mutation of the *p*, denoted by *mh*, is a kind of aspirated *m*, whose power may be found by uniting the sound of *m*, in the word *am*, to *h*, in the word *here*, by a quick pronunciation of the phrase I *am here*.

(B.) *Dental Sounds.*

The *d, n, s*, are the same as the corresponding English letters.
The *z*, which is a mutation of *d*, has the soft or flat sound of *th*, as in the words *thus, neither*.
The *t* has the sound of English *t* in *not, ten, to*, but does not take the sound of *s* in any case.
The *th*, which is a mutation of *t*, has always the sharp and hard sound of English *th*, in the words *thank, both, nothing*.
The *nh*, another mutation of *t*, is a sort of aspirated *n*, whose power is perceivable in the word *inherent*.

(C.) *Palatal Sounds.*

The *h, l, n, r*, are similar to the same English letters.
The *c* is always sounded like English *k*.
The *ç* (or *ch*), being a mutation of *c*, is a sound which has no standard in English, but is the same as the *ch* of the German, or the *χ* of the Greek.
It is produced by the contact of the tongue and the palate about the eighth of an inch farther back than when *k* is expressed.
The *ngh* is another modification of *c*, the power of which

may be made out in the word *Nottingham*, by suspending the breath on the letter *i*, instead of the proper division of the word.

The *g* is always like the English hard *g*, as in *go*, *give*, *again*, *leg*, *peg*.

The *ll* is a sound peculiar to the Welsh; but the Spanish *ll* approaches very near to it. The sound is produced by touching the palate with the tongue, about an eighth of an inch farther back than when *l* is articulated.

The accentuation of all words is known by one general rule; that is, such as consist of several syllables have the accent on the penultima, and upon every second syllable backwards. The same principle is applied to several monosyllables coming together, by accenting every second word to the last but one inclusively.

GAELIC.

The Gaelic language has five vowels and thirteen consonants.

1.—Vowels.

A is sounded as in the English words *hall*, *halt*; but before *dh* and *gh* it has often the sound of the diphthong *ao*.

E represents two different sounds:—

(1) that of the Greek ε, or *ea* in the English word *bear*.

(2) that of *a* in *care*.

I is like *ee* in English.

O has the different sounds of *bone*, *moon*, *lot*.

U is like *oo* in *moon*, *fool*.

The vowels are divided into broad *a*, *o*, *u*, and small *e*, *i*.

In a word of two or more syllables, if the former ends with a broad vowel, the next syllable must begin with a broad vowel; if with a small vowel, with a small, though these inserted vowels are never pronounced. But in compound words, this rule may often be properly dispensed with.

All the vowels are either long or short. When long, they are generally accented.

In all the syllables of polysyllables, except the first, the vowels have a short and obscure sound, as in the English words *sun*, *bird*, *mother*: and the broad, and sometimes the small, are used for one another.

There are thirteen diphthongs, which are either proper or improper.

Ao and *eu* are improper, representing simple sounds; the former of which is only attainable by the ear; the latter is like that of the Greek υ (*upsilon*). All the other diphthongs are proper, the sound of each of the vowels being more or less hard. In *æ*, *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *io*, *ia*, *ua*, *ui*, the last vowel, and in *ia*, *io*, *iu*, the first vowel, is but faintly sounded.

There are five triphthongs, *aoi*, *eoi*, *iai*, *iui*, *uai*. They are pronounced like the diphthongs, *ao*, *eo*, *ia*, *iu*, *ua*, with the addition of a short *i*. They are all long, and never occur but in monosyllables, or the first syllable of polysyllables.

2.—Consonants.

The consonants are, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*.

Consonants are mutable or immutable.

Mutable are such as, by having an *h* subjoined to them, either alter or lose their usual sound, viz., *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *s*, *t*.

Immutable are such as are never aspirated, or have an *h* subjoined to them, viz., the liquids *l*, *n*, *r*.

After a short vowel or diphthong, the consonants are generally pronounced as when written double in English.

A consonant standing alone is sounded as if it were the initial letter of the following word, if it begins with a vowel, or as the final letter of the preceding word, if it ends with a vowel.

Bh and *mh* have the sound of *v* in English. *Mh*, in the middle or end of polysyllables, is either silent or stands for a gentle aspiration.

C is always sounded as English *k*. *Ch* has the sound of the Greek χ, or of *gh* in *lough*, as the Irish pronounce it.

Dh and *gh*, in the beginning of words, are commonly sounded like the English consonant *y*. In the middle or end of words, they are often silent, or have the sound of a faint aspiration.

Fh is silent.

G is always sounded as in the English words *get*, *good*.

Ph has the sound of English *f*.

S, before or after a broad vowel in the same syllable, is as in English. But when immediately before or after a small vowel, it has the sound of *sh*. *S*, in the beginning of words, when preceded by the article with *t* intervening, is silent.

Sh and *th*, in the beginning of words, have the sound of *h* alone.

Th, after a long vowel, diphthong, or triphthong, is nearly silent; but after a short vowel or diphthong, it has the force of a rapid aspiration.

The immutable consonants, *l*, *n*, *r*, when initials of words, not connected with others in a sentence, have a soft double sound, to be learned only by the ear. But whenever the order of construction requires that the mutable consonants should be aspirated, the immutable lose their double sound, and are pronounced nearly as in English.

When the consonants *l*, *n*, *r*, have their double sound in the middle or end of words, they are written double.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TABLE.

In the preparation of the following table, the compiler has aimed at the utmost possible simplicity. For this reason, he has employed in his key as small a number of English sounds as was possible, and has preferred to refer most of the sounds in the several languages to their nearest English equivalents, rather than to introduce a separate notation and key for each language. To do the last, would have been to destroy the simplicity, and, in a great measure, to defeat the object of the table, which was designed for easy reference, by all classes of readers. It will be sufficient, once for all, to observe, that certain sounds in several of the languages of Europe can be but imperfectly represented by the English letters and syllables which are given as their equivalents. The Swedish *u* is represented by the English *oo* or the French *u*. The Danish *g* final, not preceded by *n*, corresponds nearly to the English *h* guttural. The Dutch *ui*, *uy*, is represented by the English *oi*. In the German, *a* is indicated by the English *a* in *far*; *g* and *ch* are marked as gutturals; *ö*, *œ*, and *ü*, *ue*, correspond to the French *eu* and *u*; *ai* is indicated by *i* long; *eu* by the English *oi*. The Polish *z* has no corresponding English sound. The Spanish *g* soft and *j* differ from the German *ch* guttural in being pronounced also from the palate. In the French, *u* has no corresponding English sound; *eu* is nearly like the *u* in the English *spur*; *m* and *n* nasal are indicated by *ng*, but the sound of *g* should not be heard in the pronunciation; *l mouillé* final is indicated by *ly*, *gne* final by *ny*; in both these cases, the sound of *y* consonant being added to that of the *l* and *n*, as in *brilliant* and *mignonette*; *oi* is also expressed by *wa*, *a* being sounded as in *far*, except *oin*, in which *a* is sounded as in *bat* In all names not English, *ch* at the end of syllables not guttural is *tch*.

The several countries are indicated by the following abbreviations. --

Af. .... Africa.
As. .... Asia.
Austr .... Austrian Dominions
Austr. As .... Australasia.
Austral. .... South Australia and New South Wales.
Braz .... Brazil.
Can .... Canada.
Ch .... China.
Den .... Denmark.
East. Isl. .... Eastern Islands.
Eg. .... Egypt.
Eng. .... England.
Fr .... France
Ger .... Germany.
Gr. .... Greece.
Hind .... Hindoostan.
Ind. .... East Indies.
Ir. .... Ireland.
It. .... Italy.
Jap .... Japan.
Mex .... Mexico.
N Am. .... North America
Neth. .... Netherlands, Holland and Belgium.
N S .... Nova Scotia.
N. Zeal .... New Zealand, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land.
Pal .... Palestine
Pen .... Peninsula, Spain and Portugal
Per .... Persia, Cabool, Beloochistan, Bokhara.
Port. .... Portugal.
Prus .... Prussia
R. .... Russian Empire.
S. Am .... South and Central America
Scot. .... Scotland
S. Isl .... Sandwich Islands
Sc Pen .... Scandinavian Peninsula, Sweden and Norway
Sic. .... Sicily.
Soc. Isl. .... Society Islands.
Sp .... Spain.
Switz .... Switzerland.
Syr. .... Syria.
Tur .... Turkey, Asiatic and European.
U S .... United States.
W. Ind .... West Indies.

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b .... bay.
c .... cape.
co cy .... county.
distr. .... district.
dep .... department.
ft .... fort.
g. .... gulf.
h. .... harbour.
isl. .... island.
l. .... lake.
miss. sta. .... missionary station.
mt. .... mountain.
pr .... province.
pt .... port and point.
r. .... river.
st. .... strait.
t. .... tower.
val. .... valley.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

A.

AABYE, ō'bŭ (Den.)
Aach, ach (Ger.) r.
Aagerup, ō'ge-roop (Den.)
Aalbek, ōl'bek (Den.)
Aalborg, ol'borg (Den.)
Aalsund, ōl'sound (Sc. Pen.)
Aar, ar (Ger.) r
Aar, ar (Switz.) r.
Aarberg, ar'berg (Switz.)
Aarburg, ar'boorg (Switz.)
Aargau, ar'gou (Switz.)
Aarhuus, ōr'hoos (Den.)
Aarup, ō'roop (Den.)
Aarwangen, ar'vang-en (Switz.)
Abbakan, ab-ba-kan'
Abbaye, a-bā' (Switz)
Abbeville, ab'vile (Fr.)
Abbeville, ab'be-ville (U. S.)
Abenberg, a'ben-berg (Ger.)
Abensburg, a'bens-boorg (Ger.)
Aberdeen, ab'er-deen (Scot.) c
Abergavenny, ab-er-ga-ven'ny (Scot.)
Aberwrach, ab-er-vrak' (Fr.) h.
Aberystwith, ab-er-yst-with'
Abingdon, ab'ing-don (U. S.)
Abla, a'bla (Pen.)
Ablasserdam, ab'las-ser-dam (Neth.)
Ablis, a-bli' (Fr.)
Abo, ō'boo (R.)
Abondie, a-bong-di' (Switz.)
Aboukir, a-boo-kir' (Eg.)
Abrets, les, le za-bra' (Fr.)
Abruzzo, a-broodz'zo (It.)
Abvigo, ab-vi'zo (Switz.)
Abyssinia, ab-ys-sin'i-a (Af.)
Acadia, a-kā'di-a
Acadie, a-ka-di' (Can.)
Acaponeta, a-ka-pō-ne'ta (Mex.)
Acapulco, ak-a-pool'ko (Mex.)
Acarnania, a-kar-na'ni-a or a-kar-nā'ni-a (Gr.)
Acatlan, a-kat'lan (Mex.)
Accumuli, ak-koo-moo'li (It.)
Acebedo, a-the-be'do (Pen.)
Acerenza, a-che-ren'dza (It.)
Acerna, a-cher'na (It.)
Acerra, a-cher'ra (It.)
Ach, ach (Ger.)
Acha, Sierra de, si-er'ra de a'cha (Mex.)
Achaia, a-ka'ya (Gr.)
Acherings, ach er-ings' (Ger.)
Achern, ach'ern (Ger.)
Aciorolo dell, dell a-chi-o-rō'lo (It.)
Aci Reale, a'chi re-a'le (It.)
Acinas, a-thi'nas (Pen.)
Acoma, a-kō'ma (Mex.)
Acqua Sparta, ak'koo-a spar'ta (Pen.)
Acqui, ak'ki (Pen.)
Acqs, aks
Acre, a-kr' (Pal.)
Aculapa, a-koo-la'pa (Mex.)
Adalia, a-da'li-a or a-dā'li-a (Tur.)
Adamello, a-da-mel'lo (It.) mt.
Adamuz, a-da-mooth' (Pen.)
Adana, a'da-na (Tur.)
Adda, ad'da (It.) r.
Adel, ā'del or a'del (At.)
Adelsberg, a-dels-berg' (Austr.)
Adelsheim, a'dels-hīme (Ger.)
Aden, a'den or ā'den (As.)
Adige, ā'di-dge (It.) r
Adironlak, ad-di-ron'lak
Adler, ād'ler (Austr.) r.
Adolf, a'dolf (Sc. Pen.)
Adorf, a'dorf (Ger.)
Adra, a'dra (Pen.)
Adria, a'drī-a or ā'dri-a (It.)
Adrianople, ad-ri-a-nō'pl (Tur.)
Adriatic, ad-ri-ă'tik (It.)
Ægean, e-jē'an
Aelberg, al'berg (Austr.)
Aeroe, ār'eū (Den.) isl
Aerschot, ar'skot (Neth.)
Aersen, ar'sen (Neth.)
Aesch, ashe (Switz.)
Ætna, et'na mt
Afferden, af-fer'den (Neth.)
Afghanistan, af-ga'nis-tan' or åf-ga-nis'tan (Per.)
Afonniska, a-fō-nins'ka (R.)
Africa, af'ri-ka
Agatha S., a-ga'ta (Austr.)
Agers, a'gerz (Den.) isl
Agerskov, a'ger-skōve' (Den.)
Aggebye, ag'ge-bŭ' (Den.)
Agger, ag'ger (Den.)
Aggerhuus, ag'ger-hooce' (Sc. Pen.)
Agincourt, a-gang-koor' (Fr.)
Aglie, a'lyi-e (It.)
Agnuni, an-yoo'ni (It.)
Agoa de Paco, a-go'a de pa'kō (Pen.)
Agoa de Peixes, a-go'a de pi'chas (Pen.)
Agoas de Moura, a-gō'as de mōu'ra (Pen.)
Agordo, a-gor'do (It.)
Agra, a'gra (Ind.)
Agram, a'gram or ō'gram (Austr.)
Agri, a'gri (It.) r
Agua, a'goo-a (Mex.)
Aguajo, a-goo-a'cho (Mex.)
Agualulco, a-goo-a-lool'ko (Mex.)
Agua Nueva, a'goo-a noo-e'va (Mex.)
Aguas Calientes, a'goo-as ka-li-en'tesse (Mex.)
Agudo, a-goo'do (Pen.)
Aguiar, a-gi-ar' (Pen.)
Aguila Point, a-gi'la (Pen.)
Aguilar e Campo, a-gi-lar' e kam'po (Pen.)
Aguilas, de los, de los a-gi'las (Pen.)
Ahaus, a-house (Ger.)
Ahmedebad, ahm-med-a-bád' (Hind.)
Ahmednuggur, ahm-med-nug'gur (Hind.)
Ahrensbock, ah'rens-beuk' (Den.)
Aibling, ī'bling (Ger.)
Aich, ich (Ger.)
Aichstadt, īch'stat (Ger.)
Aicbach, ī'c-bach' (Ger.)
Aigle, ā-gl' (Switz.)
Aigle, ā-gl' (Fr.)
Aigrefeuille, a-gr'-feū-i' or ā-gr'-feūyl' (Fr.)
Aigueperse, āg-perce (Fr.)
Ain, Dep. of, eng (Fr.)
Aina, ai'na (Pen.)
Air, air (Fr.)
Aisne, Dep. of, ène (Fr.)
Aisne, ène (Fr.) r.
Aiterbach, ī'ter-bach (Ger.) r.
Aitrach, ī'trach (Ger.)
Aix, āce (Fr.)
Aix la Chapelle, āks la sha-pell' (Ger.)
Ajaccio, a-yatch'i-ō (It.)
Ajaccio, Gulf of, a-yatch'i-ō (It.)
Ajasaluck, á-jas-se-look'
Ajo, a'cho (Pen.)
Akasyto, a-kash'to (Austr.)
Akbarrabad, ak-bar-ra-bád' (Hind.)
Akerman, ō'ker-man (R.
Akieva, a'kie-va (R.)
Akkrum, ak'kroom (Neth.)
Aksai, ak'sā (R.) r
Aksenska, ak-sens'ka (R.)
Ala, a'la (Austr.)
Alabama, al-a-ba'ma (U. S.)
Alacranes, a-la-kra'nesse (Mex.) isl
Alachua, a-lach'u-a (U. S.)
Alagon, a'la-gon (Pen.)
Alagon, a'la gon (Pen.) r.
Alais, a-lā' (Fr.)
Alalo, a-la'lo (R.)
Alameda, a-la me'da (Pen.)
Alamilla, a-la-mi'ya or a-la-mil'ya (Mex.)
Alamillo, a-la-mi'yo (Pen.)
Alamomocho, a-la-mō-mo'cho (Mex.)
Alamora, a-la-mō'ra (Pen.)
Aland, ō'land (R.) isl.
Alaohehr, al-a-o-hehr'
Ala Orillo del Rio, a'la ō-ril'ya (ō-ri'y del ri'o (Mex.)
Alassio, a-las'si-o (It.)
Alatamaha, al-ta-ma-haw' (U. S.)
Alaymos, los, los a-lī'mos (Mex.)
Alb, alp (Ger.) r.
Alba, al'ba (It.)
Alba de Tormes, al ba de tor'messe (Pen.)
Alba Longa, al'ba lon ga (It.)
Albacete, al ba-the'te (Pen.)
Alban, al-bang' (Fr.)
Albania, al-ba'ni-a (Tur.)
Albano, al-ba'no (It.)
Albans, al'bans (Eng.)
Albany, al'ba-ny (U. S.)
Albarracin, al-bar-ra'thin (Pen.)
Albatana, al-ba-ta'na (Pen.)
Albatera, al ba-te'ra (Pen.)
Albegna, al-ben'ya (It.) r.
Albemarle, al-be-marl' (U. S.)
Albena, al'be-na (Ger.) r
Albenga, al-ben'ga (It.)
Alberca, al-be-re'a (Pen.)
Alberche, al-ber-che (Pen.) r
Albergaria, al-ber-ga-ri'a (Pen.)
Alberoni, al-be-rō'ni (It.)
Albert, al behr' (Fr.)
Albertas, al ber-tas' (Fr.)
Alberti, al-ber'ti (Austr.)
Albidona, al-bi-dō'na (It.)
Albinen, al-bi'nen (Switz.)
Albinona, al-bi-nō'na (It.)
Albo, al'bo (It.) mt
Alboz, al-both' (Pen.)
Albreojoz, los, los al-bre-ō'chos (Mex.)
Albuera, al-boo-e'ra (Pen.)
Albufera de Valencia, al-boo'fe-ra de va-len'thi-a (Pen)
Albula, al-boo'la (Switz.) r
Albuquerque, al-boo-ker'ke (Mex. and Pen.)
Alburno, al-boor'no (It.) mt.
Alcala, al-ka-la' (Pen.)
Alcala le Real, al-ka-la' le re-al' (Pen.)
Alcala de Guidara, al-ka-la' de gi-da'ra (Pen.)
Alcala de los Gazules, al-ka-la' de los ga'thoo-lesse (Pen.)
Alcaniz, al'ka-nith (Pen.)
Alcantara, al-kan-ta'ra (Pen.)
Alcantarilla, al-kan-ta-ril'ya (Pen.)
Alcantaro, al-kan-ta'ro (It.) r
Alcarez, al-ka'reth (Pen)
Alcazar de S. Juan, al-ka-thar' de san choo'an (Pen.)
Alcino, al-chi'no (It.) mt.
Alcira, al-thi'ra (Pen.)
Alcobaca, al-kō-ba'ka (Pen.)
Alcobendas, al-kō-ben'das (Pen.)
Alcolea, al-kō-le'a (Pen.)
Alcoy, al-kō'i (Pen.)
Alcoy, al-kō'i (Pen.) r.
Aldea Gallega, al-de'a gal-le'ga (Pen.)
Aldea Ponte, al-de'a pon-te (Pen.)

Fāte, far, fall, what, bat, Mēte, prey, help, thêre, her, Iine, marine, bird, fig; Nōte, dōve, move, wolf, book, lord; Tūne, bull, unite Fr. long vûe, Fr. short bŭt, Fr. long eû, short eû, as in spur, Final ly, Fr l mouille, An"ger, vi"cious; ġ as s in pleasure, ġ, ch guttural, ny liquid, th as in pith.

Aldea Davila, äl-dẹ'a dä-vī'la (Pen.)
Aldea Nueva, al-dẹ'a nọọẹ'va (Pen.)
Aldenau, äl-dẹ-nou' (Ger.)
Alderney, äl-dėr-nē' or ȧl'der-nẹy (Fr.) *isl.*
Aldingen, äl-dịng'ėn (Ger.)
Aledo, ȧ-lẹ'do (Pen.)
Aleksandrooka, ä-lėk-sän-drọọ'ka (R.)
Aleksandroosk, ȧ-lėk-sän-drọọsk' (R.)
Aleksievsk, ä-lėk-sīẹvsk' (R.)
Aleksieevka, ä-lėk-sīẹ-ėv'ka (R.)
Aleksin, a-lėk'sịn (R.)
Aleksopal, ȧ-lėk'so-päl (R.)
Alencon, a-lang-sọng' or al-ėn'son (Fr.)
Alentejo, a-lėn-tẹ'čho (Pen.)
Aleppo, ä-lėp'po or äl-ėp'po (Tur.)
Aleria, a-lẹ'ri-a, (It.) *t.*
Alessandria, a-lės-san'dri-a (It.)
Allessandro, a-lės-san'dro (As.) *isl.*
Alet, a-lẹ' (Fr.)
Aleur, ȧ-lėûr' (Neth.)
Aleutian, al-o'shi-an *isl.*
Alexandria, ȧl-ex-ȧn'dri-a (Eg.)
Alexandroo, ȧl-ėx-an'drọo (R.)
Alexandrooka, a-lex-an-drọọ'ka (R.)
Alexievka, ȧ-lėx-iėv'ka (R.)
Alfajarin, äl-fa-cha'rin (Pen.)
Alfambra, äl-fam'bra (Pen.)
Alfeld, al'felt (Ger.)
Alferevka, al-fẹ-rew'ka (R.)
Alfidena, ȧl fi-dẹ'na (It.)
Alfontes, al-fọn'tesse (Pen.)
Alfsta, alf'sta (Sc. Pen.)
Algajola, al-ga-yō'la (It.)
Algarve, al-gar'vẹ (Pen.)
Algeciras, al-čhẹ-thi'ras (Pen.)
Alghero, al-gẹ'ro, (It.)
Algiers, al-jeers' (Af.)
Algonquins, al-ġon'quin or ȧng-ġon'quin (Can.)
Alhama, al-ya'ma (Pen.)
Alhandra, al-yan'dra (Pen.)
Alibunar, al-i-boo-nar' (Austr.)
Alicante, a-li-kan'tẹ (Pen.)
Alicata, a-li-ka'ta (It.)
Alicudi, a-li-koo'di (It.) *isl.*
Alife, al-i'fẹ (It.)
Alingsas, a-ling'sōse (Sc. Pen.)
Aljezur, al-čhẹ-thoor' (Pen.)
Alkieva, al-kieu'a (R.)
Alkmaar, alk'mar (Neth.)
All Falu, all fa'lọo (Austr.)
Allahabad, al-la-ha-bad' (Ind.)
Allaines, a-läne' (Fr.)
Allaman, al'la-man' (Switz.)
Alle, al'lẹ (Switz.)
Alleghany, al-le-ghā'ny (U. S.)
Allendorf, al'len-dorf' (Ger.)
Allensteig, al'len-stīg' (Ger.)
Allenstein, al'len-stīne' (Ger.)
Aller, al'ler (Ger.) *r.*
Allerup, al-lẹ-rọop' (Den.)
Allia, al'li-a (It.) *r.*
Allier, al-li-ẹ' (Fr.) *dep.*
Alloa, al'lō-a (Scot.)
Allone, al-lōne' (Fr.)
Allschuwyler, al-shoọ-vī'lėr (Switz.)
Allstadt, al'stat (Prus.)
Almadrones, al-ma-drō'nesse (Pen.)
Almagro, al-ma'gro (Pen.)
Almanza, al-man'tha (Pen.)
Almanzor, al-man'thor (Pen.) *r.*
Almanzora, al-man-thō'ra (Pen.) *r.*
Almarez, al-ma'rėth (Pen.)
Almazarron, al-ma-thar'rọn (Pen.)
Almeira, Gulf of, al-mẹi'ra (Pen.)
Almenara, al-mẹ-na'ra (Pen.)
Almendolara, al-men-dō-la'ra (It.)
Almeria, Gulf of, al-mẹ'ri-a (Pen.)
Almerode, al-mẹ-rō'dẹ (Ger.)
Almeteva, al-mẹ-tẹ'va (R.)
Almuzafes, al-moo-tha'fesse (Pen.)
Alnwick, ȧln'wick, sometimes ȧn'nik (Eng.)
Alonzo, a-lọn'so (Pen.)
Alora, ȧ-lō'ra (Pen.)
Alp, alp (Switz.)
Alpedriz, ȧl-pẹ'drith (Pen.)
Alpera, ȧl pẹ'ra (Pen.)
Alpbach, älp'bačh, (Switz.)
Alphen, äl'fėn (Neth.)
Alpes, Lower, ȧlp (Fr.) *dep.*
Alpes, Upper, alp (Fr.) *dep.*
Alpi, al'pi (It.) *mt.*
Alps, alps (Ger. Würtemberg)
Alpujarras, al-pọọ čhär'räs (Mex.)
Alsace, al-säce' (Fr.)
Alsbjerg, als-byėrġ' (Den.)
Alsen, al'sėn (Den.) *isl.*
Alsfeld, als'fėlt (Ger.)
Alscog, ȧl'skọọg (Sc. Pen.)
Alstetten, äl-stėt-tėn (Switz.)
Altamaha, ȧl-ta-ma-hạw' (U. S.)
Altamura, ȧl-tȧ-mọọra (It.)
Altels, äl'tels (Switz.)
Altai, äl-tä'i (As.)
Alten, äl'tėn (Sc. Pen.) *r.*
Alten, ȧl'tėn (Switz.)
Altenburg, ȧl'tėn-bọọrġ (Ger.)
Altenfeld, äl'tėn-fėlt' (Ger.)
Altengard, ȧl'tėn-gōrd' (Sc. Pen.)
Altenkirchen, al-tėn-kir'čhėn (Ger.)
Altensteig, ȧl-tėn-stīġ' (Ger.)
Altinghausen, äl'tịng-hou'sėn (Switz.)
Altkirch, alt'kūčh (Fr.)
Alto, äl'to (It.) *mt.*
Altona, äl'tō-na (Den.)
Alumiera, ȧ-lọọ-mi-ẹ'ra (It.)
Alva, äl'va (Pen.)
Alvarado, al-va-ra'do (Mex.)
Alvarado, al-va-ra'do (Mex.) *r.*
Alvito, ȧl-vi'to (Pen.)
Alz, älts (Ger.) *r.*
Alzonne, al-zōn' (Fr.)
Amager, a'ma-gėr (Den.) *isl.*
Amal, ō'mal (Sc. Pen.)
Amazon, am'a-thon or ȧm'a-zon (S. Am.)
Amarante, a-ma-ran'tẹ (Pen.)
Amatlan, a-mat'lan (Mex.)
Amberg, am'bėrġ (Ger.)
Ambert, ang'bẹhr (Fr.)
Ambleteuse, ang-bl'teûse (Fr.)
Amboy, ȧm'boy (U. S.)
Amboyna, am-boy'na (Eastern Isl.)
Ambrieres, ang-bri-ėre' (Fr.)
Ameland, a'mẹ-lant (Neth.) *isl.*
America, a'mėr'i-ka
Amersfort, a'mers fōrt' (Neth.)
Amerstol, a'mėr-stōle' (Neth.)
Amhara, am-ha'ra (Af.)
Amherst, ȧm'herst (U. S.)
Amiens, a-mi-ang' (Fr.)
Amieva, a-mi-ẹ'va (Pen.)
Aminabad, a-mi'na-bȧd' (Mex.)
Amite, ȧm-ite' (U. S.)
Amlwch, ȧm'look (Eng.)
Ammer, am'mėr (Ger.) *isl.*
Ammer, am'mėr (Ger.) *r.*
Ammon St. Gallen, am'mọn sänkt' gal'len (Switz.)
Amonoosuck, ȧm-mon-oo'suck
Amoor, a-moor' (As.)
Ampilley, ang-pil-yė' (Fr.)
Amposta, am-pos'ta (Pen.)
Amretsir, am-ret-sir' (Hind.)
Amsieg, am'sīġ (Switz.)
Amsterdam, am'ster-dam (Neth.)
Anadolia, an-a-dō'li-a (Tur.)
Anagada de Fuera, a-na-ga'da dẹ foo-ẹ'ra (Mex.)
Anahuac, a'na-oo-ak' (Mex.)
Anahuac, a'na-oo-ak' (Mex.) *mt.*
Anatolia, a-na-tō'li-a or an-a-tō'li-a (As.)
Anclam, an'klam (Prus.)
Ancona, an-kō'na (It.)
Ancy le Franc, ang-cī' le frang' (Fr.)
Andalusia, an-da-loo'si-a (Pen.)
Andance, ang-dangce' (Fr.)
Andefingen, an'dẹ-fing-en (Switz.)
Andermatt, an-der-mat' (Switz.)
Andernach, an-dėr-načh' (Ger.)
Andeux, ang-deū' (Fr.)
Andes, an'dez (S. Am.)
Andorno, an-dọr'no (It.)
Andorra, an-dọr'ra (Pen.)
Andover, ȧn'do-ver (U. S.)
Andreasberg, an-drẹ'as-bėrġ (Ger.)
Andrews, St. ȧn'drọọz
Andro, an'dro (Gr.)
Androscoggin, ȧn-dros-kog'gin (U. S.)
Angilsk, an'gilsk (R.)
Angerlo, an'gėr-lō (Neth.)
Angerman, ȧng'er-man' (Sc. Pen.)
Angermunde, ang'er-mün'dẹ (Prus.)
Angillon, ȧng-gi-ọng or ang-gil-yọng' (Fr.)
Anglesey, ȧn'gl-sẹy (Eng.)
Angora, an-gō'ra (As.)
Angostura, an-gōs-too'ra (S. Am.)
Angouleme, ȧng-gọọ-lême' (Fr.)
Angoumois, ang-gọọ-mwa' (Fr.)
Angra, an'gra (At.)
Angreville, ȧng-gr-vīle' (Fr.)
Angula, an'gọo-la (Af.)
Angura, an-gọọ'ra (Tur.)
Anhalt, an'halt (Ger.)
Anholt, än'hụlt (Den.) *isl.*
Anholtbye, an'họlt-bū' (Den.)
Anialarra, a-ni-a-lar'ra (Pen.) *mt.*
Aninas, a-ni'nas (Mex.) *r.*
Anio, a'ni-o (It.) *r.*
Anjou äng-ġọọ' (Fr.)
Ankenaes, än'kẹ-näse' (Sc. Pen.) *mt.*
Annapolis, an-nä'po-lisse or ȧn-nȧp'po-lis (Nova Scotia)
Annonay, ȧn-no-nā' (Fr.)
Anpen, än'pėn (Neth.)
Anspach, ȧns'spačh (Ger.)
Antino, än-ti'no (It.)
Antrim, ȧn'trim (Ir.)
Antwerp, ȧnt'werp or änt'vėrp (Neth.)
Anzico, ȧn-thi'ko (Af.)
Apaches, ä-pa'chesse (Mex.)
Apeldoorn, ȧp'pėl-dōrn' (Neth.)
Apen, a'pėn (Ger.)
Apennines, ȧp'pėn-nīnes (It.)
Apenrade, a-pėn-ra'dẹ (Den.)
Apenrade, a-pėn-ra'dẹ (Den.) *q.*
Appalachicola, ȧp-pa-lȧk-i-kō'la (U. S.)
Appelsche, ȧp'pėls-skẹ (Neth.)
Appelturn, ap'pėl-toorn' (Neth.)
Appenzell, ap'pėn-tsel' (Switz.)
Appia Via, ap'pi-a vi'a (It.)
Appomattox, ȧp-po-mat'tox (U. S.)
Aquafreddo, ȧ'kwa-frėd'do (It.)
Aquana, a-kwa'na (It.)
Aquaverde, ä-koo-ȧ-ver'dẹ (Mex.)
Aquila, a'ki-la (Pen.)
Arabia, a-rä'bi-a (As.)
Aracan, a'ra-kan (Eastern Isl.)
Aragon, ar'a-gon or ȧ'ra-gọn (Pen.)
Aragon, ȧr'a-gon or a'ra-gọn (Pen.) *r.*
Aragona, a-ra-gō'na (It.)
Aral, ä'ral (As.)
Aran, a-rang' (Fr.)
Aranda, a-ran'da (Pen.)
Arandon, a-rang-dọng' (Fr.)
Arangos, a-ran'gos (Austr.)
Aranjuez, a'ran-choo'eth (Pen.)
Ararat a'ra-rat or ar'a-rȧt *mt.*
Aras, a'ras (R.)
Aras, a'ras (R.) *r.*
Arau, a'rou (Switz.)
Arboga, är-bō'ga (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*
Arbois, ar-bwa' (Fr.)
Arboleda, ar-bo lẹ'da (Mex.) *c.*
Arbos, ar'bos (Pen.)
Arc, ark (Switz.)
Arcachan, Bassin de, bȧs-sȧng' där-ka-shȧng (Fr.)
Arcadia, ar-kā'dī-a or ar-kä'dī-a (Cor.)
Arcadia, Gulf of, ar-kā'di-a or ar-ka'di-a
Archangel, ar'čhang-el or ark'āne-jel (R.)
Archangelsk, ar'čhang-elsk (R.)
Archipelago, ar-ki-pel'a-go (Tur.)
Arcuenta, ar koo-en'ta (It.) *mt.*
Arco, ar'ko (It.) *r.*
Arcoli, ar'ko-li (It.)
Arcos, ar'kos (Pen.)
Arcos, los, los ar'kōs (Pen. and Mex.)
Arcot, ar-kot' (Hind.)
Ardara, ar-da'ra (R.)
Ardato, ar-da'tō (R.)
Ardeche, ar-desh' (Fr.) *dep.*
Ardennes, ar-dėne' (Fr.) *dep.*
Ardetz, ar'dets (Switz.)
Ardobevo, ar-do-bẹ'vo (R.)
Ardoz, ar'dȯth (Pen.)
Ardres, ar-dr' (Fr.)
Arefina, a-rẹ-fi'na (R.)
Arega, a-rẹ'ga (Pen.)
Arena, a-rẹ'na (It.) *r.*
Arenas, a-rẹ'nas (Pen.)
Arenas, a-rẹ'nas (Mex.) *c.*
Arendal, ȧ'ren-dahl' (Sc. Pen.)
Arendonk, a-ren-dọnk' (Neth.)
Arensburg, a'rėns-boorġ (R.)
Arenswalde, a rėns-val'dẹ (Prus.)
Arequipa, ar-ẹ-ki'pa (S. Am.)
Areskutan, a'rės-kū'tan (Sc. Pen.) *mt.*
Arevalo, a-rẹ'va-lo (Pen.)
Arezzo, ȧ-ret'so (It.)
Arganda, ar-gȧn'da (Pen.)
Argen, ar'gen (Ger.) *r.*
Argent, ar-ġang' (Fr.)
Argenta, ar-jėn'ta (It.)
Argentaro, ar-jėn-ta'ro (It.) *mt.*
Argentat, ar-gȧng-ta' (Fr.)
Argenteuil, ar-gȧng-tė-i' or är'gȧng-tėly (Fr.)
Argenton, ar-ġang-tọng' (Fr.)
Arguisuelas, ar'gi-soọ-ẹ'las (Pen.)
Argyle, ȧr-gyle' (Scot.)
Ariano, a-ri-a'no (It.)
Arica, a-ri'ka
Arignano, ä-rin-yȧ'no (It.)
Arispe, a-ris'pẹ (Mex.)
Aristovo, a-ris-tō'vo (R.)
Arizona, a-ri-thō' (sō') na (Mex.)
Arjes, ȧr'čhesse (Pen.)
Arjonilla, ar-čho-nịl'ya (Pen.)

Arkansas, är-kän'sas or är'kan-saw (U. S.)
Arles, ärle (Fr.)
Arlsheim, är'lës-hime' (Switz.)
Arlinsk, är-linsk (R.)
Armagh, är'magh (Ir.)
Armenia, är-me'ni-ä (R. and Tur.)
Armilio, är-mi'li-o (It.) *mt.*
Armuno, ar-moo'no (Pen.)
Arnau, är'nou (Austr.)
Arnay le Duc, är'nā le dük (Fr.)
Arnemuiden, är'ne-moi'den (Neth.)
Arnheim, ärn'hime (Neth.)
Arno, är'no (It.) *r.*
Arnould, är-noo' (Fr.)
Arnstadt, ärn'stät (Ger.)
Arnstein, ärn'stine (Ger.)
Aroostook, ä-roos'took (U. S.)
Arpajon, är-pä-gong' (Fr.)
Arpino, är-pi'no (It.)
Arques, ark (Fr.)
Arras, ar-ra' (Fr.)
Arreau, ar-ro' (Fr.)
Arriege, ar-ri-ëge' (Fr.) *dep.*
Arrone, är-rō'ne (It.) *r.*
Arsk, ärsk (R.)
Artchadinsk, art'chä-dinsk (R.)
Artegna, ar-tén'ya (It.)
Artenay, ar-te-nā' (Fr.)
Arth, ärt (Switz.)
Artois, är-twa' (Fr.)
Aruela, a-roo-e'la (Pen.)
Arundel, är'un-dël (U. S.)
Arve, ar've (It.) *r.*
Arvika, ar-vi'ka (Sc. Pen.)
Ascatlan, as-kat'lan (Mex.)
Aschaffenburg, äsh-shaf'fen-boorg (Ger.)
Aschberg, ash'bërg (Den.)
Aschersleben, ash'shers-le'bén (Prus.)
Ascoli, as'ko-li (It.)
Ascutney, äs-kut'ny
Asele, a'se-le (Sc. Pen.)
Ashantee, a-shän'tē (Af.)
Ashtabula, äsh-ta-bū'la (U. S.)
Asia, ā'shi-a
Asinara, a-si-na'ra (It.) *g.*
Asinara, a-si-nä'ra (It.) *isl.*
Askersund, as'kérs-soond' (Sc. Pen.)
Aspelaer, äs'pe-lahr' (Neth.)
Asperen, äs'pe-rén (Neth.)
Assam, äs'sam (Ind.)
Assen, as'sén (Neth.)
Astarah, as-ta-rah (R.)
Asterabad, as-tér-a-bad'
Asti, äs'ti (It.)
Astley, ast'li (Mex.) *r.*
Astrakhan, as'tra-chan' or as-trä-chän'
Asturias, as-too'ri-äs (Pen.)
Atacama, at-a-ka'ma
Atatlauca, a-tat-lou'ka (Mex.)
Atchafalaya, ach-a-fa-li'a (U. S.)
Atchitska, ach-its'ka
Athapescow, ath-a-pés'ko (U. S.)
Athens, äth'ens (Gr.)
Athlone, ath-lōne'
Atlantic, at-lan'tik *oc.*
Atlas, ät'las (Af.) *mt.*
Attica, ät'ti-ka (Gr.)
Atui, a-too'i
Aubanchœuil, o-bang-shē-i' (Fr.)
Aube, ōbe (Fr.) *dep.*
Aube, ōbe (Fr.) *r.*
Aubigny, ō-bin-yi' (Fr.)
Aude, ōde, (Fr.) *dep.*
Audierne, ō-di-erne' (Fr.)
Aue, ou'e (Ger.) *r.*
Auerbach, ou'ér-bäch' (Ger.)
Auge, ōge (Fr.)
Augsburg, ouks'boorg (Ger.)
Augusta, au-gŭs'ta (U. S.)
Aula, Lower, ou'la (Ger.)
Aulne, ōne (Fr.) *r.*
Ault, ō (Fr.)
Aumale, ō-mal' (Fr.)
Aumetz, ō-mëtz' (Fr.)
Aumont, ō-mong' (Fr.)
Aunis, ō-ni' (Fr.)
Aurungabad, ō-rung'a-bäd' (Hind.)
Austerlitz, ou'ster-lits (Ger. Neth.)
Australasia, aus-tral-ā'shi-a
Australia, aus-trā'li-a
Austria, Oesterreich, ëu'stér-rīch' (Ger.)
Autauga, au-tau'ga (U. S.)
Auvergne, ō-vérny' (Fr.)
Auxerre, ōs-sëre' (Fr.)
Auxon, ōs-sōng' (Fr.)
Auxonne, ōs-sōne' (Fr.)
Avellino, a'vél-lī'no (It.)
Averno, a-vér'no (It.) *l.*
Avesnes, ä-vëne' (Fr.)
Aveyron, ä-vä-rong' (Fr.) *dep.*
Avignon, ä-vin-yong' (Fr.)
Avila, ä-vi'la (Pen.)
Avranches, ä-vrängsh' (Fr.)
Avry, ä-vri' (Switz.)
Axel, äk'sé (Neth.)
Ayamonte, a'yä-mōn'te (Pen.)
Ayasoolook, a'yä-soo-look' (As.)
Ayr, air (Scot.) *co.*
Ayrshire, air'shire (Scot.)
Azov, ä'zov (R.)
Azov, a'zov (R.) *s.*
Azores, ä-zōres'
Azuaga, ä-thoo-ä'ga (Pen.)

B.

Baardwyk, bärd'wike (Neth.)
Babelmandeb (or -del), bä'bel-mäu'del (Ar.)
Babinsk, ba'binsk (R.)
Babinovitchi, ba-bi-no-vit'chi (R.)
Babiocora, ba-bi-o-kō'ra (Mex.)
Babispe, bä-bis'pe (Mex.)
Babocsa, ba-bo'cha (Austr.)
Bacalar, ba-ka-lar' (Mex.)
Baccara, Plain of, bak-ka'ra (Eg.)
Bacchiglone, bak-ki-glō'ne (It.)
Bachanuchi, ba-cha-noo'chi (Mex.)
Bachmatchagovsk, bäch-mätch-ä-govsk' (R.)
Bacoviczn, bä-ko-vi'cha (Austr.)
Bacs, bäch (Af.)
Badagry, ba-dăg'ry (Af.)
Badajos, ba-da-hoth' (Af.)
Badalona, ba-da-lō'na (Pen.)
Baden, ba'den (Ger. Switz.)
Baden Weiler, ba'den vī'ler (Ger.)
Baeza, ba-e'tha (Pen.)
Bagajo, ba-ga'cho (Pen.)
Bagdad, bag-däd' (Tur.)
Bagdat, bag'dat (R.)
Bages, bage (Fr.)
Bagneres de Bigorre, ban-yëre'de bi-gōre' (Fr.)
Bagneres de Luchon, ban-yëre' de lü-shong (Fr.)
Bagnols, ban-yōl' (Fr.)
Bagnuoli, ban-yoo-ō'li (It.)
Bahamas, ba-hä'mas *isl.*
Bahar, ba-har' (Austr.)
Bahia, ba-hi'a (Braz.) *pr.*
Bahia, *c.* or San Salvador, ba-hi'a
Bahireh, ba hi'reh (Eg.)
Bahlow, ba'lo (Ger.)
Baiern, or Bavaria, bī'ern (Ger.)
Baikal, bi'kal (As.)
Bailleul, ba-i-eŭl' or bal-yeŭl' (Fr.)
Bain, bang (Fr.)
Baita, bi'ta (Mex.)
Baja, ba'yä (It.)
Bakel, ba'kél (Neth.)
Bakonyer Wald, ba-kon'yér vält (Austr.)
Bala, ba'la (Austr.)
Balaghauts, bal'a-ghauts (Hind.)
Balaigue, ba-lëg (Switz.)
Balakna, ba-lak'na (R.)
Balasore, bäl'a-sōre (Hind.)
Balaton, ba'la-ton (Austr.) *l.*
Balbec, or Baalbec, bal-bek' or bä-äl'bek (Syr.)
Balbigney, bal-bin-yi' (Fr.)
Baldecker, bal'de-ker (Switz.) *l.*
Balfurosh, bal-fu-rosh' (Per.)
Balici, ba-li'chi (It.) *r.*
Balize, ba-li'the (or se) (Mex.) *t.* and *r.*
Balk, balk (Friesland, Neth.)
Balkan, bal-kan' (Tur.) *mt.*
Balki, bal'ki (R.)
Ballgrod, bal'li-grōd (Austr.)
Balhuasloe, bal-lin-as-loe' (Ir.)
Ballon d'Alsace, bäl-long' dal-sace' (Fr.)
Bally Shannon, bäl'ly shän'non (Ir.)
Balmonte, bal'mon-te (Pen.)
Balok Stein, ba'lock stine (Den.)
Balta, bal'ta (R.)
Baltrum, bal'troom (Ger.) *isl.*
Balzers, bält'sérs (Switz.)
Bamberg, bam'bërg (Ger.)
Bambook, bam-book' (Af.)
Bana, la, lä bä'na (Pen.)
Baneveld, ba'ne-félt (Neth.)
Banff, or Bamff, bämf (Scot.)
Banff, bänf (Scot.) *co.*
Banfy Hunyad, bänfj hoon'jäd (Austr.)
Bangkok, bang-kok' (As.)
Banhalma, ban-häl'ma (Austr.)
Bannat, ban'nät (Austr.)
Bannettes, les, le bän-nëte (Fr.)
Banoveze, ba-nov'che (Austr.)
Bansach, bän'zäch (Ger.) *r.*
Bapaume, bä-pōme' (Fr.)
Bar, bär (R.)
Bar le Duc, bär lë dük (Fr.)
Bar sur Aube, bär sür ōbe (Fr.)
Bar sur Seine, bär sür säne (Fr.)
Baran, bä'ràn (R.)
Baranow, ba'ra-no (Austr.)
Baranyavar, ba-rän-yä'vär (Austr.)
Baraque, la, bä-räke' (Fr.)
Baraques, bä-räke' (Fr.)
Baratto Points, ba-rät'to (It.)
Barau, ba'rou (Austr.)
Barbadoes, bär-bā'dōz (W. In. I.)
Barbary, bär'ba-ry (Af.)
Barbastro, bär-bäs'tro (Pen.)
Barbezieux, bär-be-zi-eŭ' (Fr.)
Barbonne, bar-bone' (Fr.)
Barbuda, bar-boo'da (W. Ind.)
Barcarotta, bar-kä-rot'ta (Pen.)
Barcellos, bar-thél'yos (Pen.)
Barcelona, bar-the-lō'na (Pen.)
Barcelouette, bär-ce-lō-nëte' (Fr.)
Barco, el, él bär'ko (Pen.)
Bardi, bar'di (It.)
Bareges, ba-rëge (Fr.)
Baren, bä'rén (Neth. and Ger.)
Barfleur, bär-fleŭr' (Fr.)
Bargen, bar'gén (Switz.)
Bari, bä'ri (It. and Pen.)
Baria, ba-ri'a (Pen.)
Barilla, bä-ril'ya or bä-ri'ya (Mex.)
Barletta, bar-lét'ta (It.)
Barneville, bärn-vile' (Fr.)
Barnot, bar'nō' (Neth.)
Barnstorf, barn'storf (Ger.)
Baroach, ba-rōk' (Hind.)
Barocero, ba-rō'che-ro (It.) *mt.*
Barota, bä-rō'ta (Austr.)
Barra d'Arena, bar'ra da-re'na (Mex.)
Barra del Tordo, bär'ra dél tōr'do (Mex.)
Barra de Istapa bar'ra de is-tä'pa
Barra Nova, bar'ra nō'va (Pen.)
Barracas, bär'ra-käs (Pen.)
Barre, la, lä bäre (Fr.)
Barreme, bar-rëme (Fr.)
Barrosa bar-rō'sa (Pen.)
Barthelemy, bar-te-le-mä' (or mī') (Fr.)
Baruth, ba'root (Prus.)
Bas, ba (Fr.) *isl.*
Basle, ba'zel (Eng.) bäle (Switz.)
Basilicata, ba-zi-li-ka'ta (It.)
Basques, Rade des, rade de bäsk (Fr.)
Bassano, bas-sa'no (It.)
Bassarova, bas-sa-rō'va (R.)
Basserstorf, bas'sérs-torf (Switz.)
Bassora, bas'sō-ra (Tur.)
Bastia, bas'ti-a (It.)
Bastide de Seron, bas-tide' dë sé-rong' (Fr.)
Bastogne, bas-tony' (Neth.)
Batak, ba'take (Eastern Isl.)
Batal Patchinsk, bä'tal pat'chinsk (R.)
Batavia, ba-ta'vi-a (Australasian and Brazilian)
Bateul, ba-te-äl' (Mex.)
Bath, bäte (Neth. and Hungary, Austr.)
Bathurst, ba'thurst (Austral.)
Baton Rouge, ba'tong rooge (U. S.)
Batonya, bä-ton'ya (Austr.)
Batourinsk, ba-tou-rinsk' (R.)
Batrina, ba-tri'na (Austr.)
Battaglia, bat-tal'ya (It.)
Baturin, bä-tu-rin' (R.)
Bauge, bōge (Fr.)
Bauma, bou'ma (Switz.)
Baume les Dames, bōme le däme (Fr.)
Bausset, le, lë bōs-se' (Fr.)
Bautersem, bou'tér-sém (Neth.)
Bautzen, bout'sén (Ger.)
Bavaria, *or* Baiern, ba-vā'ri-a (Ger.)
Bavay, bä-vä' (Fr.)
Baxem, bak'sém (Neth.)
Bayarid, bī'a-rid (Arm.)
Bayeux, ba-yeŭ' (Fr.)
Bayona, ba-yō'na (Pen.)
Bayona, bä-yō'na (Mex.) *r.*
Bayonne, bä-yōne' (Fr.)
Bayonne, ba-yōn'ne (Mex.)
Bayonne, bä-yōne' (Fr.) *b.*
Bayonno, ba-yōn'no (Mex.)
Bayreuth, bī'roit (Ger.)
Bazage, la, lä bä-zäge' (Fr.)
Bazagona, ba-tha-gō'na (Pen.)
Beard, be-ähr' (Fr.)
Beaufort, bō-fōr' (Fr.)
Beaugency, bō-gäng-si' (Fr.)
Beauharnois, bō-här-nwa' (Can.)
Beaujolais, bō-go-lā' (Fr.)
Beaulieu, bō-li-eŭ' (Fr.)
Beaumes, les, le bōme (Fr.)

Fr. short büt; Fr. long eŭ, short eŭ, as in spur; Final ly, Fr. l mouillé; An"ger, vi"cious; g as s in pleasure; g, ch guttural; ny liquid; th as in pith.

Beaumetz, bo-metz' (Fr)
Beaumont le Chetif, bo-mong'lē shę-tĭf' (Fr.)
Beaumont le Vicomte, bo-mong' le vi-kongt (Fr)
Beaumont Lomaque, bo-mong' lo-mäke' (Fr)
Beaupreau, bo-prō' (Fr)
Beauvais, bo-vā (Fr)
Beauvoir, bo-vwar' (Fr)
Bechin, be-ĕhin' (Austr)
Bedfordshire, béd'ford-shīre (Eng)
Bedretti, be-drét'ti (Switz) *v*
Bedretto, bę-dret'to (Switz)
Beeder, bee der (Hind)
Beek, bāke (Neth)
Beets, bāts (Neth)
Behrend, bĕh reut (Prus)
Beira, bī ra (Pen)
Bejapoor bi ja-poor' (Hind)
Belfort, bel fōre' (Fr)
Belgium, bel ġi-um
Belgrade, bel grade (Tur)
Belieber, bel'ye-bĭ (R)
Belin, be-lang' (Fr)
Belitz, bę'lits (Prus)
Bella, la la bél la (It)
Bellano, bel-la no (It)
Bellavista, bel la-vis'ta (It) *c*
Belle Alliance, bel al-lī-angce' (Neth)
Belle Etoile, bel ę-twale' (Fr)
Belle Isle, bel ile (Fr)
Bellechase, bel-shase' (Can)
Bellegarde, bel-garde' (Fr)
Belleville, bel-vile (Fr)
Bellevue, bel-vûe (Fr)
Bellicourt bél-li-coor' (Fr)
Bellinge, bel ling-gę (Den)
Bellinzona, bel-lin-dzō na (Switz)
Bello, bel lo (It) *mt*
Bellunese, bel loo-nę'ze (It)
Belluno, bél-loo'no (It)
Belmez, bel méth (Pen.)
Belmont, bel-mong' (Fr)
Belmonte bel-mon tę (Pen)
Beloochistan, be loo chis-tan' (Per)
Belorado, bę lo-ra do (Pen)
Belp, bélp (Switz)
Belt, Great and Little, belt (Den)
Bembeza, bém-bę tha (Pen) *r*
Bembibre bem-bi'brę (Pen)
Benalva be-nal va (Pen)
Benameji bę'na mę-ĉhi (Pen)
Benares ben a res (Hind)
Benaudet, bę no-dę' (Fr) *b*
Benavente be-na ven tę (Pen)
Benavento bę-na-ven to (It)
Bender, ben der (R)
Bengal, ben-gal' (Ind)
Benin, ben-in (Af)
Beninguet, bę-nang' gūa (Fr) *isl*
Benito, Don don bę-ni to (Pen)
Benken, béng ken (Switz)
Bennebroek, ben nę-bri ōk' (Neth)
Benoitville, bę-nwa-vile (Fr)
Bentheim, bent hime (Ger)
Bentschen, bént'shen (Prus)
Ber, Kleine kli nę bęhr' (Austr)
Berar, be-rar (Hind)
Berat, bę rat' (Tur)
Beraun, bę'roun (Hind) *r.*
Berberino ber-bę-ri no (It)
Berda, ber'da (Sc Pen) *r.*
Berda, ber da (R)
Bere, bę ię (Switz)
Berenbach, bę'rén-baĉh' (Ger)
Beresina bę-rę zi'na (R)
Berg, berġ (Switz and Ger)
Berga, ber'ga (Pen)
Bergamo, bér'gä-mo (It)
Bergedorf, ber'gę-dorf' (Den)
Bergen, ber'gen (Ger Neth Sc Pen)
Bergen-up-Zoom, bėr gén-up-zōm (Neth)
Bergère, la, la ber-ġère' (Fr)
Bergschehook berg shę-hōke' (Neth)
Berikiei, bę'ri-klī (R.)
Beringen bę'ring-en (Neth)
Berislav, bę-ris'lav (R)
Berkel, ber'kél (Neth) *r*
Berki, bér'ki (Austr)
Berkshire, burk'shīre (Eng)
Berlikum, ber li-koom (Neth)
Berlin, ber-line' (Prus)
Berlingas, bér-lįn'gás (Pen) *isl.*
Bern, bérn (Switz)
Bernalda, bér-nal'da (It)
Bernard, bér'nárd (Switz)
Bernau, ber'nou (Ger)
Bernicourt, ber-ni-coor' (Fr)
Bernstadt, bern'stat (Ger)
Bernstein, bérn'stīne (Ger)
Berre, bér (Fr) *l.*
Berri, ber-rī' (Fr)
Berschis, bér'shįs (Switz)
Bersova, bér-sō va (Austr.)
Berthier, bér-tī-ę' (Can)
Bertischwyl, ber'tish-vīle (Switz)
Bertogne, bér-tony' (Neth)
Berum, bę'room (Neth)
Berwick, bér'rick (Scot) *co.*
Bery au Bac, bę-rī' ō bak' (Fr)
Besancon, bę-sang-song' (Fr)
Bessarabia, bes-sa-ra'bi-a (R.)
Bessel, bes'sel (Neth)
Bessem, bes'sem (Neth)
Bessiere de Laf, le, le bes-si-ère' de lâf' (Fr)
Best, best (Neth)
Betanzos, bę-tan'thos (Pen)
Bethon, be-tong' (Fr)
Bethune be-tūne' (Fr)
Bettivissen bet-tī-vįs'sen (Switz)
Bettona, bet-tō na (It.)
Betz, bets (Neth)
Beugen, boi gen (Neth)
Beuthen, boi teu (Prus)
Beveland, North and South, bę'vę-lant (Neth)
Beveren, bę'vė-ren (Neth)
Bevers, bę vers (Switz)
Beverwyk, be ver-vike (Neth)
Bevilagua bę vi-la gwa (It)
Beyra, bī ra or bā ra (Port)
Beysagoly, bey-sa-gō ly (R)
Beyroot, or Beirut, bī-root or bī-rût' (As)
Beziers, bę-zi-e (Fr)
Bhatgong, bat-gong (Hind)
Bhotan, bo tan (Ind)
Bhurtpoor, boort-poor' (Hind)
Biafra, bi-a fra (Af)
Bialystok, bia-lis tok (R)
Bianco, bi-an ko (It and Gr) *c.*
Biasca, bi-as ka (Switz)
Biasco, bi-as ko (It)
Bibbieno, bįb-bi-ę no (It)
Bibbona, bįb-bō na (It)
Biberac bi be-rak' (Fr)
Biberach, bi bę-raĉh (Ger)
Biberist, bi bę-rįst (Switz)
Bidart, bi-dar (Fr)
Biecz bi etch (Austr)
Biebla, bi la (Switz)
Biel Gorod, bįęl go rod (R)
Bielaia Tserkov, bi al-e ya tsei kov (R)
Bielefeld bīlę-felt (Ger)
Biella, bi el a (It)
Bielo, bię lo (R) *l*
Bielo Ozero, bie lo ō ze-ro (R)
Bieloe More, bie loe mō rę (R)
Bielokahtvensk, bie-lo-ka-lit vensk (R)
Bielotch bie-lotch (R)
Bielovodsk, bie lo-vodsk (R)
Bielsk bi-elsk (R)
Bienne, bi-ène (Switz) *l*
Bienvenida, bi en-vę-ni da (Pen)
Bierbye bir bū (Den)
Bierna, bi-er na (R)
Biessen, bi sen (Neth.)
Biesverskov, bice vers-kōve (Den)
Biferno, bi fei no (It) *r*
Bignasco, bin-yas ko (Switz)
Biguglia, bi gool ya (It) *l.*
Bikity, bi ki ti (Austr)
Bilbao, bil ba o (Pen)
Biliarsk, bil yarsk (R)
Bille, bįl lę (Den) *r*
Billesborg, bil les borg (Den
Bilson, bil son (Neth)
Bilten, bįl ten (Switz)
Biltsy, bįlt sy (R)
Bilzberg, bįlts berġ (Switz)
Binasca, bi-nas ka (It.)
Bingen, bįng en (Ger)
Binnen, bin'nen (Ger) *l.*
Binnenbuttel, bįn nen-boot'tel (Ger)
Bionville, bi-ong-vile' (Fr)
Biobio, bi o-bi-o (S Am) *r*
Bircarcara, bįr-kar ka ra (It)
Birdaan, bįr dane (Neth)
Biri, bi ri (Sc Pen)
Birkenfeld, bįr'ken-félt' (Ger)
Birket-el-Manot, bir ket-el-man-oot' (Eg)
Birmah, bur ma
Birnbach, birn'baĉh (Ger)
Birnbaum, bįrn-boum' (Ger)
Biron, bi-rong' (Fr)
Bironico, bi-rō'ni-ko (Switz)
Birse, bįr'zę (Switz) *r.*
Birsk, bįrsk (R)
Biscay, bįs'kay (Pen)
Bischoffstein, bįsh shof-stīne' (Ger)
Bischofsburg bįsh'shofs-boorġ (Ger.)
Bischofswerda, bįsh'shofs-ver'da (Ger)
Bischofszell, bįsh'shofs-tsel' (Switz)
Bisignano, bī-zįn-yä'no (It.)
Bissone, bįs'sōne (Switz)
Bistritiza, bįs-tri-ti'tsa (Austr)
Bistritzora, bįs-trit-tsō'ra (Austr)
Bisztra, bitch tra (Austr)
Biszica, bi-chi'ka (Austr)
Bitesch, bi tesh (Austr)
Bivers, bi-vęre' (Neth)
Bizesc, bi tsech (R.)
Bjorko, byeûr'ko (R)
Bjorkon, byeûr kon (Sc. Pen) *isl.*
Bjorna, byeûr'na (Sc Pen)
Bjorneborg, byeûr'nę-bōrg (R)
Bjornholm, byeûr nę-hęlm (Den)
Bjornoer, byeûr-neû'ér (Sc Pen)
Blaavand's Hook blō vaud (Den.)
Black Forest, blăck (Ger)
Bladel, bla del (Neth)
Blain, blang (Fr)
Blainville, blang-vile' (Fr)
Blamont, bla-mong' (Fr)
Blanc, le, le blang' (Fr) *mt.*
Blanca, blan'ka (Pen)
Blanco, blan ko (Pen) *c*
Blankenberg, blan ken-berġ (Neth and Ger)
Blankenburg, blan'ken-boorġ (Ger)
Blankenhain, blan ken-hīne (Ger)
Blankenheim, blan ken-hīme (Ger)
Blankenstein blan' ken-stīne (Ger)
Blaye, blā (Fr)
Bledas, blę das (Pen) *isl*
Bleegum, ble gi om (Neth)
Blegno, blęn yo (Switz) *val.*
Bleiskwyk, blice vike (Neth)
Blenheim or Blendheim, blen'hime or blent'-hime (Ger)
Bleybach, blī baĉh (Switz)
Bligh, blī (Australia)
Blois, blwa (Fr)
Bludenz, bloo dents (Austr)
Blue Mountains, bloo moun tains (Australia, Austral W Ind Eng N Am)
Blytterswyk, blįt ters-vike (Neth)
Boback, bo bak (Sc Pen)
Bober, bo ber (Prus) *r*
Bobersberg bō bers-berġ (Prus)
Bobina, bo-bi na (R)
Bobr, bobr (R)
Bobrinetz, bo-bri netz (R)
Bobrouisk bo brou-isk (R)
Bobrouska, bo-brous'ka (R)
Bobrov, bō brov (R)
Bobty, bęb ty (R)
Bocage, bō-kage' (Fr)
Bochetta Pass, bok-kę ta (It)
Bochnia boĉh ni-a (Austr)
Bocholz boĉh holts (Neth)
Bockelo, bok kę-lo (Neth)
Boco, bō ko (It) *c*
Boda, bō da (Sc Pen)
Bodago bo-da go (Mex)
Bodal, bo dahl (Sc Pen)
Bodenburg, bō den-boorġ (Ger)
Bodensee, bō den-zę (Ger)
Bodrog, bo droġ (Austr) *r.*
Boehmen, or Bohemia, beû'men (Austr)
Pœotia bē-o shi-a (Gr)
Bœuf, buff
Bogato, bo-ga to (R)
Bogensec, bō gen zę (Den)
Bogognano, bō gon-ya no (It)
Bogorodsk, bō go-rodsk (R)
Bogoroditsk, bō go-rō ditsk (R)
Bogoroslan, bō-go-ros lan (R)
Bogota, bo-gō ta
Bohemia, or Boehmen, bo-hē'mi-a (Austr)
Bohorodczany bō-hō-rō-dę-sha ni (Austr)
Bois le Duc, bwa le dūk (Neth)
Boissy S. Leger, bwas sī' sang lę-ġę' (Fr)
Boisne, bwane (Fr)
Boisseuil bwas-seû-i or bwas seûly (Fr)
Boitzen boit'tsen (Den)
Boizenburg, boit'tsen-boorġ (Ger)
Bojador, bo-ja-dōre' (Af) *c*
Bojano, bō-i a'no (It)
Bokenlin, bō'ken-līne (Den.)
Bokhara, bok-ha'ra (Tur)
Bocowiec, bō-kō-vyets' (Prus)
Bol Solechniki, bol sō-lę-chįn'kī (R)
Boladore, bō-la-do're (It)
Bolivar, bō-li-var' (Mex)
Bolivia, bo-li vi-a (S Am)
Bolmen, bol men (Sc Pen) *l.*
Bologna, bo-lon'ya or bo-loug'na (Ger)
Bolognese, bō-lon-yę'sę (It)
Bolsas, bol'sas (Mex) *r.*

Bolsena, bol-se'na (It.)
Bolsena, bol-se'na (It.) *l.*
Boltigen, bol-ti'gen (Switz)
Bomba, bom'ba (It.)
Bombay, bom-bay' (Ind)
Bomeni, bō'me-ni (R.)
Bommal, bom'mal (Neth.)
Bommel, bom'mel (Neth.)
Bommel Fjord, bom'mel fyörd (Sc. Pen)
Bommeloe, bom'mel-eū' (Sc. Pen.)
Bonnacco, bo-nāk'ko (Mex.)
Bonaventure, bon'ā-vang-tūre (Can.)
Bonboillon, bong-bōi-ong' or bong-bol-yong' (Fr.)
Bonchamp, bong-shāng' (Fr.)
Bonnelles, bo-nĕle'
Bonete, bo-ne'te (Pen.)
Bonifacio, bō-ni-fa'tcho (It)
Bonifacio, Strait of, bō-ni-fā'tcho (It.)
Bonnilla, bo-nil'ya (Pen)
Bonita, bō'ni-ta (Mex.)
Bonne, bone (Fr)
Bonniaque, bō-ni-āke' (Fr.)
Bonnieres, bō-ni-ēre' (Fr)
Bonny, bo-ni' (Fr.)
Bono, bō'no (It.)
Bonorva, bo-nor'va (It)
Bonpas, bong-pā' (Fr)
Bonsaint, bong-sāng' (Neth.)
Boraas, bo-rōse' (Sc. Pen.)
Boraga, bo-ra'ga (Austr)
Borchorsdorf, bor'čhors-dorf' (Prus.)
Bordes, borde (Fr)
Borgholm, borg-holm' (Sc. Pen.)
Borgo, bor'go (Switz.) *r.*
Borgoforte, bor'gō-for'te (It)
Borgsjo, borg'sheū (Sc. Pen)
Borisov, bō'ri-sov (R)
Boriziskowa, bō'ri-shis-kō'va (Prus)
Borkulo, bor'koo-lo (Neth)
Borkum, bor'koom (Neth.)
Bormeo, bor-me-ō' (Fr)
Bormida, bor-mi'da (It) *r.*
Bormio, bor'mi-o (It)
Bornbergum, born'ber-goom (Neth)
Borne, bor'ne (Neth)
Borneo, bor'ne-o (Eastern Isl)
Bornholm, born-holm' (Sc. Pen)
Bornou, bor-noo' (Af.)
Borodino, bō-ro-di'no (R)
Boros Sebes, bō'ros se'besse (Austr)
Borovitchi, bō-ro-vit'chi (R)
Borovsk, bo-rovsk' (R)
Borregaard, bor're-gōrd (Den)
Borrev, bor'rev (Austr)
Borsele, bor'se-le (Neth.)
Borsk, borsk (R)
Bos, bos (Austr)
Bosa, bō'sa (It)
Bosco, bos'ko (Switz)
Boscone, bos-kō'ne (It)
Boskam, bos'kam (Neth)
Boskoop, bos-kōpe'
Bosnia, bos'ni-a (Tur)
Bosphorus, bos'fo-rus (Tur.)
Bostrop, bos'trop (Den)
Bosweyl, bos'vile (Switz)
Boszormeny, bo'shor-me-ni (Austr)
Bothnia, Gulf of, both'ni-a (R)
Bothnia, N. and W., both'ni-a (Sc. Pen)
Bottaro, bot-ta'ro (It) *isl.*
Botte, bot'te (It.) *isl.*
Botzen, bot'sen (Austr.)
Bouchain, boo-shang' (Fr)
Boucheresse, boo-shĕ-resse' (Fr)
Boudri, boo-dri' (Switz)
Bouilly, boo-yi' or bool-yi' (Fr.)
Boulogne, boo-lony' (Fr.)
Bourbon Lancy, boor-bong' lāng-si' (Fr)
Bourbon Vendée, boor-bong' vang-de' (Fr.)
Bourbonnois, boor-bon-nwa' (Fr.)
Bourbourg, boor-boor' (Fr.)
Bourdeaux, boor-dō' (Fr)
Bourdonnaye, boor-don-nā' (Fr.)
Bourdonniere, la, la boor-don-ni-ēre' (Fr).
Bourg, boor (Switz.)
Bourg d'Un, le, le boor-deūng' (Fr)
Bourganeuf, boor-gā-neūf' (Fr.)
Bourges, boorge' (Fr.)
Bourgneuf, boor-neūf' (Fr)
Bourgoin, boor-gwāng' (Fr)
Boussac, boos-sāk' (Fr)
Bouvignois, boo-vīn-yōa' (Neth)
Boveda, bo-ve'da (Pen)
Bovedo, la, la bo-ve'do (Pen)
Boveret, bō-vē-re' (Switz)
Bovernier, bō-vēr-ni-e' (Switz.)
Boviano, bō-vi-ā'no (It)
Bovino, bō-vi'no (It.)
Boxmeer, boks'mere (Neth.)
Boxtel, boks'tel (Neth.)
Bozengen, bō'tsēng-ēn (Switz)
Braade, brō'de (Den.)
Brabant, N. and S., brā'bānt (Neth.)
Bracciano, brāt-cha'no (It)
Braccianno, brat-chan'no (It.)
Brad, brad (Austr.)
Braderup, bra'de-roop (Den.)
Braeschaet, bra'skato (Neth)
Brahestad, bra'he-stat (R)
Brahma Pootra, bra'ma poo'tra (As) *r.*
Braine, brain (Fr.)
Braine le Compte, brain lé congte' (Neth)
Brakenheim, bra'ken-hīme (Ger.)
Bram, bram (Den) *r.*
Bramois, bra-mwa' (Switz)
Bramon, bra'mon (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*
Bramsche, bram'she (Ger.)
Bramstedt, bram'stet (Den.)
Branca Nova, brān'ka nō'va (It)
Brancaleone, bran'ka-le-ō'ne (It)
Brandeis, brant'ice (Austr.)
Brandenburg, bran'den-boorğ (Prus)
Brando, bran'do (It)
Brannen, bran'nen (Switz.)
Bransk, bransk (R)
Braskari, bras-ka'ri
Bratbjerg, brat'byerğ (Den)
Braunau, brou'nou (Austr)
Braunsberg, brouns'berğ (Prus)
Brazil, bra-zil' or bra-zil'
Brazza, brat'sa (Austr) *l.*, *isl.*
Brechin, brech'in (Scot.)
Brecknockshire, breck'nock-shire (Eng)
Breda, bre-da' (Neth.)
Bredevoord, bre'de-fōrd (Neth.)
Bree, bre (Neth)
Bregenz, bre'gents (Austr.)
Breglio, brel'yo (It)
Breiningegaard, bri'ninge-gōrd' (Den)
Breisach, Old, bri'zach (Ger)
Bremen, brē'men (Ger.)
Bremerhafen, brē'mer-ha'fen (Ger.)
Bremevorde, brē'me-fōr'de (Ger)
Brendegaard, bren'de-gōrde (Den.)
Breno, bre'no (It. & Switz)
Brento d'Alba, bren'to dal'ba (It)
Brescia, bre'sha (It)
Bresciano, bre-sha'no (It)
Brescon, Ft de, fōr de bres-kong' (Fr)
Breskens, bres'kens (Neth.)
Breslau, brés'lou (Prus)
Bresse, bresse (Fr.)
Brest, brest (Fr)
Bretagne, bre-tany' (Fr)
Breteuil, bre-teū-i or bre-teūly' (Fr)
Breuil, le, le breū-i or le breūly (Fr.)
Brevine, bre-vine' (Switz)
Brezniczc, bresh-ni'che (Austr)
Brezno Banya, bres'no bon'yo (Austr)
Briançon, bri-ang-song' (Fr)
Brie, bri (Fr)
Brielle, bri-ēle' (Neth.)
Brienz, bri'ents (Switz)
Brienz, bri'ents (Switz) *l.*
Brienne le Chat, bri-ēne' le sha (Fr)
Brigels, bri'gels (Switz)
Brignolles, brin-yōle' (Fr.)
Brindisi, brin'di-si (It.)
Brion, bri-ong' (Fr)
Brione, bri-ōne' (Fr)
Brisago, bri-zā'go (Switz)
Britannia, bri-tān'i-a
Britanny, brit'tan-ny (Fr)
Brives, brive (Fr)
Brix, bri (Fr.)
Brixen, brik'sen (Austr)
Broby, brō'bū (Sc. Pen)
Brocca della, dél'la brok'ka (It)
Brockel, brok'kel (Ger.)
Brocken, brok'ken (Ger.)
Brockhuiszen, brok'hoi'sen (Neth)
Brody, brodĕh (Austr)
Brodslev, brōde'slāve (Den.)
Broglio, brol'yo (Switz.)
Bromberg, brom'bérğ (Prus)
Bromley, brum'ley (Eng)
Bron, brong (Fr.)
Bronkhorst, brongk'horst (Neth)
Bronnitzi, bron-nit'zi (R.)
Broto, bro'to (Pen)
Brouwershaven, brou'ers-hā'fen (Neth)
Brovary, brō'vá-ry (R.)
Bruges, brūge (Fr.)
Brugiasco, broo'djās'ko (Switz.)
Brunecken, broo'nék-kén (Austr.)
Brunn, brūn (Austr)
Brunswick [**Braunschweig**], **bruns'wik** or **broun'shvīğ** (Ger.)
Bruquière, la, lä brū-ki-ēre' (Fr.)
Brusa, broo'sa (Tur.)
Bruskow, broos'ko (Prus.)
Brussels [**Bruxelles**], **brus'sels** or **brū-sél'** (Neth.)
Brusztura, broos-too'ra (Austr)
Brzesc, br'-zětch' (Austr)
Brzezany, br'-zhe-zhā-ni (Austr)
Brzozow, br'-zhō-shō (Austr)
Brzuchowice, br'-zhoo-čhō-vi'tse (Austr.)
Bublitz, boo'blits (Prus.)
Bucellas, bōo-thél'yas (Pen)
Buchs, books (Switz)
Buckow, boo'kō (Prus.)
Buda, or Ofen, boo'da, ō'fen (Austr)
Buda, boo'da (R) *isl.*
Budamer, boo'da-mere (Austr)
Budendikghof, boo-dén-dik'ghōf (R)
Budweis, boot'vice (Astr.)
Budwitz, boot'vits (Austr)
Budzanow, boot-za'no (Austr.)
Buena Vista, boo-e'na vis'ta (Mex.)
Buenos Ayres, boo-e'nos I'resse (S Am)
Buffaloia Pass, boof-fā-lō'ra (Switz)
Buhler, boo'lér (Switz.)
Buhlerthal, boo'lér-tahl (Ger)
Bukaina, Little, boo-kā' (or kā') ri-a (As)
Bukke Fjord, book'ke-fyōrd (Sc Pen.)
Bukowina, boo-kō-vi'na (Austr.)
Bulgaria, bool-ga' (or gā') ri-a (Tur)
Bumassa, boo-mas'sa (Austr)
Buna Bradden Head, bu'na brad'den héd (Scot)
Bunzlau, boonts'lou (Prus)
Burbaguena, boor-ba-ge'na (Pen)
Buren, būi'ren (Switz)
Burg, boorğ (Den. and Neth)
Burgdorf, boorğ'dorf (Switz)
Burghausen, boorğ-hou'zen (Ger.
Burgia, boor'ja (It.)
Burgos, boor'gosse (Pen)
Burgundy, bur-gun'dy (Fr.
Burica, boo-ri'ka (Mex)
Bursa, boor'sa (Tur)
Bursztyn, boors'tine (Austr)
Burzlaff, boorts'laf (Prus)
Busca, boos'ka (It)
Bussem, boos'sem (Neth.)
Busserach, boos'se-rach (Switz)
Bussi, būs-si' (Switz)
Bussière, la, la büs-si-ēre' (Fr)
Byen, būe'en (Den) *isl.*

C.

Cabanes, kā-ba'nesse (Pen.)
Cabanes, les, le ka-bane' (Fr)
Cabarras, ka-bar'ras (U. S)
Cabello, ka-bél'yo or ka-be'yo (Mex)
Cabiolo, ka-bi-ō'lo (Switz)
Cabool, or Cabul, ka-bool' (As.)
Cabovillano, ka-bō-vil-ya'no (Pen)
Cabra, ka'bra (Pen.)
Cabra, ka'bra *r.*
Cabras, ka'bras (Pen. and It)
Cabras, Sierra de las, si-ér'ra de lās ka'bras (Pen)
Cabrera, ka-bre'ra (Pen) *isl.*
Cabriac, ka-bri-ak' (Fr)
Cabul, or Cabool, kā-bool' (As)
Cabulistan, kā-bool-is-tān' (As)
Caculutta, ka-kā-loot'ta (Mex.)
Caceres, ka'the-resse (Pen)
Cadaujac, kā-dō-gāk' (Fr)
Cadenazza, ka-de-nat'sa (Switz)
Cadereite, ka-de-ri'te (Mex.)
Cadiz, ka'dith, (Pen); kā'diz (Eng)
Cadsand, kāt'zant (Neth.)
Caen, kang (Fr)
Caermarthen, kēr-mār'then (Wales)
Cagli, kal'yi (It.)
Cagliari, kal-ya'ri (It)
Cagny, kan-yi' (Fr)
Cahir, kah'hēr or kare (Ir.)
Cahors, ka-ōre' (Fr.)
Cairo, kā-i'ro or kī'ro (It. and Eg)
Caithness, kāth'ness (Scot.)
Cajurichi, kā-čhoo-ri'chi (Mex.)
Cala, Ras el, rās él kā'la (It.)
Cala, ka'la (Pen.) *r.*
Calabria Citra, kā-lā'bri-a chī'tra (It.); ka-la'bri-a (Eng.)
Calabria Ultra, kā-lā'bri-a ool'tra (It.)
Calafuria, kā-lā-foo'ri-a (It.)
Calais, kā-lā' (Fr.); kāl'is (Eng.)

Calais, kä-lā′ (Fr) *dep*, kăl is (Eng)
Calamocha, ka la-mō′cha (Pen)
Calanda ka-lan da (Pen)
Calaspaira, ka-las-par′ia (Pen)
Calatabalotta, ka-la-ta-ba-lọt ta (It)
Calatabalotta, ka-la-ta-ba-lọt′ta (It) *r*
Calatavatura ka-la ta-va-too′ra (It)
Calcasieu, kal ka shū or kul ka-shū (U S)
Calci, kal chi (It)
Calcutta, kal-kut ta or kal-koot′ta (Ind)
Calderon, Point, kal dę rọn (Pen)
Calenberg, ka′len-berğ (Ger)
Calicut, kal i-kut′ (Ind)
California kal i-for ni a (N Am)
Calipso ka-lip so (It)
Callands Oog kal lints ōch (Neth)
Callao, kal-ya o (Pen)
Callunborg kal loon borğ (Den)
Calore, ka-lō rę (It) *r*
Caltagirone, kal ta-ji ro nę (Sic)
Calva, kal va (It) *mt*
Calvados, kal va dos (Fr) *dep*
Calvados, Rocks of kal-va dos (Fr)
Calzadilla, kal tha-dil yi (Pen)
Camaloa, ka ma lo a (Mex)
Cambe la la kan_b (Fr)
Cambodia kam- (or kam) bo′di-a (Ind)
Cambray, kan_-bra (Fr)
Cambresis le Chat, kang-br′-zi le sha (Fr)
Cambridge kam brije
Cambridgeshire, kām brije-shire (Eng)
Camenz ka ments (Ger)
Camillare ka-mil la re (It) *t*
Cammin kam mine (Prus)
Camogask ka mo- ask (Switz)
Campagna kam-pan ya (It)
Campana kam-pan ya (Pen) *r*
Campaña, la, la kam pan ya (Pen)
Campanella kam-pa nel la (It) *c*
Campeche kam-pę chę (Mex), kam pe chi (Eng)
Campel kam′pel (Switz)
Campiglia kam pil ya (It)
Campoformio kam-po for mi o (It)
Campo Rosso, kam po ros so (Austr)
Campomighena kam p … (It) *nt*
Campos Ancos kam p s an kos (Pen)
Canada kan a da (N Am)
Canada la la ka na da (Mex)
Canada del Hoyo ka na da d l o yo (Pen)
Canajoharie kan-a jo ha ri (U S)
Canandaigua kan an da gwa (U S)
Canara ka na-ra (Ind)
Candahar kan da-har (Ind)
Candela kan de la (Mex)
Cangas de Onis kan gas de o nisse (Pen)
Cannes kanne (Fr)
Cano del, del ka no (Pen)
Canstadt kan stat (Ger)
Cantal kang tal (Fr) *dep*
Cantaica, kan -tar ka (It) *l*
Cantire, or Kintyre kan-t re (Scot)
Cantomank kan to ma gk (Austr)
Canton kan ton (As)
Cantos Fuente de, f en te de kan tos (Pen)
Caparrosa, ka-par-ro sa (Pen)
Cape Breton brę tọng or brit on (Can) *isl*
Capel ka pel (Den) *isl*
Capella, ka pel la (It) *mt*
Capelle, la la ka-pēle (Fr)
Capena, ka-pę na (It)
Capitanata ka pi ta na ta (It)
Capo di Cagliari, ka po di kal-ya ri (It)
Capo di Gallo, ka po di gal lo (It)
Capo di Ponte ka po di pon tę (It)
Capo di Sassari, ka po di sas-sa ri (It)
Cappacio, kap-pa chi-o (It)
Caprera, ka prę ra (It) *isl*
Capri, ka pri (It) *isl*
Captieux kap-si ŭū′ (Fr)
Capua, ka′pọọ-a (It)
Caputo Rock ka-poo to (Pen)
Caracas, ka-rak as or kä rak as (S Am)
Caramania, kăr-a-mā ni a (Tur)
Carapella, ka ra-pel la (It) *r*
Carapelle, ka ra-pel lę (It)
Carapipi ka ra-pi pi (It)
Carataaca, ka ra-tās ka (Mex) *l*
Caravaca ka ra-va ka (Pen)
Carbonara kăr bo-na ra (It) *c*
Carboni, kăr-bō ni (It)
Carcagente, kar ka-chen tę (Pen)
Carcans, kar-kang′ (Fr) *l*
Carcassonne, kar-kas-sŏn (Fr)
Carcastillo, kar kas-til yo (Pen)
Carcelles, kar-sēlo (Switz)
Cardenosa, kar dę-nō′sa (Pen)
Cardigan, kar di-gan (Eng)
Cardiganshire, kar′di gan-shire (Eng)

Cardinale, kar-dí-nä lę (It)
Cardona, kăr-dō na (Pen)
Cardosa, el, el kar-dō sa (Pen.)
Carigliano, ka ril yi-a no (It) *r*
Carinthia, or Kærnthen, ka-rin′thi-a or kérn′-ten (Austr)
Carizal, el, él ka-ri-thal (or -sal) (Mex)
Carl Johanstadt, karl yo-han′stad (Sc. Pen)
Carleton, karl ton (Can)
Carlo Fort, kar lo (It.)
Carlopago kar lo-pa go (Austr)
Carlow, kar low (Ir) *co*
Carlowitz, kar lo vits (Austr)
Carlsbad karls bat (Austr)
Carlsburg, karls boorğ (Austr and Ger)
Carlscrona, karls kro na (Sc Pen)
Carlshamn karls hamn (Sc Pen)
Carlslund, karls-loond (Den)
Carlsruhe karls roo he (Ger)
Carlstadt, karl stat (Sc Pen and Austr)
Carmagnola kar-man-yō la (It)
Carmel, kar mel (Ital) *mt*
Carmen, kar men (Mex) *isl*
Carmona kar-mo na (Pen)
Carnatic, kar-na tik or kar-nat′ik (Ind)
Carniola, kar-ni ō la (Austr)
Carolina, kar-o li (or li) na (U S)
Caromana Fort, ka ro-ma na (It)
Carpathian, kar-pa thi an (Austr) *mt*
Carpentaria kar pen-ta ri a (Austral)
Carrara ka-ra ra (It)
Carreira kar ri ra (Pen)
Carriso ka ri so (Mex)
Cartago kar-ta go (Mex)
Carvin, kar vang (Fr)
Casa del Cuervo ka sa del koo er vo (Pen)
Casa de Seria, ka sa de ser ra (Pen)
Casaccia, ka-zat chi a (Switz)
Casal Maggiore, ka zal mad-gi o re (It)
Casale ka za le (It)
Casas de Don Antonio, ka sas de don an to ni o (Pen)
Casas del Puerto ka sas del poo er to (Pen)
Casas Grandes ka sas gran des (Mex)
Casarejo ka sa-re chō (Pen)
Casbin kas-bine (Pen)
Cascantes kas kan tesse (Pen)
Cascia ka shi a (It)
Cascio Point ka shi o
Cashel kash el (Ir)
Cashmere kash mere (As)
Caspian Sea kas pi-an (As)
Cassa ka sa (It)
Cassel kas sel (Ger)
Cassia Via kas si a via (It)
Castagnetto kas tan ye to (It) *t*
Castignola kas tan yo-la (It)
Castanuela kas ta noo e la (Mex)
Castel a Mare, kas tel a ma re (It)
Castel a Mare kas tel a ma re (It) *g*
Castel Doria kas tel do ri a (It)
Castel Franco kas-tel fran ko (It)
Castel Guelfo kas tel gr lfo (It)
Castelnau de Medoc, kas tel no de me dọk (Fr)
Castelnaudary kas tel no-da ri (Fr)
Castel Novo di Monte, kas tel no vo di mon te (It)
Castel Vetrano kas tel vę tra no (It)
Castel Volturno kas-tel vol-toor no (It)
Castiglione kas-til yo ne (It)
Castiglione Fiorentino, kas til-yō nę fi-o ren tę (It)
Castillo de los Guardias kas-til′yo dę lọs goo-ar di as (Pen)
Castillon, kas-ti yọng or kas-til-yọng (Fr)
Castine, kas tin (U S)
Castre, kastr (Neth)
Castres, kastr (Fr)
Castril, Sierra de si ĕr′ra dę kas-tril (Pen)
Castrillo kas-tril yo (Pen)
Castro kas tro (Pen and It)
Castro Giovanni, kas tro ji o-van′ni (It)
Castua, kas too-a (Austr)
Casza, kas sa (Austr) *isl*
Catahoola, kat-a-hoo la (U S)
Catalano ka ta-la no (It)
Catalonia, ka ta-lō ni-a (Pen)
Catamarca, ka-ta-mar ka (Am)
Catania, ka-ta ni-a or ka-ta ni a (It)
Catania, ka-ta ni a or ka-ta ni-a (It) *g*
Catanzaro, ka-tand za ro (It)
Catarroja, ka-tar-rō cha (Pen)
Cati, ka ti (Pen)
Cattaraugus, kăt-ta-rau gus (U. S)
Cattaro, kat-ta ro (Austr)
Cattegat, kat te gat (Sc Pen)
Cattenburg, kat ten-boorğ (Austr.)
Caucasus, kau ka-sọọs or kau ka-sus (R)

Caucasus, kau′kä-soos or kau-kä-sus (R)
Caussade, kōs-sade′ (Fr)
Cavado, ká-va do (Pen) *r*
Cavalaire, ka-va-lère′ (Fr)
Cavalerie, la, la ka-val ri′ (Fr)
Cavallo, ka val lo (It) *c*
Cavallo, ka-val lo (It) *isl.*
Cavan kav an (Ir) *co*
Cavignac ka-vin-yak′ (Fr)
Cavoli, ka-vo li (It) *isl*
Cavria ka vri a (Austr)
Cayo ka yo (Mex)
Cayuga, ka-yoo ga (U S)
Cazenovia kaz-en-ō vi-a (U S)
Ceciano chę chi a no (It)
Cecina, chę-chi na (It) *r*
Celano chę-la no (It)
Celano, chę la no (It) *l*
Celebes cel e-bees
Celigny ce-lin-yi (Switz)
Celle, tsel lę (Ger)
Cellette cel lĕtt′ (Fr)
Cellino chel-li no (It)
Cenelos thę- (or sę-) ne′los (Mex)
Cenis che nisse or cę ni (It) *mt*
Censo di Falcone chen zo di fal-ko nę (It)
Cento, chen to (It)
Cephalonia chef a lo ni a (It)
Ceppo chep po (It) *r*
Cerentino, che ren-ti no (Switz)
Cerignola, che rin yo la (It)
Cerigo cher i-go (Gr)
Cerisy, ce-ri-si (Fr)
Cerreto, cher re to (It)
Cernay cer na (Fr)
Cerro Colbrado, ther (or ser) ro kọl-bra do (Mex)
Cerro Gordo ther (or ser) ro gor do (Mex)
Cerro de S Claro ther (or ser) ro dę san kla ro (Mex)
Cerros, ther (or ser) ros (Mex) *isl*
Cervaro, cher va ro (It) *r*
Cesano che-za no (It)
Cesareo Port che-za re o (It)
Cesone chę zo ne (It) *r*
Cette cett (Fr)
Ceva, che va (It)
Ceylon, cil one or ci lon (Ind)
Chaam chahm (Neth)
Chabancha, cha ba n cha (R)
Chabarina cha-ba ri na (R)
Chabonois, sha bo-nwa (Fr)
Chaboursk cha boursk (R)
Chaffoy shaf twa (Fr)
Chagny shan yi (Fr)
Chagouta cha gou ta (R) *r*
Chagovarsk cha go varsk (R)
Chagre cha gr (S Am)
Chailly sha i yi or sha yi (Fr)
Chaisedieu la la sha se di eu (Fr)
Chak Boulak chak bou lak (R)
Chalain, sha lang (Fr)
Challet shal lę (Fr)
Chalonne sha-one (Fr)
Chalons sur Marne, sha long sŭr marne (Fr)
Chalons sur Saone sha long sur sohn (Fr)
Chama cha ma (Mex)
Chamarga cha mar ga (Mex)
Chamberet shang-bre (Fr)
Chambery shang-bri (Fr)
Chambrois, shang-brwa (Fr)
Chambry shang-bri (Fr)
Chamouny, sha moo-ni (Switz), sha-mọọ ny (Eng)
Champagne, shang-pany (Fr)
Champlain sham plāng (Can) chem-plāne′ (Eng)
Champoton, cham-po ton (Mex)
Chanceaux shang so (Fr)
Chantenay, shangt-na (Fr)
Chantenoy shangt-nwa (Fr)
Chapala, cha-pa la (Mex)
Chapelle, la, la sha pēle (Fr)
Chapelle Royale sha pēlt rwa yăl (Fr)
Charente sha-rangt (Fr) *dep*
Charente, Lower, sha-rangt (Fr) *dep*
Charenton, sha-rang-tọng (Fr)
Charité la, la sha-ri-tę (Fr)
Charki char ki (R)
Charlitskoi, char-lats koi (R.)
Charlemont, sharl-mọng (Fr)
Charleroi sharl-rwa (Neth)
Charlottenberg, shar-lot ten-berğ (Prus)
Charlevoix sharle-voy (U S)
Charmes sharm (Fr)
Charmey, shar-ma (Switz)
Charny, shar-ni (Switz)
Charolles, sha-rōle′ (Fr)
Charo, sha rō′ (Fr)

Fāte, fär, fąll whąt, băt, Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thêre, hẽr, Pīne, marine, bĭrd, fĭg, Nōte, dŏve, move, wọlf, book, lọrd, Tūne, bụll, ụnite, Fr long vŭe.

Charriere, shär-rï-ére' (Fr.)
Chars, shär (Fr.)
Chartres, shärtr' (Fr)
Chasseral, shäs-se-ral' (Switz.) *mt.*
Chasseron, shas-rong (Switz) *mt*
Chat la Valiere, sha la va-li-ère' (Fr)
Chat Ligny, sha lin-yï' (Fr.)
Chatahoochee, chat-a-hoo'che (U. S.) *r.*
Chataigneraye, sha-tany-rä' (Fr.)
Chatauque, cha-taw'que (U S)
Chateau Cambresis, sha-tö' kang-br-zi' (Fr)
Chateau Chinon, sha-tö' shi-nong' (Fr)
Chateau Loir, sha-tö' lwar (Fr.
Chateau Renault, sha-tö' re-nö' (Fr)
Cheateau Salins, sha-tö' sa-läng' (Fr)
Chateau Thierry, sha tö' ti-e-rï' (Fr)
Chateaubourg, sha-tö-boor (Fr)
Chateaubriant, shá tö-bri-ang' (Fr)
Chateaulin, sha tö-läng' (Fr.)
Chateauneuf, sha-tö-neüf' (Fr)
Chateauroux, sha-tö-roo' (Fr)
Chatelet, shät-lä (Neth)
Chatellerault, sha-tel-rö' (Fr)
Chatellier, sha tel li-e' (Fr)
Chatillon, sha-til-yong' or shä-ti-i-yong' (Fr)
Chatillon en Bazois, sha-til-yong' ang ba-zwa (Fr)
Chatillon sur Indre, shä-til-yong' sür an-dr' (Fr)
Chatillon sur Loing, sha-til-yong' sür lwäng (Fr.)
Chatillon sur Loire, sha-til-yong' sür lwar (Fr)
Chatillon sur Seine, shä-til-yong' sür säne (Fr)
Chatre, la, lä shatr'
Chatsk, chatsk (R)
Chaudenay, shöde-nä' (Fr)
Chaudiere, shö-di-ère' (U. S)
Chaumont, shö-mong' (Fr)
Chaussee, la, la shos-se' (Fr)
Chaux de Fonds, shö de fong (Switz)
Chaux du Milieu, shö dü mi-li-eü (Switz.)
Chavignon, sha-vin-yong' (Fr)
Chechkieev, chech'kyeev (R)
Cheki, che'ki (R)
Cheles, che lesse (Pen)
Chelmsford, chemz'ford (Eng.)
Chelsea, chel'sy (Eng)
Cheltenham, chel'ten-ham or chelt'num (Eng)
Chemille, she-mi-i' or she-mily' (Fr)
Chemnitz, čhem'nits (Ger)
Chemung, she-mung' (U S)
Chenango, she-nän'go (U S)
Chernisegorsk, che-ni'se-gorsk (R)
Chenkoursk, chen-koursk' (R)
Chepovska, che-pov-ska (R.)
Cher, shère (Fr) dep
Cheran, ke-ran' (It) *r.*
Cherbourg, shère-boor' (Fr)
Chermontane Glacier, shère-möng-tahn' gla-si-e' (Switz)
Cherokee, cher-o-kee' (U S)
Cherso, ker'so (Austr) *isl*
Chertsey, ches'se (Eng)
Chesapeake, ches'a-pëake
Chesseaux, shes-sö' (Switz.
Chetchkova, chetch'ko-va (R)
Chetimaches, shet-i-mash' (U. S.)
Chevagnes le Roy, she-vany' le rwa (Fr)
Chevenceau, she-vang-sö' (Fr)
Cheveney, shève-nä' (Switz)
Cheviot, chiv'i-ot (Scot.) *mt.*
Chiana, Marsh of, ki-a'na (It.)
Chiaro, ki-a ro (It.) *mt*
Chiavari ki a-va'ri (It)
Chiavenna, *or* Cieven, ki-a-ven'na (It)
Chicago, shi-kaw'go (U. S)
Chicapee, *or* Chicopee, chik-o-pee' or chik'o-pee (U. S)
Chichester, chich'es-ter (Eng)
Chichis, chi'chis (Mex)
Chicot, shi'ko (U. S.)
Chienti, chi-en'ti (R.)
Chievres, shi-èvr' (Neth)
Chignogna, kid-gon'ya (Switz)
Chihuahua, chi-ooa'ooa (Mex)
Chili, chi li (S Am)
Chilicothe, chil-li-koth'e (U S)
Chilpanzinga, chil-pan-thin' (or sin') ga (Mex.)
Chiltepeque, chil-te-pe'ke (Mex.)
Chimalapan, chi-ma-la'pan (Mex
Chimalipa, chi-ma-li'pa (Mex.)
Chimborazo, chim-bo-ra'so (S. Am.)
China, chi'na (As)
Chinandega, chi-nan-de'ga (Mex.)
Ch[illegible]e Empire, chi-nëse'
C[illegible], shi-nong' (Fr.)

Chiny, shi-nï' (Neth.)
Chippenham, chip'num (Eng.)
Chippeway, chip'pe-wäy (U. S.)
Chirow, chi'rö (Austr.)
Chiusa, ki-oo'za (It.)
Chiusano ki-oo-zä'no (It.)
Chiusi, ki-oo'zi (It.)
Chlmitza, chli-nit'sa (Austr)
Chliselburg, čhlï'zel-boorğ (R)
Chlov, chlöv (R.)
Chlumetz, chloo'mets (Austr)
Chodziesen, čhot'tsi-zen (Pr.)
Chokchinsk, chok-chinsk' (R
Cholmoghory, chol-mög-hö-ry (R)
Cholula, cho-loo'la (Mex)
Chorbrow, čhor'bro (Pr)
Chorostcow, čhö-rost'ko (Austr)
Chotzen, čhot'sen (Austr)
Chowes, kowz (Eng.)
Christburg, krist'boorğ (Pr)
Christiana, krist-i-a'ni-a (Sc Pen.)
Christiansand, kri'sti-ahn-sand' (Sc. Pen)
Christiansfeld, kri'sti-ahns-felt (Den)
Christiansoe, kri'sti-ahns-eü (Sc Pen.)
Christianstadt, kri'sti-ahn-stat or kri-shan-stat (Sc Pen)
Christinehamn, kri-sti'ne-hämn (Sc. Pen.)
Christinestadt, kri-sti ne-stat (Sc Pen)
Christoval, kris-tö-val' (Mex)
Chuquisaca, choo-ki sa'ka (S Am.)
Ciesranow, tsi-sha no (Austr)
Cilicia, ci-lish'i-a (As)
Cilician Gates, ci-lish'an
Cimbres, thim'bresse (Pen)
Cimbrishamn, cim'bris-hämn (Sc. Pen)
Cimiti, chi-mi'ti (It) *c*
Cimone, chi-mö'ne (It)
Cincinnati, cin-cin-nat'i (U. S)
Ciney, ci-nä' (Neth)
Cintra, thi n'tra (Pen)
Circassia, cir-kas'si-a or cir-kas'shi-a (R)
Cirencester, sis'e-ter (Corn, Eng)
Citta Nuova, chit-ta' noo ö'va (It)
Citta Vecchia, chit-ta' vek'ki-a (It)
Cittadella, chit-ta'del'la (It)
Ciudad Real, thi- (or si-) oo-dad' re-al' (Mex)
Ciudad Rodrigo, thi-oo-dad' rö dri'go (Pen.)
Ciudadela, thi-oo da'de-la (Pen)
Ciurana, thi-oo-ra na (Pen)
Civita Vecchia, chi vi ta vek'ki-a (It)
Clabbeeck, klab'bake (Neth)
Cladow, kla'do (Ger)
Clagenfurt, kla'gen-foort (Austr)
Claiborne, kla borne (U S)
Clan, kahn (Sc Pen) *l.*
Clape, la, la klape (Fr)
Clara, Sa, san'ta kla ra (Pen)
Clareno, kla re'no (Switz)
Claro, kla'ro (Switz)
Clausenburg, klou'zen boorğ (Austr)
Clausholm, klous holm' (Den)
Clausthal klous tahl (Ger)
Claytte, la la klètt (Fr.)
Clefmont, kle-mong (Fr)
Clementino kle-men ti'no (It)
Clermont, klère-mong' (Fr)
Clermont de Lodeve, klère-mong' de lö dève' (Fr)
Clermont en Argonne, klere-mong' an ar-göne' (Fr)
Clermont Ferrand, klère-mong' fer-räng (Fr)
Cleven, or Chiavenna, chi e'ven (It)
Cleves, kle'vesse (Ger)
Cleves und Berg, kle'vesse oont berğ (Ger)
Clissa, klis'sa (Austr)
Clitheroe, klith'er-o (Eng)
Clogher, klog'her (Ir)
Cloghnakilty, klog-na-kil'ty (Ir)
Clusone, kloo-zo'ne (It.) *r.*
Cnua Germana knoo'a gér-ma'na (Austr)
Cobadonga, kö-ba-don'ga (Pen)
Coblentz, ko'blents (Ger)
Coburg, kö'boorg (Ger)
Cochin, kö-chine' (Hind.)
Coclois, kö-klwa' (Fr)
Coco, kö'ko (Mex)
Cocomaricopas, kö'kö-ma-ri-kö'pas (Mex)
Coconato, kö-kö-na'to (It)
Codacavallo, kö'da-ka-val'lo (It.) *c.*
Cognac, kön-yak' (Fr)
Cogollo Point, kö-gol'yo (Pen)
Coignères, kwan-yère' (Fr.)
Coimbra, kö-im'bra (Pen)
Col de Cabres, kol de kahr' (Fr) *mt.*
Colberg, kol'berğ (Pr)
Colburn, kol'boorn (Neth)
Colditz, kol'dits (Ger.)
Colianzo, kö-li-an'tho (Pen)
Coliares, kö-li-a'resse (Pen)

Coligny, kö-lin-yï' (Switz.)
Colima, kö-li'ma (Mex.)
Colimies, kö-li'mi-esse (Mex.)
Collalto, kol-läl'to (It.)
Colleggio, kö-led'ji-o (It)
Colloroe, kö'lö-reü' (Sw.)
Colmar, kol-mar' (Fr.)
Colnett, kol'nët (Mex) *c.*
Cologne, or Kœln, kö-löny', keüln (Ger.); kö-löne' (Eng)
Colombia, ko-lom'bi-a
Colorado, kö-lö-ra'do (S. Am.) *r.*
Colorados Point, kö-lö-ra'dos (Mex.)
Colorna, kö-lor'na (It)
Columbretes, kö-loom-bre'tesse (Pen) *isl.*
Comaron, kö-ma-ron' (Austr)
Comayagua, kö-ma-ya'gwa (S Am)
Combeau Fontaine, kong-bö' föng-täne' (Fr.)
Combrondes, kong-brong-de' (Fr)
Comero, kö'me-ro (It) *mt.*
Comino, kö-mi'no (It)
Como, kö'mo (It)
Como, kö mo (It) *l.*
Comorin, kom'o-rin (Hind.
Comporta, kom-por'ta (Pen)
Compostella, kom-pös-tel'ya (Pen)
Concentayna, kon-then-ti na (Pen.)
Concepcion, kon-thep-thi-on' (Chili, Am); kon-sep'shun (Eng)
Concise, kong-cise' (Switz)
Concordia, kon-kor'di-a (It)
Condé, la, la kong-de' (Fr)
Conegliano, kö-nel'ya-no (It.)
Congaree, kon'ga-ree' (U S.)
Congleton, kon-gl'ton (Eng)
Congo, kon'go (Af.)
Coni, kö'ni (It)
Connaught kon'nawt (Ir)
Connaux, kon-nö' (Fr)
Connecticut, kon-net i-kut (U S)
Connemara, kon-ne ma'ra (Ir)
Conquista, la, la kon-kis'ta (Pen.)
Constance, kon-stants or köng-stange'(Switz)
Constance, kon-stants or köng-stange' (Switz) *l*
Constance, or Constanz, kon-stants (Ger)
Constantinople [Stambool], kon-stan-ti-nö'-ple or stam-bool (Tur)
Conza, kond'za (It)
Coos, kö'os (U S)
Cooshatchie, koos-hatch'y (U S)
Copenhagen [Kjobnhavn], ko-pen-hä'gen (Den)
Copiapo, ko-pi-a-pö' (S Am)
Coquet, kok'et (Eng)
Coquille, la, la kö ki-i or kö-kily' (Fr)
Coquimbo, kö-kim'bo (S Am)
Coquinas, kö kwi'nas (It) *r*
Corbeil, kor be-i or kor-bely (Fr.)
Corbière, kor-bi-ère' (Switz)
Cordillera, kör-dil'ye-ra (Brazil) *mt*
Cordouan, kor-doo-ang' (Fr) *l*
Cordova, or Hinojosa, kor-dö'va (Pen.)
Corea, kö-rë a (As)
Corella, ko-rèl'ya (Pen)
Corfu, kor'foo (Gr) *isl*
Corgemont, korge-mong' (Switz)
Coria, kö'ri-a (Pen)
Corinth, kor'inth (Gr)
Corinthia, kö-rin'thi-a (Gr)
Corioli, kö-ri ö li (It)
Cork, kork (Ir) *co*
Cormeilles, kor-me-i' or kor-mely' (Fr.)
Cornellana, kor-nel-ya'na (Pen)
Corula, kor'ni-a (It) *r.*
Corno, kor'no (It) *mt*
Cornwall, korn'wall (Eng)
Coronata, kö-rö-na'ta (Austr) *isl.*
Corps, kölır (Fr)
Coral de Almaguer, kö-ral' de al-ma-ger' (Pen)
Corrèze, kor-rèze' (Fr) *dep.*
Corsica, kor'si-ka (Fr.) *isl.*
Corso, kor'so (It) *c*
Corsoer, kor-zeü'er (Den)
Corte Figueira, kor'te fi-gï'ra (Pen)
Cortes, kor'tesse (Pen)
Corunna, kö-roo'na (Pen.)
Corzola, kord'zö-la (Austr.) *isl.*
Coscia, kö'sha (It) *isl.*
Coselitz, kö'ze-lits (Prus)
Coshocton, kos-hok'ton (U. S)
Coslin, kes-line' (Prus)
Cosse le Nivier, kösse le nï-vi-e' (Fr)
Cosseir, kos-sèir' (Af.)
Cossonex, kos'sö-nex (Switz.)
Cotanes, kö-ta'nesse (Pen)
Côte d'Or, köte döre (Fr) *dep.*
Côtes du Nord, köte düe nöhr (Fr) *dep.*

Fr. s[illegible]t băt; *Fr.* lŏng eū, short eū, as in spur; Final ly, *Fr.* l mouillé; An"ger, vi"cious; ğ as s in pleasure; ğ, čh guttural; ny liquid; th as in pith.

Cothen, keū'tėn (Prus.)
Cotopaxi, kō-to-pax'ī or ko-to-pä'chī (S. Am.)
Cottbus, kǫt'bǫosse (Prus)
Cottens, kǫt'tuns (Switz.)
Couilly, kǫo-yī' or kǫǫl-yī' (Fr)
Coulanges sur Yonne, kǫo-langge sür ī-öne (Fr)
*Coupois, le, le kǫǫ pwa' (Fr)
Cour Cheverny, kǫor shėve-nī' (Fr)
Courgenay, kǫorge-nā' (Switz)
Courland, or Kurland, kǫor'lant (R)
Coventry, kuv'en-try (Eng)
Covington, kuv'ing-ton (Eng)
Cowes, kouz (Eng)
Coyna, koi'na (Pen)
Cozzolina, kǫt-zō-li na (It)
Cracow, or Krakow, kra ko or kra-kǫof (Austr)
Cran, krane (Switz)
Crana, kra'na (Switz)
Craon, kra ǫng (Fr)
Crasto, kras to (Pen)
Cremona, krę-mo'na (It)
Crescentino, krę-shen ti no (It)
Cressy, kres-si (Fr)
Creuse, kreūse (Fr) *dep.*
Crimea, kri mę-a (R.)
Crimitschau kri mit-shou (Ger)
Crissier, kris-si ę (Switz)
Croatia, krō-a ti a or krō-ā sha (Austr and Tur)
Croisettes krwa zėte (Switz)
Croisy la Haye, krwa-zi la hā (Fr)
Croix, krwa (Switz)
Croix Verte krwa vėrte (Fr)
Cronstadt, kron stat (R)
Croupière, kroo-pi-ère (Fr)
Crustumerium, kroo-stoo me ri-oom (It)
Cruz de Mudela, Sta, san'ta kroott de moo dę la (Pen)
Cruz, Sta, san ta krooth (Pen)
Csaba, chōb bo (Austr)
Csalm, cholm, (Austr)
Cseffa, chėf fa (Austr)
Csege, che gę (Austr)
Csesztreg, ches treg (Austr)
Csongrad, chǫn grad (Austr)
Csorna Kapuvar, shǫr na ka poo-var (Austr)
Csosmend chos-mond (Austr)
Csuesa, choo-ę sa (Austr)
Cuba, koo ba (Pen)
Cucole, koo ko lę (It) *mt*
Cudazzoni, koo-dat-zō ni (It) *mt*
Cuença, koo-ėn sa (Pen)
Cuerva koo-er va (Pen)
Cuevas las, las koo-ę vas (Pen)
Culla, kool ya (Pen)
Cully, kül-li, kü-yi, or kül-yi (Switz)
Culm, koolm (Austr) *pr*
Culmsee, koolm zę (Prus)
Cumbach, koom bach (Ger)
Cumberland, kum ber-land (Eng)
Cunitz, koo nits (Ger)
Curaçao, or Curaçoa koo roo-sa o ku-ra-sō (W Ind)
Curdistan, or Koordistan, koor-dis tan (As)
Cures, koo resse (It)
Curicatore, koo-ri-ka-tō're (It)
Curische Haff, koo'ri shę haf (Prus)
Curische Nehrung, kǫo'ri-shę nę roongh (Prus)
Cusset, kūs-sę (Fr)
Cussy, kūs-si (Fr)
Custrin, kūs trine (Prus)
Cutigliana, koo-til ya'na (It)
Cutro, koo'tro (It)
Cuxhaven, koox'ha fen (Ger)
Cuyahoga ki-a-ho'ga (U S)
Cyllenia, sil-lē ni-a (Gr)
Czakova, tsa-ko va (Austr)
Czakvar, tsak'var (Austr)
Czarnikow, char'ni kǫof (Prus)
Czarnowo, char-noo-vo (Prus)
Czarskoselo char skō'sę lo (R)
Czaslau, tsas lou (Austr)
Czempin, chem-pine' (Prus)
Czenstechau, chen-ste'chou (R)
Czepedlak, tsę-ped'lak (Austr)
Czernahora, tsėr-na-hō'ra (Austr)
Czernowice, tscher-nō-vit sę (Austr)
Czichen, chi chen (Prus)
Czirknics, tsirk'nits (Austr)
Czortkow, chǫrt'kǫof (Austr)
Czueza, chǫǫ cha (Austr)

D.

DABER, dā'bėr (Prus)
Dacca, dak'ka (Hind)
Dadizeel, da'di-zęle (Neth)
Daelen, dá lėn (Neth.)
Daenemark, or Denmark, dā'nę-mårk, dėn'-mark
Dagerhort, da'gėr-hǫrt (R)
Daghestan, dá'ghės-tān' (R)
Dago, da'go (R) *isl*
Dahlen, dah'lėn (Ger)
Dahomey, dah'he-māy (Af)
Dakota, dą-kō'ta (U. S)
Dal, dahl (Sc Pen.) *r.*
Dalburgh, dal burg (Scot)
Dalby, dal'bū (Sc. Pen)
Dalecarlia, or Dalarna, dā-lę-kār'li-a or dā'-lar na (Sc Pen)
Dalen da len (Sc Pen)
Dalfors, dal fors (Sc Pen)
Dalhousie, dal-h o'zy (U S)
Dalmatia, or Dalmazien, dál-mā'shī-a or dāl-ma tsi-en (Austr)
Dalnacardoch, dal-na-kar'doch (Scot)
Dalpe, dal pę (Switz)
Dalton, dal'ton (Eng)
Dalya, da li-a or dal ya (Austr)
Dalziel, dal zeel (Scot)
Damascus, da-mas kus (Tur)
Damaun, da-maun' (Per)
Damet, da-mę (Fr)
Damietta, da-mi-et ta (Eg)
Damm, dam (Prus)
Damm, dam (Prus) *l*
Dammartin, dam-mar-tång' (Fr)
Damme, dam mę (Neth and Ger)
Dampier's Archipelago Group, and Strait dam peer (Austral)
Damsdorf dams dorf (Den)
Damsig dam sig (Den)
Damville dang-vile' (Fr)
Danbury dan ber-re (U S)
Danilov, da ni-lov (R)
Danilovka, da-ni-lov ka (R)
Dankov dan kov (R)
Dannemarie, dan ma-ri (Fr)
Dannemoine, dan-mwane (Fr)
Dantsic, or Danzig, dan tsich (Prus)
Danube, or Donau, dan'ube or do nou (Ger)
Daoudputra, da-ood-poo tra (Ind)
Darda dar da (Austr)
Dardanelles, or Hellespont, Strait, dar-da-nells (Tur)
Darfo, dar fo (It)
Darfour or Darfur dar foor (Af)
Dargal dar'gal (Australia) *mt*
Dariel, Pass of, da ri-el (R)
Darien, da ri-en (S Am)
Darmstadt [Hessen], darm stat (Ger)
Daroca, da-ro ka (Pen)
Dartmoor Forest dart moor (Eng)
Dartuch, dar tootch (Pen) *c*
Darwar, dar'war (Hind)
Dauphiné, do-fi-nė (Fr)
Daverdisse, da fer-dis sę (Neth)
Davidov, da vi-dov (R)
Dayara, da ya ra (Af) *mt*
Dax, dax (Fr)
Be Ilt, de bilt (Neth)
De Brack de brack (Neth)
De Chats, de sha (Can) *l*
De Haag, dę hach (Neth)
De Ham dę ham (Neth)
De Haule, de houl lę (Neth)
De Hond, or Wester Scheldt, dę hont (Neth)
De Hunse, dę hoon'sę (Neth)
De Kruis Schans, dę krois skans (Neth)
De Kuinder, dę koin der (Neth) *r*
De Mauren dę ma ren (Neth)
De Meden, de mę den (Neth)
De Pampel, dę pam'pel (Neth)
De Pol, dę pōl (Neth)
De Witt's Land, dę vits (Austral)
Dead Sea, or Bahr Lut, bār lūt' (Pal)
Deba, dę ba (Pen)
Debretzin, dę bret-sine' (Austr)
Deccan, dek kan (Ind)
Dechkin, detch-kin' (R.)
Deda, dę da (Austr)
Dee Meeder, de mę'der (Neth)
Deetz, dęts (Prus)
Deinhof, dine hof (Ger)
Delaware, del'a-ware (N. Am)
Delden, del den (Neth)
Delderbroek, del der-brook (Neth)
Delemara, dę-lę-ma ra (It.)
Delen, dę'lėn (Sc Pen) *l*
Delfino Castel, del-fi'no (It.)
Delft, delft (Neth)
Delgada Point, del-gä'da (Mex)
Delhi, del'hi or del'hī (Ind)
Delitsch, dę'litch (Prus)
Delos, dę'los (Gr.)
Delsperg, dels'pėrch (Switz)
Delta, dėl'ta (Eg)
Delvino, dėl-vi'no (Austr.)
Demer, dę'mėr (Neth.) *r.*
Demerara, dėm-ė-ra'ra (S. Am.
Demnia, dem'ni-a (Austr)
Den Berg, dėne berėh (Neth)
Den Hitzert, dėne hit'zėrt (Neth)
Den Hoek, dėne hook (Neth)
Denbigh, den'be (Ir)
Denbighshire, den be-shire (Eng)
Dender, den der (Neth) *r.*
Denia, dę'ni-a (Pen)
Denklingen, denk'lin-gen (Ger)
Denmark or Danemark, den'mark
Dennevitz, den'nę-vits (Prus)
Dennoksenye, den'nok-sen'yę (Austr)
Dent de Midi, dang de mi-di' (Switz) *mt*
Dent de Moréle, dang de mō-rėle' (Switz) *mt*
Dento, den'to (Austr)
Deptford, det'furd (Eng)
Derevaragh, der-e-va-ragh' (Ir)
Der Teers, der tėhrs (Neth)
Dernis, der'nis (Austr)
Derpt, dėrpt (R.)
Ders, ders (Austr)
Derval, der-val' (Fr)
Derwent, der'went (Eng)
Derzow, dert'so (Prus)
Des Moines, da-moin' (U S)
Desaguadero, des-a-gwa-dā ro (S Am)
Desconocida Point, des'kō-no-thi' (or si') da (Mex)
Deshu, desh-ū' (U S)
Desiderada, dę si-dę ra da (W Ind) *isl.*
Desna, des na (R) *r*
Dessau, des sou (Prus)
Detmold, det molt (Ger)
Detroit, U S, dę-trwa (Fr)
Dettelbach, det tel-bach (Ger)
Dettingen, det tin-gen (Ger and Switz)
Deux Ponts, or Zweybruecken, deū-pong' or tswī-brück'en (Ger)
Deva, dę va (Austr)
Develiers, de vę-li-e (Switz)
Deventer, de ven-ter (Neth)
Devizes, de vī zes
Devon, dev on (New Zealand)
Devon North [Barrow's Strait], dėv'on (N Am)
Dezna, desh na (Austr)
Dharwar, dl ar-war (Hind)
Dherbières der-bi-ère' (Fr)
Dhuv, doi (Neth)
Diablerets, di abl-retz (Switz)
Diamante, di a-man te (It)
Diarbekir, di a-bek-ir or di-ar-bekr (Tur)
Diatkovo di-at ko vo (R.)
Dibeja, di be i a (It)
Dicomano di-ko ma no (It)
Die, di (Fr)
Die Clus, di kloos (Ger)
Dieboldsau di bolt zou (Switz)
Dieffelt, dif felt (Ger)
Diego, di-ę go (Mex)
Diekirch dik kirch (Neth)
Diemen's Land, Van, van di'mėns länd' (New Zealand)
Diepenheim, di pėn-hime (Neth)
Diepholz, dip holts (Ger)
Dieppe, di ep (Fr)
Diesbach, dis bach (Switz)
Diessen, dis'sen (Ger and Switz)
Diest, dist (Neth)
Dieu, di-eū (Fr) *isl*
Dieulouard, di-eū lō-nare' (Fr)
Dievenbrug, di fen-brooch (Neth)
Diezma, di-eth'ma (Pen)
Dignac, din-yak' (Fr)
Dignato, din-ya'to or din''na'to (Austr)
Digne, diny (Fr)
Digny, din-yi (Fr)
Digoin, di-gō ang' (Fr)
Dijon, di-zhoo' (Fr)
Dikkebusch, dik'kę-boosh' (Neth)
Diknau Mjot, dik-nau mjōt (Af)
Dillenburg, dil len-boorg (Ger)
Dillengen, dil'len-gen (Ger)
Dinaburg, di'na-boorg (R)
Dinan, di-nang' (Fr)
Dinaut, di-nō (Neth)
Dingelfangen, ding el-fang-en (Ger)
Dingelstadt, ding'el stät' (Prus)
Dinkelsbuhl, dink els-bool' (Ger)
Dinne Fjord din'nę fi-ord (Sc Pen)
Dino, di no (It) *isl.*
Dintenheim, din'ten-hime (Ger)
Dinwiddie, din-wid'dy (U S.)

Dios Gyor, di'os jor (Austr)
Dioukova, dyou-ko va (R)
Diourmen, dyour'men (R)
Dipich, di'pich (Neth)
Dippeldswald dip'pelts-valt' (Ger)
Dirkshorn, dirks'horne (Neth)
Dirschau, dir shou (Prus)
Dischingen di shing-en (Ger)
Disna, dis na (R.)
Distamo, dis-tamo (Gr)
Distriann, dis-tri-a'na (Pen)
Diu, di-ū (Ind) *ft* and *isl.*
Divassa di-vas sa (Austr)
Dixmude, dix'moo de (Neth)
Djavat, dja'vat (R)
Djura, dju ra (Sc Pen)
Dmitriev, dmi tri-ev (R)
Dmitrievsk, dmi tri-evsk' (R)
Dmitrievskoe dmi tri ev'skoe (R)
Dmitroy, dmi troy (R)
Dniepei, dnie per (R)
Dniester dnies ter (R)
Doab, do ab (Ind)
Dobberan, dob-be ran' (Ger)
Dobbertin, dob-ber-tin (Ger)
Dobrianka, dō-bri an ka (R)
Dobrokoz, do bro koz (Austr)
Dobromil, do bro-mil (Austr)
Dobrzyce dobr-shit se (Prus)
Dockchitsy dock-chit sy (R)
Doeblitz, deu b its (Ger)
Doesburg, doos borg (Neth)
Doetinchem do-tin chem (Neth)
Dogliani, dol ya ni (It)
Dognatska, dog-natch ka (Austr)
Dole, dol (Switz) *mt*
Dolgelly, dol-geth ly (Ir)
Dolghinov, dol ghi nov (R)
Dolgovka, dol-gov ka (R)
Dolina, do-li na (Austr)
Dolnitska, dol nits ka (R)
Dolores, do lo resse (Mex)
Dolores los, los do lo resse (Mex)
Dolsk, dolsk (Prus)
Dolstadt dol stat (Sc Pen)
Doltzig dolt sig (Prus)
Domanovitch do ma no vit tch (R)
Domau, do mou (Prus)
Dombresson, dom bresse song' (Switz)
Dombrok, dom bro ka (Austr)
Dombrovitza dom bro vit za (R)
Dombrowsk, dom-browsk (R)
Domburg dome boorg (Neth)
Domdidier dom di di e (Switz)
Domfront, dong frong (Fr)
Domo d Ossola, do mo dos so 'a (It)
Domremy dong-re mi (Fr)
Domusnovas do moos-no as (It)
Don, don (R) *r*
Donaghadee don-a-cha-dee' (Ir)
Donau, *or* Danube, do-nou (Ger) *r*
Donaueschingen, do nou e shing en (Ger)
Donauwörth do nou-vērte' (Ger)
Doncos, don kos (Pen)
Donegal, don-e gal (Ir)
Donga, don ga
Donga don ga (Af) *mt*
Dongio, don jo (Switz)
Dongola, don go la (Af)
Donjurn, don jeern (Neth)
Don Kossacks, don kos-sacks (R)
Donnatto, don na to (It)
Donnersberg, *or* Mt Tonnerre, don-ners'berg or ton-ner (Ger)
Donska, dons ka (R)
Donzenac, dong zg-nac' (Fr)
Donzere, dong-zère (Fr)
Doorn, dohrn (Neth)
Doornspyk, dohrn spike (Neth)
Dora Baltea do ra bal te a (It) *r*
Dora Riparia do ra ri-pa ri a (It) *r*
Dorat, le, le do-ra (Fr)
Dorchester, dor'ches-ter (Can)
Dordogne, dōr dony' (Fr) *dep*
Dordrecht dort'recht (Neth)
Dorfli, dorf'li (Switz)
Dorgali, dor-ga li (It)
Dormans, dōr-mang (Fr)
Dorna, dor'na (Austr)
Dornes, dor'nesse (Fen)
Dornoch, dor-nok (Scot)
Dorpat *or* Dorpt, dōr pat or dorpt (R)
Dorset, dor'set (New Zealand)
Dorsetshire, dor set-shire (Eng)
Dorsgaden, dōhrs ga-den (Den)
Dorsten, dor'sten (Neth)
Dort, dort (Neth)
Dos Aguas, dos a'goo-as (Pen)
Dos Barrios, dos ba ri os (Pen)

Dosterland, dōs'ter-lant' (Neth)
Dotis, dō tis (Austr)
Dotia, do tra (Austr)
Douarnenez, doo arn-nç' (Fr)
Douay, doo-e' (Fr)
Doubrka, doobr ka (Austr)
Doubrovka dou brov'ka (R)
Doubrovsk dou-brovsk' (R)
Doubs doobz (Fr) *r*
Doubs, doobz (Fr) *dep.*
Doué doo e (Fr)
Doukovchina dou kō ve-hi'na (R)
Doulens, doo lang (Fr)
Doulevant, doo le vang (Fr)
Dounstin, doun stin (R)
Dournovsk, dour-novsk (R)
Douro, doo ro (Pen) *r.*
Douvanoi, dou va noi (R) *isl.*
Douvo, doove (Fr) *r*
Dovre do vre (Sc Pen)
Dovre Field, do vre fihld (Sc. Pen)
Dowlatabad, dou la-ta-bad' (Hind)
Down, down (Ir) *co*
Doyet do ye' (Fr)
Drauby, dro bu (Den)
Dragoncelli, dra gon-chel li (It)
Dragonera dra-go-ne ra (Pen) *isl*
Dragten, drach ten (Neth)
Draguignan, dra ghin-yan (Fr)
Dramburg dr am boorg (Prus)
Drammen dram men (Sc Pen)
Dranze, drand ze (It) *r*
Drausen, drou zen (Prus) *l*
Drave drave (Austr) *r*
Draxholm dr ax-ho m (Den)
Dreisen drizen (Prus)
Dreisteinfurth, dren stine-foort' (Ger)
Drenthe, dren te (Neth)
Drepko, drep ko (Prus)
Dresden, drēs den or dre den (Ger)
Dreux, dreu (Fr)
Drewitz, dre vits (Prus)
Dreye, dri eu (Den) *isl*
Driburda dri boor da (Neth)
Drillo, dril lo (It) *r*
Drissa, dris sa (R)
Drittgeeste drit ge ste (Ger)
Drobakka d o bak ka (Sc Pen)
Droge, dro ge (Prus) *r*
Drogheda, droh he da (Ir)
Droitwich droit itch (Eng)
Drome, drome (Fr) *r*
Drome, drome (Fr) *dep*
Dronpierre, drong pi-e' (Switz)
Drontheim, or Trondhjem drgnt hime (Sc Pen)
Droschdorf, drō zen-dorf (Austr)
Drosselburg dr s sel-berg (Ger)
Drossen dros en (Prus)
Drouf drof (Fr)
Drugeac, dri zhak (Fr)
Druhngen, dre ling en (Fr)
Drummon Castle, droom mon (Neth)
Drummond drum mong' (Can)
Druschheim, dreo zen-hime (Fr)
Dubdendorf, drob den-dorf (Switz)
Dubicza du -bit cha (Austr)
Dubiecko d -bi e ko (Austr)
Dublin, dub lin (Ir)
Dubovac, doo bo-vak (Austr)
Dubrovka du brov ka (R)
Dubuque, du book or du-būque' (U S)
Dubuskoro, du-bus-ko ro (R)
Ducali, do-ka li (It) *c*
Duckerow, dook ke-ro (Prus)
Dudeldorf doo del-dorf (Ger)
Dudzeele, dood ze le (Neth)
Duejra, doo ira (It)
Dueine du-ein (Fr)
Duffel, doof fel (Neth)
Dugito doo-ga to (It)
Duida, doo i da (S Am) *mt.*
Duina, doo-i na (Austr) *c*
Duiveland, doi ve-lant (Neth)
Duiven, doi ven (Neth)
Dukella, doo-kel ya (Af)
Dukla, doo kla (Austr)
Dulce, dool'the (or se) (Mex) *g* and *l*
Dulwich, dul itch (Eng)
Dumbartonshire, dum bar-ton-shire (Scot)
Dumel, dū mel' (Fr) *isl*
Dumel doo mel (Ger) *r.*
Dumfries, dum-freece' (Scot) *co*
Dun, deung (Fr)
Dundal, dūn dahl (Sc Pen)
Dundalk, dun-dalk (Ir)
Dundas, deūng-da' (Can)
Dundee, dun-dee' (Scot)
Dunderstadt, doon'der-stat (Ger)

Dungannon, dun-gan non (Ir)
Dunkirk or **Dunkirchen**, deūn-kirk' or dūn'-kir-chen (Fr)
Dunnamaragh, dun'na-ma-ragh' (Ir)
Durango, doo-ran go (Mex and Pen)
Duranno, doo-ran'no (It)
Durasno, doo-ras no (Mex)
Durbuy, door'boi (Neth)
Durdat, dūr-da' (Fr.)
Durham, dur'ham (Eng Can)
Durlach, door lach (Ger)
Dusseldorf düs sel-dorf (Ger)
Dussen, düs sen (Neth)
Dusyno doosh'no (Prus)
Dvina, dwi na (R) *r*
Dyle, dile (Neth)
Dynapoor, dy-na-poor' (Hind)
Dyxrenroth, dix ren-rote (Switz)

E.

East India in ji-a
Eauze, oze (Fr)
Ebbelykke, eb be-lük'e (Den)
Ebeltoft, ē bel toft (Den)
Ebeltoft, ē bel-toft (Den) *b*
Eberbach, ē ber-bach (Ger)
Eberstfeld, ē bers-felt (Ger)
Eberswalde ē bers-val de (Ger)
Ebesfalva e bes-fal va (Austr)
Ebis e bis (Switz)
Ebrach e brach (Ger)
Ebrach Burg, e brach boorg (Ger)
Ebrach Rauhe, e-brach rou he (Ger)
Ebrach Reiche, e-brach ri che (Ger) *r*
Ebro, e bro (Pen)
Ebsambul eb sam bool or eb sam-bool' (As)
Eccica et chi ka (It) *isl*
Ecclesfechan ek-kl's fech'an (Scot)
Echten, ech ten (Neth)
Echternach ech'ter-nach (Neth)
Ecija e-thi cha (Pen)
Eckartsberg, ek karts berg (Prus)
Eckernforde, ek kern-fēur de (Den)
Eckernforde Haven ek kern feur de (Den)
Eckmuhl or **Eggmuhl**, ek'mūhl (Ger)
Ecluse, e-kloze (Fr)
Ecomoy e ko mwa (Fr)
Ecouis, e k o i (Fr)
Ecrehou Rocks, e kre oo (Fr)
Ecuador or **Equator**, ek wa dōre' (S Am)
Edam e dam (Neth)
Ede, ē de (Neth)
Edefossen, ē de fors sen (Sc Pen)
Edels Land ē dels (Austral)
Edenhall e den-hall (Eng)
Eder, e der (Ger) *r*
Edgecomb, ej kum
Edinatsk e di-atsk' (R)
Edinburgh ed in bur ro or ed in-burg (Scot)
Edir, ē dir (Tur)
Edisto ed s-to (U S)
Edumia e-doo mi-a (Pal)
Eelde, ēl de (Neth)
Eelde Til, ēl de til (Neth)
Eem Til, ēme til (Neth)
Eerden, ēr den (Neth)
Eerzel, ēr zel (Neth)
Efat, e fat (Af)
Efferden, ef fer-den (Austr)
Egelshofen e gels-ho fen (Switz)
Egemark, ē ge-mark (Den)
Eger, e'ger (Ger and Austr)
Eger e ger (Austr) *r*
Egerberg, e ger-berg (Switz)
Egeri e ge ri (Switz)
Egeri, e ge ri (Switz) *l*
Egerlingen, e ger-ling-en (Switz)
Egersheim, e gers-hi e (Fr)
Egersund, e ger-zoond (Sc Pen)
Eggen, eg gen (Switz)
Eggiweiler, eg gi-vi ler (Switz)
Eglecht, eg-lecht (R)
Egletons, ēgl tong (Fr)
Egmondaan Zee, ech-mon'dahn-ze (Neth)
Egmont, or **Taranaki**, ech'mont or ta-ra-na-ki (New Zealand) *mt*
Egmont-binnen, ech mont bin'nen (Neth)
Egypt, e jipt
Ehrenbreitstein, ē'ren-brite-stine' (Ger)
Ehrenburg, e ren-boorg (Ger)
Ehrendingen, e ren-ding en (Switz)
Eibenstock, i ben-stok (Ger)
Eichstadt, ich stat (Ger)
Eiderstadt, i der-stat (Den)
Eila, i'la (R) *mt*
Einansau, i nan-zou (R) *r.*

Eindhoven, īnt'hō-fĕn (Neth.)
Einøredal, ī'nĕrs-dāhl (Sc. Pen.)
Einsiedeln, īn'sī-dĕln (Switz.)
Eisach, ī'zăch (Austr.) *r.*
Eisbach, īs'băch (Ger.)
Eisenach, ī'zę-năch (Ger.)
Eisendorf, ī'zĕn-dorf (Ger.)
Eiskoe, īs-keū (R.)
Eisleben, īs'lā-bĕn (Ger.)
Eixen, īk'sen (Prus.)
Ekaterinburg, ę-kăt'ę-rin-boorg' (R.)
Ekaterinigorad, ę-kăt-ę-rin-ī-gō'răd (R.)
Ekaterininsk, ę-kă'tę-rin-insk' (R.)
Ekaterinoslav, ę-kăt-ę-rī-nos'lāv (R.)
Ekerberga, ę-ker-bĕr'ga (Sc. Pen.)
Eksjo, ę'kę-sheū (Sc. Pen.)
Ekotrovska, ę-kō-trov'ska (R.)
Elatma, e-lăt'ma
El Plan, ĕl plăn (Pen.)
El Wah, or Great Oasis, ĕl wăh' (Eg.)
El Wah el Ghurbi or Lesser Oasis, ĕl wah' ĕl ghur'bī (Eg.)
Elateah, ę-lā-tę'a (Gr.) *mt.*
Elba, ĕl'ba (It.) *isl.*
Elbe, or Elb, ĕl'bę or ĕlb (Ger.) *r.*
Elberfeld, ĕl'bĕr-fĕlt (Ger.)
Elbeu, ĕl'beū (Fr.)
Elbing, ĕl'bing (Prus.)
Elbrouz, ĕl'brouz (R.) *mt.*
Elbur, ĕl'beūr (Per.) *mt.*
Elburg, ĕl'boorg (Neth.)
Elchanca, ĕl-chăn'ka (R.)
Elche, ĕl'chę (Pen.)
Elchingen, ĕl'ching-ĕn (Ger.)
Elda, ĕl'da (Pen.)
Elde, ĕl'dę (Ger.) *r.*
Elden, ĕl'den (Neth.)
Elenovsk, ę'lę-novsk (R.)
Eletot, ę-lę-tō' (Fr.)
Eleusis, e-lū'sis (Gr.) *b.*
Eleuthera, ĕl-ū'thę-ra (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Elfkarleby, ĕlf'kăr-lę-bū' (Sc. Pen.)
Elfros, ĕlf'rōze (Sc. Pen.)
Elfvedal, ĕl'vę-dăhl (Sc. Pen.)
Elga, ĕl'ga (Sc. Pen.)
Elgg, ĕlg (Switz.)
Elgin, or Morayshire, ĕlg'in (Scot.)
Elis, ē'lis (Gr.)
Elizavetpol, ę-lī-ză-vĕt'pol (R.)
Ellada, ĕl-lă'da (Gr.) *r.*
Ellingegaarde, ĕl'ling-ę-gōrde (Den.)
Ellwangen, ĕl'wăng-ĕn (Ger.)
Elm, ĕlm (Ger.)
Elovatka, ę-lō-văt'ka (R.)
Elp, ĕlp (Neth.)
Elpidio, ĕl-pī'dī-o (It.)
Elsa, ĕl'sa (It.) *r.*
Elsant, ĕl-săng' (Fr.)
Elsinore, or Helsingoer, ĕl'sĭ-nōre, hĕl-sing-eūr' (Den.)
Elspeel, ĕl'spēle (Neth.)
Elster, ĕl'ster (Prus.) *r.*
Elsterwarda, ĕl'stĕr-văr'da (Prus.)
Elvedal, ĕlv'dăhl (Sc. Pen.)
Elz, ĕlts (Neth.) *r.*
Elzach, ĕl'tsăch (Ger.)
Elze, ĕl'tzę (Ger.)
Ematsbach, ę'măts-băch (Ger.)
Emba, ĕm'ba (As.) *g.*
Emba, ĕm'ba (As.) *r.*
Embrach, ĕm'brăch (Neth.)
Embrun, ăng-breūng' (Fr.)
Emd, ĕmd (Switz.)
Emden, ĕm'dĕn (Ger.)
Emeln, ę'meln (Ger.)
Emmen, ĕm'mĕn (Switz. and Neth.)
Empoli, ĕm'pō-lī (It.)
Ems, ĕms (Ger. Neth.)
Enara, ę-nă'ra (R.)
Encanizado de Murcia, ĕn'kă-nī-thă'do dę moor'thī-a (Pen.)
Endelave, ĕn'dę-lă'vę (Den.) *isl.*
Endovichtcha, en-dō-vicht'cha (R.)
Endracht's Land, ĕhn'drăchts lănt (Austral.)
Encanizado de Mucir, ę'nę-ă-nī-thă'do dę moo-thir' (Pen.)
Enebue, ę'nę-bo (Sc. Pen.)
Enoda, ę-nę'da (Switz.)
Engelberg, ĕng-ĕl-bĕrg (Switz.)
Engelhartszell, ĕng-ĕl-hărt-tsĕl' (Austr.)
Engelholm, ĕng-ĕl-hōlm' (Sc. Pen.)
Engen, ĕng'ĕn (Ger.)
Enger, ĕng'ĕr (Ger.)
Enghien, ăng'gī-ăng (Neth.)
England, ĭng'gland
Enguera, ĕn-gę'ra (Pen.)
Enkhuizen, ĕnk'hoi-zen (Neth.)
Enkoping, ĕhn-cheū'ping (Sc. Pen.)
Ennetbuhl, ĕn'nĕt-bool (Switz.)

Enniscorthy, ĕn-nis-kor'thy (Ir.)
Enniskillen, ĕn-nis-kil'lon (Ir.)
Enns, ĕns (Austr.) *r.*
Eno, ę'nō (R.)
Enontekeis, e-non'tę-kise (R.)
Enter, ĕn'tĕr (Neth.)
Entlibuch, ĕnt'lī-booch (Switz.)
Entradas, ĕn-tră'das (Pen.)
Entragues, ăng-trăg' (Fr.)
Entre Douro e Minho, ĕn'trę doo'ro ę mĭn'yo (Pen.)
Entre Rios, ĕn'trę rī'os (S. Am.)
Entrecasteaux, d', dăngtr'kăs-tō' (New Zeal.) *ch.*
Entrevaux, d', dăngtr-vō' (Fr.)
Enyike, ĕn'yi-kę (Austr.)
Enz, ĕnts (Ger. Neth.)
Epauvillers, ę-pō-vī-ī-yę' or ę pō-vĭl'yę (Switz.)
Epe, ę'pę (Neth.)
Epernay, ę-pĕr-nā' (Fr.)
Epernon, ę-pĕr-nong' (Fr.)
Epidauros, ę-pī-dou'ros (Gr.)
Epidauros Limera, ę-pī-dou'ros lī-mę'ra (Gr.)
Epila, ę'pī-la (Pen.)
Epinal, ę-pī-năl' (Fr.)
Epine, ę-pīne (Fr.)
Equator, or Ecuador, ę-kwă'tor (Central Am.)
Er, ĕr (Fr.) *isl.*
Era, ę'ra (It.) *r.*
Erasmo, Fort, ę-răs'mo (It.)
Erba Spina, ĕr'bă spī'na (It.)
Erbach, ĕr'băch (Ger.)
Ercole, ĕr'kō-lę (It.) *isl.*
Erek, ę'rĕk (Austr.)
Eretria, ę-rę'trī-a (Gr.)
Erfa, ĕr'fa (Ger.) *r.*
Erfurt, ĕr'foort (Prus.)
Eria, ę'rī-a (It.) *r.*
Ericeyra, ę-rī-thī'ra (Pen.)
Erick, ę'rik (Switz.)
Erigne, ę-riny' (Fr.)
Erivan, ę-rī-văn (R.)
Erivelde, ę-rī-fĕl'dę (Neth.)
Erlaa, ĕr'la (R.)
Erlach, ĕr'lăch (Switz.)
Erlaf, ĕr'lăf (Austr.) *r.*
Erlau, ĕr'lou (Austr.)
Erlau, ĕr'lou (Austr.) *r.*
Erlangen, ĕr'lăng-ĕn (Ger.)
Erlbach, ĕrl'băch (Ger.)
Erlenbach, ĕr'len-băch (Switz.)
Ermatingen, ĕr'mă-tĭng ĕn (Switz.)
Ermelo, ĕr'mę-lo (Neth.)
Erne, Lough, loch ĕrn (Ir.)
Ernee, ĕr-nę' (Fr.)
Err, ĕr (Austr.) *r.*
Erschweiler, ĕrsh'vī-lĕr (Switz.)
Ervedeira, ĕr-vę-dī'ra (Pen.)
Ervillers, ĕr-vī-ī-yę' or ĕr-vĭl-yę' (Fr.)
Ervy, ĕr-vī' (Fr.)
Erz Gebirge, ĕrts gę-bĭr'gę (Austr.)
Erzen, ĕr'tsĕn (Ger.)
Erzeroom, ĕrz-room' (Tur.)
Escaculles, ĕs-kă-kūle' (Fr.)
Escalao, ĕs-kă-la'o (Pen.)
Escaro, ĕs-ka'ro (It.)
Esch, ĕsk (Neth.)
Esche, ĕsh'ę (Switz.)
Eschelles, les, lę zę-shĕl' (Fr.)
Escherhausen, ĕ'shĕr-hou'zen (Ger.)
Escholzmatt, ĕ'sholts-măt (Switz.)
Escombrera, ĕs-kom-brę-ra (Pen.) *isl.*
Escorial, el, ĕl ĕs-kō'rī-ăl (Pen.)
Escucho, ĕs-koo'cho (Pen.)
Esens, ę'zens (Ger.)
Esguiva, ĕs-gī'va (Pen.) *r.*
Eshoot, ĕsh'oot (Af.)
Esino, ę-sī'no (It.) *r.*
Eskilstuna, ĕs'kils-too'na (Sc. Pen.)
Esne, ĕs-nę' (Eg.)
Esnon, ę-nong' (Fr.)
Espalion, ĕs-pă-lī-ong' (Fr.)
Espalmador, ĕs'păl-mădōr' (Pen.) *isl.*
Espanillo, ĕs-pă-nĭl'yo (Pen.)
Espinar, ĕs-pī-năr' (Pen.)
Espinosa, ĕs-pī-nō'sa (Pen.)
Espinosa del Rey, ĕs-pī-nō'sa dĕl rī (Pen.)
Espirito Santo, or Victoria, ĕs-pī'rī-to săn'to (Braz.)
Espiritu Santo, ĕs-pī'rī-too săn'to (Mex.) *b.*
Espiritu Santo, Tierra del, tī-ĕr'ra dĕl ĕs-pī'rī-too săn'to (Austral.)
Esporlas, ĕs-por'lăs (Pen.)
Esquimaux, ĕs-kī-mo (N. Am.) *l.*
Esseck, ĕs'sek (Austr.)
Essel, ĕs'sel (Ger.)
Essen, ĕs'sen (Ger. and Neth.)
Essequibo, ĕs-sę-kī'bo (S. Am.)
Essera, ĕs'sę-ra (Pen.) *r.*

Essertines, ĕs-sĕr-tīne' (Switz.)
Essex, ĕs'sex (Eng. and Can.)
Essone, ĕs-sōne (Fr.)
Estafort, ĕs-tă-fōre (Fr.)
Estagle, ęs-tăgl' (Fr.)
Estain, ęs-tăng' (Fr.)
Este, ĕs'tę (It.)
Estella, ĕs-tĕl'ya (Pen.)
Estepa, ĕs-tę'pa (Pen.)
Estepar, ĕs-tę-păr' (Pen.)
Estepona, ĕs-tę-pō'na (Pen.)
Estivareilles, ĕs-tī-vă-rę-ī' or ĕs-tī-vă-rĕly (Fr.)
Estrella, la, lă ĕs-trĕl'ya (Pen.)
Estrelle, ĕs-trĕle (Fr.)
Estrellos, ĕs-trĕl'yos or ĕs-trę-ī-yes (Mex.)
Estremadura, ĕs'trę-mă-doo'ra (Port. Pen.)
Estremadura, ĕs'trę-mă-doo'ra (Sp. Pen.)
Estremoz, ĕs'trę-moth' (Pen.)
Estrica, Fort, ĕs-trī'ka (Pen.)
Etampes, ę-tăngp' (Fr.)
Etangs, ę-tăng' (Fr.)
Etaples, ę-tăpl' (Fr.)
Etauliers, ę-tō-lī-ę' (Fr.)
Etay, ę-tā' (Fr.)
Etchemin, ĕtch'min (N. Am.)
Etna, ĕt'na (It.) *mt.*
Etole, ę-tōle (Neth.)
Etolia, ę-tō'lī-a (Gr.)
Etowah, com. ĕt'o-wah (U. S.)
Etre, ĕtr' (Fr.)
Etrechy, ę-trę-shī' (Fr.)
Etretat, ę-trę-tă' (Fr.)
Etreux Landernat, ę-treū-lăng-dĕr-nă' (Fr.)
Etruria, ę-troo'rī-a (It.)
Ettisweiler, ĕt'tis-vī'lĕr (Switz.)
Ettlebruck, ĕt'lę-brook (Neth.)
Etzthaler Fecher, Great, ĕts'tă'lĕr fĕ-shĕr (Austr.)
Eu, eū (Fr.)
Euboea, ū-bē'a (Gr.)
Eufemia, ę-oo-fę'mī-a (It.) *g.*
Eufemia, St., ę-oo-fę'mī-a (It.)
Eulalia, Sta., săn'ta ę-oo-lă'lī-a (Pen.)
Eulau, oi'lou (Ger.)
Eupatoria, or Kozlov, oi'pă-tō'rī-a, kăs'lov (R.)
Eupel, oi'pel (Austr.) *r.*
Euphemia, Sta., săn'ta ę-oo-f'mī-a (Pen.)
Euphrates, ū-fră'tēz (As.)
Eure, eūre (Fr.) *r.*
Eure, eūre (Fr.) *dep.*
Eure and Loire, eūre, lwăr (Fr.) *dep.*
Europa, ę-oo-rō'pa (Pen.) *b.*
Europa, ę-oo-rō'pa (Pen.) *pt.*
Europe, ū'rope
Eurytania, ū-rī-tă'nī-a (Gr.)
Eutin, oi-tīne' (Den.)
Evanovsk, ę'vă-novsk' (R.)
Eve, ę-vę (R.)
Evenagh, ę-vę-năgh' (Ir.)
Everdinghe, ę'vĕr-ding-ę (Neth.)
Evolena, ę-vō-lę'na (Switz.)
Evora, ę-vō'ra (Pen.)
Evoramonte, ę-vō-ră-mon'tę (Pen.)
Evreux, ę-vreū' (Fr.)
Eyalet, ī-yă'let (Tur.)
Eyder, ī'dĕr (Den.) *r.*
Eylau, ī'lou (Prus.)
Eymontiers, ă-mong-tī-ę' (Fr.)
Ezcaray, ĕth-kă-rī' (Pen.)
Ezerska, ę-zĕrs'ka (R.)

F.

Faaborg, fō'borg (Den.)
Faarup, fō'roop (Den.)
Fabregues, fă-brĕg' (Fr.)
Fabriano, fă-brī-ă'no (It.)
Faemundsjo, fă'moond-sheū (Sc. Pen.)
Faenza, fă-ĕnd'za (It.)
Fagaras, fă-gă'răs (Austr.)
Fahlheim, făhl'hīme (Ger.)
Fahlun, fă'loon (Sc. Pen.)
Fahmenbach Burg, fă'mĕn-băch boorg (Ger.)
Fahrsund, făr'sund (Sc. Pen.)
Fahrtoft, făr'toft (Den.)
Faioom, fī-oom' (Eg.) *pr.*
Falaise, fă-lăze' (Fr.)
Falco, făl'ko (It.)
Falconara, făl-kō-nă'ra (It.)
Falcone, făl-kō'nę (It.)
Falkenberg, făl'kĕn-bĕrg (Sc. Pen.)
Falkenstein, făl'kĕnstīne (Ger.)
Falkirk, faw'kirk (Scot.)
Falkland, fawk'land (Fifeshire, Scot.)
Falkland, fawk'land (S. Am.) *isl.*
Falkoeping, făl'cheū-ping (Sc. Pen.)

Fall, fal (Switz.)
Fallfors, fal'fors (Sc Pen.)
Falmagosta, fal-ma-gös'ta (Tur)
Falster, fal'ster (Den.) *isl.*
Falsterbo, fal'ster-bo (Sc. Pen)
Falu, fa'loo (Sc Pen)
Falu, fa'loo (Sc. Pen) *r.*
Falun [Fahlun], fa loon (Sc. Pen)
Falun, copper-mines, fa'loon (Sc. Pen)
Falvaterra, fal'va-ter'ra (It)
Fanari, fa-na'ri (Tur.) *c.*
Fanari, fa-na'ri (Gr) *mt.*
Fanjeaux, fang-shō' (Fr)
Fano, fa'no (It. Gr)
Fanoe, fa'nëu (Den) *isl.*
Fantvannes, fang-vane' (Fr.)
Fanum, fa'noom (It.)
Faou, le, le fa-oo' (Fr)
Faouet, le, le fa-oo-e' (Fr.)
Faraga, fa-ra'ga (It)
Fararа, fa-ra'ra (It)
Faratissa Wells, fa-ra-tis'sa (Af)
Faro, fa'ro (Pen)
Faroe, fa'rëu or fa'rō (Sc. Pen) *isl.*
Farquhar's Island, far'koo-ar (Austral)
Farrarese, far-ra-re-ze (It.)
Fars, or **Farsistan**, fars, far-sis-tan' (Per)
Fas, or **Fez**, fas or fez (Af)
Fatisnovo, fa-ti-sa-nō vo (R)
Faucarmont, fō'kar-mong' (Fr)
Fauquemberg, fō-kang-berk' (Fr)
Fauquier, faw-kier' (U S)
Fauville, fō-vile' (Fr)
Fauvillers, fō-vi-ye' or fō-vil-ye' (Neth)
Favignana, fa-vi-goo-a'na (It) *isl.*
Favone, fa-vō'ne (It) *pt.*
Fay, le, le fā (Fr)
Fayde Billot, fāde bil-yō' or bi-yō' (Fr)
Fayetteville, fā'et-vil (U. S.)
Fécamp, fe-kang' (Fr)
Federovka, fe-de-rov'ka (R)
Fedotovo, fe-dō-tō'vo (R)
Feerwert, fehr'vert (Neth.)
Fehraltorf, fehr al torf (Switz)
Fehrbelin, fehr'be-line' (Prus)
Fekete Ugy, fe-ke te oodj (Austr)
Feldkirch, felt'kirch (Austr.)
Feldsberg, felts'berg (Switz)
Felegyhaza, fe'ledg-ha'za (Austr.)
Felicudi, fe-li-koo'di (It.) *isl*
Felines, fe-line' (Fr)
Felizzano, fe-lit-sa no (It)
Fellin, fel-lin' (R)
Felsobanya, fel-sho-bön'yo (Austr)
Feltz, felts (Neth)
Femeren, fe'mern (Den) *isl*
Femeren Sound, fe'mern (Den.)
Femina, fe'mi-na (It.) *isl.*
Fenestrella, fe'nes-trel'la (It)
Feodosia, or **Kaffa**, fe-ō-dō'si-a (R)
Ferden, fer'den (Switz)
Fère Champenoise, fère shangp-nwaz' (Fr)
Fère, la, la fère (Fr.)
Fering, fe'ring (Austr)
Fermanagh, fer ma'nag (Ir) *co*
Fermo, fer'mo (It)
Ferrara, fer ra ra (It Switz)
Ferrato, fer-ra'to (It. Switz)
Ferreira, fer-ri'ra (Pen.)
Ferrex Valley, fer'rex (Switz)
Ferrière, la, la fer-ri-ère' (Switz)
Ferrières, fer-ri ère' (Neth)
Ferro de Vacas, fer'ro de va'kas (Pen)
Ferroe, fer'rëu (Den) *isl.*
Ferru, fer-roo' (It.) *mt*
Ferté sur Aube, la, la fèr-te' sür ōbe (Fr)
Ferté Bernard, la, la fèr-te' ber-nare' (Fr)
Ferté sous Jouarre, la, la fer-te' soo shoo-are' (Fr)
Ferté Senneterre, la, la fèr-te' sen-tère' (Fr.)
Féticux, fe-si-eü' (Fr.)
Fettrona, fet-tiō'na (It)
Feuchtwangen, foicht'vang-én (Ger)
Feuillat, feü-i-ya or feül-ya' (Fr.)
Feuillée, feü-i-ye or feül-ye (Fr.)
Feurs, feür (Fr.)
Fez, or **Fas**, fez (Af.)
Fezzan, fez-zan' (Af) *pr.*
Fianona Gemino, fi-a-nō'na je-mi'no (Austr)
Fiascone, fi-as-kō'ne (It.) *mt.*
Fichtel, or **Fichtelgebirge**, fich'tél ge-bir'ge (Ger) *mt.*
Fichtel Naab, fich'tél nabe (Ger.) *r*
Fidesd, fi'déshd (Austr.)
Fiel, file (Den.) *l*
Fiesole, fi-e'so-le (It.)
Fifeshire, fife'shire (Scot.)
Figari, fi-ga'ri *c.*
Figueira, fi-gi'ra (Pen.)
Figueira dos Cavalheiros, fi-gi'ra dos kā-vā-li-i'ros (Pen.)
Figuera, fi-ge'ra (Pen.)
Figueras, fi-ge'ras (Pen.)
Fiji, fi-ji
Filefjeld, fi'le-fi-éld (Sc. Pen)
Filletta, fil-let'ta (It)
Filonovsk, fi'lō-novsk' (R.)
Fils and Rems, fils, rèms (Ger.)
Finale, fi-na'le (It.)
Finana, fi-na'na (Pen)
Finestra, fi-nes'tra (It) *c*
Finhault, fi-nō' (Switz)
Finingia, fi-nin'ji-a (New Zeal)
Finistère, fi-nis-tère' (Fr) *dep.*
Finisterre, fi-nis-ter're (Pen)
Finland fin'land (R)
Finland fin'land (R) *g.*
Finmark, fin'mark (Sc Pen)
Finster Aarhorn, fin'stér ahr'horn (Switz.)
Finzino, find-zi'no (It) *r.*
Fiorenzola, fi-o-rend-zō-la (It)
Fioro, fi-ō'ro (It) *r.*
Firenze, or **Florence**, fi-rend'ze (It)
Firenzuola, fi-rend-zoo-ō'la (It.)
Fischbach, fi'zi-bach (Switz)
Fismes, fime (Fr)
Fitte, la, la fite (Fr)
Fitton, fit'ton (Can) *mt*
Fiume, fi-oo'me (Austr)
Fiumicino, fi-oo-mi-chi'no (It)
Fix, fi (Fr)
Fixe, fix (Neth)
Flacey, fla-sā' (Fr.)
Fladd, flad (Den)
Fladstrand, flad'strand (Den)
Flagstadoe, flag'stat-eu' (Sc. Pen) *isl.*
Flagstadt, flag'stat (Sc Pen)
Flakkee, or **Hammingvliet**, flak'ke (Neth) *r.*
Flamanville, fla-mang-vile' (Fr)
Flanders, or **Flandre**, flan'ders, flangdr (Neth)
Flanders, East and West, flan'ders (Neth)
Flavia, fla'vi-a (It) *l*
Flavigny, fla-vin-yi' (Fr)
Flavion, fla-vi-ong' (Neth)
Flèche, la, la flāshe (Fr)
Flekkefjord, flek'ke-fi-ōrd (Sc. Pen)
Flensborg, flens'borg (Den)
Fleron, fle-rong' (Neth.)
Flers, flère (Fr.)
Flesch, flesh (Switz.)
Fleurie, fleü ūre (Fr.)
Fleurier, fleü-ri-e' (Neth)
Flintshire, flint'shire (Eng)
Flix, flis (Pen)
Flixecourt, fliks-koor' (Fr.)
Floda, flō'da (Sc. Pen)
Flogny, flon-yi' (Fr)
Florac, flo-rak' (Fr)
Florée, flō re' (Neth)
Florence, or **Firenze**, flo'rénce, fi-rend'ze (It)
Florenville, flō-rang-vile' (Neth.)
Flores, or **Brazos de Dios**, flō'resse, bra'thōs de di'os (Mex)
Florida, flor'i-da (U. S and Mex)
Floris, flō'ris (East Isl) *isl.*
Florenne, flō-rène' (Neth)
Fluns, flooms (Switz)
Flushing, or **Vlissingen**, flush'ing (Neth)
Fluvanna, flu-van'na (U. S)
Foehr, or **Foehrde**, feur, feur'de (Den)
Foemoe, feü'meü (Den.) *isl.*
Foggia, fōd'ga (It.)
Fogna, fōn'ya (It) *r.*
Foix, fwa (Fr)
Fokien, fō'keen (Ch)
Foldea, fol-de'a (Austr.)
Folding, fol'ding (Den)
Foldva, fold'va (Austr.
Foldvar, fold'var (Austr.)
Foligno, fō-lin'yo (It.)
Fominska, fo-mins'ka (R)
Fominsken, fo-mins'ken (R)
Fonari, fo-na'ri (It)
Fondi, fōn'di (It)
Fondo, fōn'do (Austr.)
Fonelos, fō-ne'los (Pen)
Fongtcheou, fong-tchoo' (Ch.)
Fonseca, or **Ampala**, fon-se'ka (Mex) *g*
Fontaine l'Evêque, fong-tāne' le vāke (Neth)
Fontainebleau, fong-tāne-blo' (Fr.)
Fontana, fōn-ta'na (It.) *ft.*
Fontarabia, or **Fuentarabia**, fon-tā-rā'bi-a (Pen)
Fonte Coberta, fōn'te kō-ber'ta (Pen.)
Fontenay, fongt-nā' (Fr.)
Fontennaille, fongt-na-i or fongt-naly (Neth.)
Fontenoy, fongt-nwa' (Neth.)
Fontiroux, fong-ti-roo' (Fr.)
Fontiveros, fōn-ti-ve-ros (Pen)
Foolah, or **Foulah**, foo'lah (Af.)
Fora, fō'ra (Den) *isl.*
Ford Sand Isle, fōrd sānd (Den.)
Forestan, fō-rés'tān (R.)
Forez, fō-re' (Fr)
Forfar, for'far (Scot.) *co.*
Forges, fōrge (Fr)
Forli, fōr-li' (It.)
Forlimpopoli, for-lim-pō'pō-li (It.)
Formari, fōr-ma'ri (It)
Formazza Valley, fōr-mat'sa (Switz.)
Formosa, fōr-mō'sa (R)
Fornos, fōr'nos (Pen)
Foro, fōr'ro (Austr)
Fors, fors (Sc. Pen)
Forsheda, fors-he'da (Sc. Pen.)
Forsyth, for-sith' (U. S.)
Fort Louis, fōr loo-i (Fr.)
Fortanete, fōr-ta-ne'te (Pen)
Fortore, fōr-tō're (It.) *r.*
Fossa Nuova, fos'sa noo-ō'va (It)
Fossano, fōs-sa'no (It)
Fosse, fosse (Neth)
Fosse, la, la fōsse (Fr)
Fotschel, fot'shile (Switz)
Fougerais, la, la fooge-rā' (Fr)
Fougères, foo-gère (Fr)
Fougerolles, fooge-rōle' (Fr.)
Fourche, la, la foorshe (U. S.)
Foux, la, la foo (Fr)
Fowey, or **Foway**, foy (Eng.)
Foy, St, le grande, sang fwa lē grängd (Fr.)
Foyers, fī'erz (Scot)
Foyle, Lough, loch foil (Ir)
Fraiture, frā-tūre' (Neth.
Frameries, fram-ri'(Neth.)
Franca, la, la fran'ka (Pen)
Francavella, fran-ka-vel la (It)
France, france or frangs
Franche Compte, frangsh kong-te' (Fr.)
Franconia, fran-kō'ni-a (Ger)
Frankenburg, frang'ken-boorg (Ger)
Frankenhausen, frang'ken-hou'zen (Ger)
Frankenstein, frang'ken-stine (Ger)
Frankenthal, fran"ken-tale (Ger)
Frankfort (-fort) on the Maine (am Main) frangk'foort am mine (Ger)
Frankfort (fort) on the Oder (an der Oder) frangk'foort an der ō'der (Prus)
Franklin frank'lin (Can) *l*
Franks, Mt. of the, franks (Pal)
Franqueyra, fran-ki'ra (Pen)
Frasca, fras'ka (It) *c*
Frascati, fras-ka'ti (It)
Frasno, el, el fras'no (Pen)
Frauenburg, frou'en-boorg (R)
Frauenfeld, frou'en felt' (Switz)
Frechilla, fre chil'ya (Pen)
Fredeburg, frè'de-boorg (Ger)
Fredensborg frè'dens-borg (Den)
Fredericia, frè'de-ri'tsi-a or frè-de-rit'shi (Den)
Fredericksberg, frè'de-riks-berg' (Den)
Fredericksborg, frè'de-riks-borg (Den)
Fredericksdal, frè'de-riks-dale (Den)
Fredericksham, frè'de riks-hamn (R.)
Frederickstadt, frè de-riks-stat (Den)
Frejus, fre-joose' (Fr)
Frenna, fren'na (It.)
Freswick, frez'ik (Scot)
Freyberg, fri'berg (Ger)
Freyburg, fri'boorg (Ger)
Freystadt, fri'stat (Ger. Prus. Austr)
Frias, fri'as (Pen.)
Fribourg, fre-boor' (Switz.)
Fridau, fri'dou (Austr)
Friderichshafen, or **Buchorn**, fri'de-richs-ha'-fen (Ger.)
Friedberg, frid'berg (Ger.)
Friedburg, frid'boorg (Ger)
Friederichsroda, fri'de-richs-rō'da (Prus.)
Friedland, frid'lant (Prus.)
Frienwalde, fri'en-val'de (Prus)
Friesland, fris'lant (Neth)
Friesland, East, fris'lant (Ger)
Frisange, fri'sangh (Neth.)
Frische Haff, frish'e haf (Prus.)
Frische Nehrung, frish'e ne-roong (Prus)
Fritzlar, frits'lar (Ger)
Friuli, fri-oo'li (It)
Frodingham, frod'ing-um (Eng)
Frodsham, frods'um (Eng)
Froidmont, frwa-mong' (Fr.)
Frontenac, frongt nak' (Can)
Fruermarck, froo'ér-mark (Den)
Fruges, frūge (Fr.)
Fuego, Terra del, ter'ra dél foo-e'go (S. Am)

Fr. short büt, Fr. long eū, short eu, as in spur, Final ly, Fr. l mouillé, An"ger, vi"cious; ġ as s in pleasure, ǵ, ch guttural; ny liquid, th as in pith.

Fuembillido, foo-ĕm-bil-yi'do (Pen.)
Fuencaliente, foo-ĕn'ka-li-ĕn'te (Pen)
Fuentabrada, foo-en'ta-bra'da (Pen)
Fuentarabia, or Fontarabia, foo-en'tä-ră'bi-a (Pen)
Fuente del Fresno, foo-ĕn'te dĕl frĕs'no (Pen)
Fuente, de la, de lä foo-ĕn'te (Pen.)
Fuente del Maestre, foo-ĕn'te dĕl mä-ĕs'tre (Pen.)
Fuente Lapena, foo-ĕn'te lä-pe'na (Pen)
Fuente Palmera, foo-en'te pal-me'ra (Pen.)
Fuentepelayo, foo-en'te pe-la'yo (Pen.)
Fuenterable, foo-ĕn'te-ra'ble (Pen)
Fuentes, foo-ĕn'tĕsse (Pen)
Fuentes de la Compaña, foo-ĕn'tĕsse de lä kŏm-pan'ya (Pen.)
Fuhrberg, foor'berg (Ger
Fuhu, foo'hoo (R.)
Fulda, fool'da (Ger.)
Fulda, fool'da (Ger.) r.
Fuldera, fool'de-ra (Switz)
Fullonica, fool-lŏ'ni-ka (It)
Fulmcino, fool-mi-chi'no (It.)
Funchal, foon-shal' isl.
Funen, fü'nen (Den) isl
Furianda, foo-ri-an'da (Pen)
Furnes, fŭrn (Neth.)
Furruckabad, fŭr-rŭk-a-bad' (Hind)
Furstenau, fŭr'ste-nou (Prus)
Furstenburg, fŭr'stĕn-boorg (Ger.)
Furstenfeld, fŭr'sten-felt (Ger.)
Furstenwald, fŭr'sten-valt (Ger)
Furth, furt (Ger)
Fusina, foo-zi'na (It.)
Futter, foot'ter (Sc. Pen) r.

G.

Gabarus, gä ba'rŭs (Can) b.
Gabella, ga-bel'la (Tur.)
Gabia, ga'bi-a (Pen.)
Gabo do Grao, ga'bo do gi-ra'o (Af)
Gaboon, ga-boon' (Af) r.
Gabrovo, ga-brŏ'vo (Gr.) mt.
Gachun Nor, ga'chŭn nor (Ind)
Gadamis, ga-da'mis (Af)
Gadebusch [Mecklenburg Schwerin], gä'de-boosh (Ger)
Gaeta, ga-e'ta (It)
Gaeta, ga-e'ta (It.) g.
Gafor, ga'lŏr (Ind)
Gage Roads, gage (New Zeal)
Gages, gage (Fr)
Gaggiano, gad-ga'no (It)
Gaghitsk, ga ghitsk (R.)
Gagliano, gal-ya'no (It)
Gahon, ga'hŏn (East. Isl.)
Gahyba, ga-i'ba (Braz) l.
Gaian, ga'i an (Eg)
Gaidronisi, ga i drŏ-ni'si (Gr)
Gaiduri, ga-i-dŭ'ri (Gr)
Gaih, ga'ih (Per)
Gaillac ga-i'ak' or gal yak' (F)
Gair Loch, gĕr lŏch (Scot)
Gairden, gĕr'den (Scot) r.
Gaishoten, gis'hŏ-ten (Ger)
Gaishorn, gis'horn (Ger)
Gaisin, ga-i-sin' (R)
Gala Water, gä'la wa'ter (Scot)
Galapagos, gä-la-pa'gos or gäl-a-pä'gos isl
Galashiels, gal-a-sheels' (Scot)
Galatz, ga lutz' (Tur)
Galaxidi, ga-läx-i'di (Gr.)
Galena, gä-lē'na (U. S)
Galera, ga'le-ra (Austral.) isl.
Galibon, ga-li'bon (Eg.) pt
Galicia and Lodomir, or Kalmon Lodomir, ga-li'tsi-a lŏ'dŏ-mir' (Austr.).
Galinara, ga-li-na'ra (It.) isl.
Galinaz, ga-li-nath' (S. Am) r.
Galitch, ga'litch (R)
Gallego, gal-ye'go (Pen.) r.
Gallegos, gal-ye'gos (S. Am) r.
Gallen, St., zankt gal'lĕn (Switz.)
Gallen, St., Canton, zankt gäl'len (Switz)
Galli, gal'li (It) isl.
Gallicia, gal-li'thi-a (Pen.) pr.
Gallipoli, gal-li'pŏ-li (It. and Tur.)
Gallo, gal'lo (It) c.
Galong, ga'lŏng (Ch.) b.
Galtee, gal'tee (Ir.) mt.
Galveston, gal'ves-ton (Mex) b.
Galway, gal'way (Ir.)
Gambia [Ba Ileama], gam'bi-a (Af.) r.
Gambier, gam bier (Austral. and Australia) isl.
Gambier, gam'bier (Australia) mt.
Gamtoos, gam'toos (Af.) r.
Gandeli, Well of, gan-de'li (Tur)
Gandia, gan'di-a (Pen.)
Gandolfo Castle, gan-dŏl'fo (It)
Ganges, or Gunga, gan'jēz (Ind) r.
Gangud, gan'gŭd (R.) c.
Ganning, gan-ning' (Ch)
Ganspach, gan'spach (Ger)
Gara, gŏ'ra (Austr.)
Garape, ga-ra'pe (S. Am) r.
Garbanup, gar-ba'nŭp (New Zeal) l.
Garbieh, gar'bi-eh (Eg)
Garcias, gar'thi-as (Pen.)
Gard, gar (Fr.) dep.
Garda, gar'da (It.) l.
Garden, gar'den (Prus) l.
Gare Loch Cottage, gāre lŏch (Scot)
Gareep Ky, or Yellow R., ga'reep ky (Af)
Gareep Nu, or Black R , ga'reep nū (Af)
Gareep, or Orange R., ga'reep (Af)
Gareepine Walls, ga're-pine (Af.)
Gargano, gar-ga'no (It) mt.
Gargrave, gar'grave (Eng)
Garnet, gar'net (Af) b.
Garmgel Baths, gar'ni-gel (Switz)
Garonne, Upper [Haute Garonne], hŏte gä-rŏne (Fr) dep.
Garragh, gar-ragh (Ir)
Garrangura, gar-ran-goo'ra (Australia) mt.
Garroch, gar-rŏch (Scot)
Garrows, gar'rows (Ind)
Garshuisen, gars'hoi-zen (Neth)
Garvagh, gar-vagh (Ir)
Garvan, gar'van (Ir) isl.
Garz, garts (Prus)
Gascony [Gascogne], gas-kŏny' (Fr)
Gaspar, gas'par (East. Isl) st.
Gaspar Isla, gas'par is'la (East. Isl.)
Gaspe, gasp (Can.) dist.
Gatineau, ga-ti-nŏ' (Can.) r
Gaucher, Fert la, fer la gō-shĕ' (Fr)
Gauen, gou'en (Switz)
Gauts, Eastern and Western, gauts (Ind)
Gavalas, ga-va-las (Gr)
Gavata, ga-va'ta (Tur) c
Gaviarra, ga-vi-ar'ra (Pen) mt.
Gavio, ga'vi-o (It) mt.
Gayah, ga'yah (Ind)
Gayur, ga-yeŭr (Ind) r.
Geauga, je-aw'ga (U. S)
Gebel el Besheum, ge-bĕl el be-sheŭr (Tur)
Gebgan-well, geb'gan-wel (Per.)
Geele, chele (Neth)
Geer, geer (Af) c
Gefle, yef'le (Sc Pen.)
Gefle, yef'le (Sc. Pen.) dist.
Geislingen, gis-ling'en (Ger)
Gelderland [Geldern], gel'der-länd (Neth) pr.
Genemuiden, ge'ne-moi'den (Neth)
Geneseo, jen e-se'o (U. S)
Genessee, jĕn-e-see' (U S)
Geneva, je-nē'va (U S. and Switz)
Geneve [Genf], ge-nĕve', genf (Switz)
Geneve, Canton, ge-nĕve' (Switz)
Genevieve, jen-e-veeve (U. S)
Genevre, je-ne'vre (It) mt.
Genlis, gang-li' (Fr)
Genoa, je-no'a and jen'o-a (It)
Gent, or Ghent, gent (Neth)
Gentilly, gang-ti-yi' or gang-ti-yi' (L. Can)
George, jorge (Af.) dist
Georgenburg, ge-or'gen-boorg (Prus)
Georgia, ge-or'gi-a (R.)
Georgia jor'ji-a (U S. and R)
Georgievsk, ge-or'gi-evsk (R)
Gera [Reuss], ge'ra (Ger.)
Gerau, Great, ge'rou (Ger)
Gerdoba, gĕr-dŏ'ba (Af) mt.
Germa, ancient capital of Fezzan, gĕr'ma (Af)
Germain, St , sang gar-mang' (Fr.)
Germano, jer-ma'no (It.)
Germany, Germania, Deutschland, jĕr'ma-ny, ger-ma'ni-a, doich'lant
Gerolstein, ge'rol-stine (Ger)
Gerona, che-rŏ'na (Pen.)
Gers, gĕre (Fr.) dep.
Gertruidenburg, cher-troi'den-boorg (Neth.)
Gex, gĕx (Fr.)
Gharendil, Well of, gha-rĕn'dil (Eg.)
Gharian, gha'ri-an (Af.) mt.
Ghazeepoor, gha-zee-poor' (Ind)
Gheneneh, ghen'neh (Eg.)
Ghent, or Gent, gent (Neth)
Ghenvartsov, ghen-vart'sov (R)
Ghieznoucha, ghi-ez-nou'cha (R.)
Ghil, ghil (Per.)
Ghilan, ghi'lan (Per.)
Ghibaik, ghi'li-a-ik (As.)
Ghizeh, ghi'zeh (Eg.)
Ghor, el, el ghor' (Eg.)
Ghousghur, goos'geŭr (Ind.)
Giblo, chi'blo (Australia) mt.
Gibraltar, chib-räl'tar or ji-bral'tär (Pen.)
Gibraltar, chib-ral'tar (Pen) st.
Giedser, gid'ser (Den.) ft.
Giep, geep (Af.) r.
Giessen, gis'sen (Ger)
Giland, gi'läng (Ind.) r.
Gilolo, gi-lŏ'lŏ (Ind.)
Gimont, gi-mong' (Fr)
Gioia, jŏ'i-a (It.)
Gioja, jŏ'i-a (It.) g.
Giorslov, gi-ors'lov (Den)
Giour Jebel, gi-our' je'bĕl (Eg)
Giovi, jŏ'vi (It) mt.
Gird Koh, gird kŏh (Per.)
Girdleness Light, gir'dle-ness (Scot)
Girgeh, gir'geh (Eg.)
Girnar, gir'nar (Ind) mt.
Gironde, gi-rongd' (Fr.) dep.
Gjat, jat (R)
Gladsmuir, glāds'mūre (Scot)
Glamorganshire, glam-or'gan-shire (S. Wales.)
Glanitz, gla'nits (Ger)
Glanz, glants (Austr)
Glaris, gla'ris (Switz)
Glarus, gla'roos (-ris) (Switz.)
Glarus, Canton, gla'roos (-ris) (Switz)
Glasgow, glas'gō (Scot N. Scotia)
Glatta, glat'ta (Tur.)
Glatz [Klodsh-ko], glats (Prus)
Glau, glou (Ger) r.
Glauchau, glou'chou (Ger)
Glazov, gla'zŏv (R)
Gleisdorf, glis'dorf (Austr)
Glenacardoch, glen-a-kar'dŏch (Scot)
Glenade, glen-āde' (Ir) l
Glenamadda, glen-a-mad'da (Ir)
Glenavy, glen-a'vy (Ir.)
Glencairn, glen-kaerne' (Scot)
Glenorchy, glĕn-or'chy (Scot.)
Glina, gli'na (Austr.)
Glindon, glin'don (Prus.)
Glogau, glŏ'gou (Prus) dist
Glogau, Great, glŏ'gou (Prus) ft.
Glommen, glom'men (Sc. Pen) r.
Glosra, glos'ra (Gr)
Gloucester, glos'ter (Eng)
Gloucestershire, glos'ter-shire (Eng)
Gloveler, glo've-ler (Switz.)
Gluckstad, glük'stat (Den)
Gmunden, gmün'den (Austr)
Gnesen, gne'zen (Prus)
Gnielkowo, gnil-ko'vo (Prus)
Goa, gŏ'a (Ind)
Gobi, gŏ'bi (As.) des.
Goch, goch (Ger)
Godavery, go-da've-ry (Ind)
Goddelsheim, got'dels-hime (Ger.)
Godhuse, got'hu-se (Neth)
Godolio, gŏ-do'li-o (Austr.)
Goedereede, goo'de-re'de (Neth)
Gotland, got'land (Den.) isl.
Goerz, gĕurts (Austr)
Goes, goos (Neth.)
Gogna, gŏn'ya (It) r
Gogoschi, gŏ-gŏs'chi (Tur)
Gohrisch, gŏ'rish (Ger.)
Goito, gŏ-i'to (It.)
Golconda, gol-kon'da (Ind)
Gold Coast, gŏld kŏst (Af.)
Goldastchelsk, gol-das-tchĕlsk (R)
Goldbeck, golt'bĕk (Ger)
Goldberg, golt'berg (Prus)
Goldburg, golt'boorg (Ger)
Goldingen, gol'ding-en (R)
Golegao, gŏ-le-ga'o (Pen.)
Golo, gŏ'lo (It.) r.
Golsen, gol'zen (Prus.)
Golubinska, gŏ-lŭb-ins'ka (R)
Golzow, golt'so (Prus.)
Gomera, gŏ-me'ra (Canary Isl)
Gomez Farias, gŏ-meth (-mes) fa-ri'as (Mex.)
Gomez Velasco, gŏ-meth (-mes) ve-las'ko (Pen)
Gommern, gom'mĕrn (Prus)
Gondar, gon'dar (Af)
Gondrecourt, gongdr-koor' (Fr.)
Gondrin, gong-drang' (Fr)
Gonzalo, gŏn-thā' (-sa') lo (Mex) ft.
Gonzalo, Don, dŏn gŏn-tha'lo (Pen)
Goochland, gootch'land (U. S)
Goor, gŏr (Neth.)
Gora, gŏ'ra (Ger.)
Gorbatov, gŏr-ba'tov (R.)
Gordola, gŏr'dŏ-la (Switz.)
Gorgonzola, gŏr-gŏnd'zo-la (It)
Goriatchauskoi, go-ri-ät-chjns'koi (R)

Gorioutchki, gō-ri-outch'ki (R)
Gorjdy, gorj'dy (R)
Gorkorietska, gor-kō-ri-ēts'ka (R.)
Gorkum, g̃or'koom (Neth)
Gorlitz, geür'lits (Prus)
Gorochov, gō rō'čhov (R)
Goroditch, go-rō ditch' (R)
Gorodnin, gō-rod'ni a (R)
Gorodok, gō-rō-dok' (R.)
Gorredyk, gor-re-dike (Neth)
Gorsel, gor'sel (Neth)
Gortel, gor'tel (Neth.)
Gortynius, gor-tu'ni-ŭs (Gr.)
Gortz, geürts (Austr)
Goslar, gos'lar (Ger)
Goslina, gos-li'na (Prus)
Gospich, gos'pičh (Austr)
Gossau, gos'sou (Switz)
Gossia, gō'si a (It)
Gostyczyn, gos-ti chin (Prus)
Gotaland, yeü'ta-land (Sc Pen.)
Gotha, gō'ta (Ger)
Gothard, St., zankt got hart (Switz) *mt*
Gotheborg [Gottenborg] yeü'te-borg (Sc. Pen.)
Gothem, gō'tem (Sc Pen.)
Gothland, got'land (Sc Pen) *isl.*
Gotschee, got'shets (Austr)
Gotschka, gōtsh'ka (Austr)
Gottingen, geüt ting-en (Ger)
Gottska Sands yeuts'ka (Sc Pen)
Gottswalde, gots'val'de (Prus)
Gouda, gou'da (Neth)
Gouderak, gou'de-rak (Neth)
Gouja, gō-oo-čha (Pen)
Gour, Ruins of, gour (Ind)
Gouriev, gou'ri ev (R)
Gourievsk, gou'ri-evsk (R)
Govino, gō vi no (Gr)
Gownagh, gow-nagh' (Ir)
Gowripatnam, gow-ri-pat nam (Ind)
Gozo, gōd'zo (It)
Grabbenvorst, grab'ben-forst (Neth)
Graben, gra'ben (Neth)
Grabow, gra bō (Ger)
Gracharz, gra čharts (Austr)
Grachenicza, gra čhe-ni'cha (Austr)
Gradiska, N gra-dis'ka (Austr)
Graditza, gra dit'za (Gr)
Gradizza, gra-diz'za (Gr.)
Graefenberg gra'fen-berg (Ger)
Grafenburg, gra fen-boorg (Ger)
Grafenthal, gra'fen-tale (Ger.)
Grafenworth, gra fen voort (Ger)
Graiguenamanagh gra'ge-ne-ma-ragh' (Ir)
Grain Coast, grān kost (Af)
Grainville, grang-vile' (Fr.)
Grajanejos, gra-čha-ne'čhos (Pen)
Gram, gram (Den)
Gram, gram (Den) *r*
Grammont, gram-mont' (Neth)
Grammos, gram'mos (Tur) *mt*
Grampsbergen, gramps'ber-gen (Neth)
Granitzow, gramt'so (Prus)
Gran [Esztergom], gran (Austr)
Gran gran, (Austr) *r.*
Grana, gra'na (It) *r*
Granada, gra-na'da or grā-na' .. (Pen)
Granadillo, gra-na dil'yo (Pen)
Grand Pré grang pre (Fr)
Grandval, grang-val' (Switz)
Granger, grān'jer (U. S)
Granichen, gra'ni-čhen (Switz)
Granja, la, la gran'čha (Pen)
Grantham, grant'um (Eng)
Granville, grang-vile' (Fr)
Grasse, gras (Fr)
Gratchevsk, grat chevsk (R)
Gratem, gra'tem (Neth)
Gratia, Pt. Della, del'la gra'ti-a (Gr)
Gratz, grāts (Austr Prus.)
Graubunden (-dten) or Les Grisons, grou-bün'den (-ten) (Switz)
Graudentz, grou'dents (Prus)
Grauzelle, Grau de, grō de grō-zēle' (Fr)
Grave, gra'te (Neth)
Gravesend, grāves'end (Eng)
Gravina, gra-vi'na (It)
Gravone, gra-vō'ne (It) *r*
Grazalena, gra tha-le'na (Pen.)
Great Britain, greāt brit'an
Greece, greece
Greenland, green'land
Greenock, green'uk (Scot)
Greenwich, grin'idje (Eng)
Greifen, grī'fen (Switz)
Greifen, grī fen (Switz) *l.*
Greiffenburg, grī'fen-boorg̃ (Austr)
Greiffenhagen, grī-fen-ha'gen (Prus)
Greiffswald, grīfs'valt (Prus.)
Greis, grīs (Den.)
Greitz, grīts (Ger)
Grenada, gre-nā'da *isl.*
Grenade, gre-nade' (Fr)
Grenchen, gren'čhen (Switz)
Grendstrup, grend'stroop (Den.)
Grenoble, gre-nō ble' (Fr)
Greussen, grois'sēn (Ger.)
Grevelingen, grē'le ling-ēn (Neth)
Grevismuhlen, gre-vis-mü'len (Ger)
Grez, les, le gre (Fr)
Griazovetz, gri a'zō-vétz (R)
Grigorevska, gri-gō-revs'ka (R)
Griguas, gri'goo-as (Af)
Grimaud, gri-mō' (Fr) *g.*
Grimisuas, gri-mi-zwa' (Switz)
Grimsell Pass, grim'zel (Switz)
Grinsted [Jutland], grin'sted (Den)
Gris Nez, gri ne' (Fr) *c.*
Grisola, gri'zo la (It.)
Grisons, les [Graubunden or -dten], le gri-zong' (largest canton in Switz)
Grisselhamn, gris'sel-hamn (Sc. Pen)
Grodno, grōd'no (Tur)
Grodno, grōd'no (R)
Groesholm, greüs-holm' (Den.) *isl.*
Groix, grwa (Fr) *isl*
Groningen, grō- (greü-) ning'en (Ger Neth)
Groot Zundert, grōte zoon'dert (Neth)
Groote Keet grō te kete (Neth.)
Groposu, grō-pō zoo (Austr) *mt*
Gros Wardein [Hung Nagy Varad], grōs-var-dine nodj va'rod (Austr)
Grossetto, grōs-set'to (It)
Grube, groo'be (Den)
Grubenhagen, groo ben-ha'gen (Ger)
Grudek, groo dek (Austr)
Grunberg, grün'berg̃ (Prus)
Gruntamann, groo ta man
Gruth, or Ruth, grut h (Switz)
Gruyeres, grü i-yère (Switz)
Gsteig gstig̃ (Switz)
Guadalaviar, goo-a-da la-vi-ar' (Pen) *r*
Guadalaxara, or Guadalajara, goo-a-da-la-cha'ra (Pen)
Guadalemar, goo-a-da'le-mar' (Pen.) *r*
Guadalerza, goo-a-da ler'tha (Pen)
Guadalhorce goo-a-da-li čhōr'the (Pen) *r*
Guadalmez, goo-a dal meth' (Pen) *r.*
Guadalon, goo-a da lōn (Pen) *r*
Guadalquivir, goo-a dal ki-vir' (Pen) *r*, gau dal-quiv er (Eng)
Guadalupe, goo a-da-loo'pe (W Ind), gau-da-loope' (Eng)
Guadalupe (Badajos), goo-a-da-loo'pe La-da čhos (Pen)
Guadamellata, goo-a-da-mel ya'ta (Pen) *r*
Guadarama, goo a-da-ra'ma (Pen) *r*
Guadarmena, goo-a-dar'me-na (Pen) *r*
Guadarrama, goo-a dar-ra'ma (Pen)
Guadiana, goo-a-di a'na (Pen) *r*
Guadiata, goo-a-di-a ta (Pen) *r.*
Guadiola, goo-a-di-o la (Pen) *r*
Guadix goo-a'dix (Pen)
Guajuco, goo-a-choo'ko (Mex)
Gualan, goo-a'lan (Mex)
Gualdo, goo al'do (It)
Guandai, goo-an-da-la'i (Mex) *r*
Guanazuato, or Guanaxuato goo-a-na- (-čhoo) thoo- (-soo) a'to (Mex)
Guarda, goo-ar da (Switz Pen)
Guardafui, goo-ar-da-foo-i' (Af)
Guardamar, goo-ar-da-mar' (Pen)
Guardia Alfiera, goo-ar'di-a al-fi e ra (It)
Guarnancy, goo-a-ri sa-mi' (Mex)
Guastalla, goo-as tal'la (It)
Guatimala, goo-a-ti-ma'la (Mex)
Guatla goo-at'la (Mex)
Guayaquil, goo-ī-a-kil' (S Am)
Guaymas, goo-ī'mas (Mex)
Gubbio, goob'bi-o (It.)
Guben, goo'ben (Prus)
Gudar, goo-dar' (Pen.)
Gudina, la, la goo-di'na (Pen)
Gudum, goo'doom (Den)
Guelders, Guelderland [see Gelderland], gël'-ders, gel'dér-lant (Neth.)
Gueret, ge-re' (Fr)
Guernsey, gern-sā' (Fr.) *isl.*; gern'zy (Eng)
Guesclard, ges-lar' (Fr.)
Guggisberg, goog'gis-bérg (Switz)
Guglielma, gool-yel'ma (It.)
Guhrau, goo'rou (Prus.)
Guiana, Guyana, Guayana, gi-a'na or gi-ya'na
Guienne, gi-ēne' (Fr form) *pr.*
Guignes, giny (Fr.)
Guizuela, gi-ge'la (Pen) *r.*
Guimaraens, gi'ma-ra-ēns' (Pen.)
Guinchay la Chap, géng-shā' lä sha (Fr)
Guinea, gi-ne'a or gin'a (Af.)
Guines, gine (Fr)
Guiolle, la, la gi-ōle' (Fr.)
Guipuzcoa, gi-pooth'kō-a (Pen.)
Guisando, gi-san'do (Pen)
Guisborough, giz'bo-ro (Eng)
Guise, goo-ize (Fr.)
Gujerat, gŭj'e-rat (Ind)
Guliopoli, goo-li-ō'pō-li (It)
Gulzow, gül'tso (Prus)
Gumbeschen, goom'besh-ēn (Switz)
Gumiel de Moreo, goo-mi-ël' de mor ko (Pen.)
Guminen, goo-mi'nen (Switz)
Gummerup, goom'me-roop (Den.)
Gundelbye, goon'del-bü (Den)
Gundelfingen, goon'del-fing'en (Ger)
Gunderup, goon'de-roop (Den)
Gunga, or Ganges gŭn'ga, gan'jēz (Ind) *r.*
Gunnebye, goon'ne-bü (Sc Pen)
Gunz, günts (Ger) *r.*
Gunzburg, günts'boorg̃ (Ger)
Gurdizzolo, goor-dit'so-lo (It)
Guriaglima, goo-ri-al-ya'na (It)
Gurivan, gŭr'i-van (R)
Gurkfeld, goork'felt (Austr)
Gurrebye, goor're-bu (Den)
Gurskoe, goorsk'eu (Sc Pen)
Gustaf Adolph, güs'taf a'dolf (R)
Gustafsvern, güs'tafs vern (R)
Gustrow, güs'trō (Ger)
Guta, goo'ta (Austr)
Guttes Fjord, goot tes fi-ōrd (Sc. Pen)
Guttingen, goot'ting-en (Switz)
Gutzmerow, güts'me-ro (Prus)
Guyandotte, gi an-dot (U S)
Guyaquil, gi-a-kil' (S Am)
Gwall, gval (Switz)
Gwozdzice, gvoshd-shi-ēts (Austr)
Gyllinge, gül'ling-e (Den)
Gzuden, gshoo-dine' (Austr)

H.

Haag, or Hague, hag (Neth)
Haarlem, Haerlem, Harlem, har'lēm (Neth)
Haase, ha'ze (Ger) *r.*
Habana, or Havana, ha-ba' (-va') na, ha-van'na (Eng)
Hacienda, ha-thi- (-si-) en'da (Mex)
Haddington, or East Lothian, had'ding-ton (Scot) *co.*
Hadersleben, ha'ders lē'ben (Den)
Haderup, ha de-roop (Den)
Hadramaut, had-ra-mate' (Ar)
Haerlebeke, har'le-be'ke (Neth)
Haerlem, har'lem (U S)
Haff, Great, haf (Prus)
Haff, Little, haf (Prus)
Hafveroe, haf've-reu (Sc Pen)
Hagdanger, hag'dang-ér (Sc. Pen)
Hagen, ha'gen (Ger Den)
Hagenow, ha'ge no (Ger)
Hague, de la, de la hag (Fr)
Hague[S'Gravenhaag],hag,(Eng) hag (Neth)
Haguenau, ag-no' (Fr)
Haha, ha'ha (Af)
Hahn, hahn (Ger)
Ham [Somme], hāng (Fr)
Hainault, ha-no' (Neth)
Hajypoor, ha-ji-poor' (Ind)
Hala, ha'la (Per Ind) *mt*
Halberstadt, hal'ber-stat' (Prus)
Haldensleben, hal'dens-lē'ben (Prus)
Haldenstein, hal'dén-stine' (Switz)
Haldimand, hal-di-mang' (Can)
Halem, ha'lem (Neth)
Halicz, ha'lich (Austr)
Halifax, hál'i-fax (N. Scotia)
Halkier, hal'ki er (Den)
Hall, hal (Neth. Ger)
Halland, hal'land (Sc Pen)
Halland's As, hal'lands ōs (Sc Pen) *mt*
Halle, hal'le (Prus.)
Hallowell, com. hol'lo'ël (U. S.)
Halmstadt, halm'stat (Sc. Pen.)
Halsted, hal'stēd (Den.)
Haltorp, hal'torp (Sc Pen.)
Halvan, hal'van (Austr)
Hamburg (-burgh), hām'boorg̃, (Ger.) hām'-berg (Eng)
Hameln, ha'meln (Ger)
Hamm, ham (Ger)
Hamme, ham'me (Neth. Sc Pen)
Hammerdal, ham'mér-dal (Sc. Pen)
Hammerstein, ham'mér-stīne (Prus)
Hanau, ha'nou (Ger.)

Fr[illegible] büt, Fr long eü, short eŭ, as in spur, Final lj, Fr-l mouillé; An"ger, vi"cious, g̃ as s in pleasure, g̃ čh guttural; ny liquid; th as in pith.

Hangtchcou, hàng-choo' (Ch.)
Hangtcheoufou, hàng-choo-foo (Ch.)
Hanover, han-ō'fér (Ger.)
Hansted, han'stĕd (Den)
Hants, hants (N. Scotia)
Haraldsby, ha'ralds-bü (Sc. Pen)
Harburg, har'boorg (Ger)
Hardanger Fjeld, har'dang-er fi-ĕld (Sc. Pen.)
Hardanger Fjord, har'dang-er fi-ōrd (Sc. Pen)
Hardenberg, har'den-bĕrg (Neth)
Hardenwyk, har'den-vike (Neth.)
Hare, hare (Can.) isl.
Hareidland, ha'ride-land (Sc. Pen)
Harfleur, har-fleur' (Fr)
Haringsvliet, or Flakkee, ha'rings-flite (Neth) r
Harkebruecke, har'ke-brük'ke (Ger.)
Harle, har'le (Den.)
Harlemmer Meer, har'lĕm-mĕr mehr (Neth)
Harlingen, har'ling-en (Neth)
Haro, a'ro (Pen)
Haromfa, ha-rōm'fa (Austr)
Hartberg, hart'berg (Austr)
Hartheim, hart'hīme (Ger)
Hartz, harts (Ger)
Hartz, harts (Ger) mt.
Harwich, har'ridge (Eng)
Hash, has'h (Switz)
Hass Berg, has bĕrg (Ger)
Hassan, Ben Ali, Tomb of, bĕn ä-li has-'san (Tur)
Hasselt, has'selt (Neth)
Hassli, has'sli (Switz) val
Hastrup, has'troop (Den)
Hauboudin, ho-boo-dang' (Fr.)
Hausen, hou'zen (Ger)
Havanna, Havana, or Habana, hä-va'na or ha-van'na
Havel, ha'fel (Ger) r
Havelburg, ha'fel boorg (Ger.)
Hâvre, havr (Fr.)
Hâvre de Grâce, havr de grasse (Fr.)
Hawaii, ha-wa'i-i
Hayger, hi'ger (Ger)
Haynichen, hi'ni-chen (Ger)
Haycins, les, le hä-i-yong' (Fr)
Hayti, or Haiti, ha-i'ti, ha'ti
Hazebrouck, aze-brook' (Fr)
Hebecourt, ebe-coor' (Fr)
Hebrides, or West Isl , heb'ri-dēz (Scot.)
Hechingen, hĕch-e-nan' (Ger)
Hechingen, hĕch'ing-en (Ger.)
Hecla, hĕ'kla or hek'la (Icel) mt.
Hedegaard, he'de-gōrd (Den)
Hedemora, he'de-moo'ra (Sc. Pen)
Hedenfors, he'den-fors (Sc Pen)
Hedingen, he'ding-en (Neth.)
Hednaes, hed'nase (Sc Pen)
Heerenberg, he'ren-berg (Neth)
Heerle, her'le (Neth)
Heerlein, her'lein (Neth)
Heesch, hesk (Neth)
Hegisland, he'gis-land (Sc Pen)
Heidelbeck, hi'del-bek (Ger)
Heidelberg, hi'del-berg (Ger)
Heiden Naab, hi'den nabe (Ger) r.
Heidenburg, hi'den-boorg (Ger)
Heidenheim, hi'den-hime (Ger)
Heilbronn, hile'bron (Ger)
Heiligenhafen, hi'li-gen-ha'fen (Den)
Heiligenstadt, hi'li-gen-stat (Prus.)
Heime, hi'me (Ger) r.
Hela, he'la (Prus)
Helden, hel'den (Neth)
Helder, hel'der (Neth)
Helena, St., sang (or sānt) he'le-na or he-le'na (Eng) isl
Heligoland, or Helgoland, he'li-gō land' or hel'gō-land (Den) isl
Hellefors hel'le-fors (Sc. Pen)
Hellespont, or Dardanelles, hel'lĕs-pont (Tur) st
Hellevoetsluis, hel'le-foot-slois' (Neth)
Helligsoe, hel'ligs-ců (Den)
Helmbrecht, helm'brĕcht (Ger.)
Helmburg, helm'boorg (Ger.)
Helsingborg, hĕl'sing-borg (Sc Pen)
Helsingfors, hel'sing-fors (R.)
Helsingoer, or Elsinore, hel'sing eür (Den.)
Helvellyn, hel-vel'lin (Eng)
Hemmosjoe, hĕm'mō-si-cü (Den)
Hengersberg, heng'ers berg (Ger.)
Henkart, hĕnk'art (Switz.)
Henkelum, henk'e-loom (Neth)
Henlopen, hen-lō'pen (U. S.)
Hennebon, ĕne-bong' (Fr.)
Henrico, hen'ri-ko (U. S)
Hensival, hen'si-fal (Neth.)
Herat, her-at' (Per)
Herault, e rō' (Fr.) dep.
Herbolsheim, her'bols-hīme (Ger.)
Herdal, her'dal (Sc. Pen)
Herefordshire, here'ford-shire (Eng.)
Herencia, e-ren'thi-a (Pen.)
Herenthals, he'ren-tals (Neth.)
Herkenbusch, her'ken-boosk (Neth)
Hermagor, her-ma-gōr' (Austr)
Hermanas, dos, dos er-ma'nas (Pen.)
Hermansburg, her'mans-boorg (Ger)
Hermanstadt, her'man-stat (Austr)
Hermenu, ĕre-me-nü' (Switz)
Hermosa, Villa, vil'ya er-mo'sa (Pen)
Hernani, er-nan (Pen)
Herningsholm, her'nings-holm (Den)
Hernoesand, her'nen-sand (Sc. Pen.)
Heron, e-rong' (Neth)
Herrera, er-re'ra (Pen)
Herres, er'ress (Pen)
Herrnhuth, hern-hoote (Ger)
Hertfordshire, hurt'ferd-shire (Eng)
Herve, er-ve' (Neth)
Hery, le, le he-ri' (Fr)
Herzberg, herts'berg (Ger)
Herzegovina, her-ze-go-vi'na (Tur)
Herzele, her-ze'le (Neth)
Hesdin, es-dang' (Fr)
Hesmedgaard, hes'mād-gōrd (Den)
Hesseloe, hes'sel-cü (Den) isl.
Hessen Cassel, hes'sen kas'sel (Ger)
Hessen Darmstadt, hes'sen darm'stat (Ger)
Hessen Homburg, hes sen hom'boorg (Ger)
Het Dorp, het dorp (Neth.)
Het Loo, het lo (Neth)
Het Zand, het zant (Neth.)
Heval, hev'al (Eng) mt.
Heynau, hi'nou (Prus)
Heyno, hi'no (Neth)
Hieres, i ère' (Fr)
Hiersac, i-ére-sak' (Fr)
Highlands, common in Scot hee'landz
Higuera, i ge'ra (Pen)
Higuera, la, la i-ge'ra
Higuera, de la, de la i-ge'ra
Hildburghausen, hilt'boorg-hou'zen (Ger.)
Hildesheim, hil'des-hīme (Ger)
Hilels, hi'lels (Af)
Hillah, hil'lah (Tur)
Himalaya, hi-ma-la'ya or him-a-li'a (Ind) mt
Hindeen, hind'ĕen (Sc Pen) isl.
Hindoo Coosh, hin doo koosh
Hindoostan, hin doos-tan' or hin-doos-tan'
Hingham, hing'um (U S)
Hinojosa, or Cordova, i-no-ō-ŏs'a (Pen)
Hinter Rhein, hin ter rine (Switz)
Hirschberg, hirsh'berg (Prus)
Hirschholm, hirsh'holm (Den)
Hirson, ir-song' (Fr.)
Hirtzholmen, hirts'hol-mĕn (Den) isl.
Hispaniola, is-pan-i-ō la (W Ind)
Hitzkirch, hits'kirch (Switz)
Hjalterup, yal'te-roop (Den)
Hjardemaal, yar de-mole (Den)
Hjarup, ya-roop (Den)
Hjelm, yelm (Den) isl
Hjelmar, Hjelmaren, yel'mar (-ĕn) (Sc. Pen) l
Hjelmeland, yĕl'me-land (Sc Pen)
Hjelmstadt, yelm'stat (Sc. Pen)
Hjoring yeu-ring (Den)
Hoang Ho, or Yellow R., hō'ang hō (As)
Hobroe, hō'bro (Den.)
Hoch, hoch (Austr)
Hoch Vogel, hoch fō'gĕl (Ger)
Hochdorf, hōch dorf (Switz. Ger)
Hochstett, hōch'stet (Ger)
Hochstetten, hōch'stet-ten (Switz.)
Hoedic, eü-dĭ' (Fr.) isl.
Hoensbroek, hoons'brok (Neth)
Hoephulzen, hoop'hül-zen (Neth)
Hoevelaken, hoo've-la-kĕn (Neth.
Hoff, hoʻf (Ger. Austr.)
Hoffweiler, hof'vi-ler (Switz)
Hogager, hōg'a-ger (Den.)
Hohen Friedberg, ho'hen-frid'berg (Prus)
Hohen Ziatz, ho'hen tsi ats (Prus)
Hohenbukow, ho'hen-boo'ko (Prus)
Hohenlinden, hō'hen-lin'den (Ger.)
Hohenstein, hō'hen-stine (Prus)
Hohenzollern, hō'hen-tsol'lern (Ger)
Hojland, hoi'land (Sc. Pen.)
Holbeck, hol'bĕck (Den)
Holcar, hol'kar (Ind)
Hollabrunn, hol'la-broon (Austr.)
Holland, hol'land
Holland's Diep, hol'lants dipe (Neth)
Hollum, hol'loom (Neth. and Ger.)
Holm, holm (Den)
Holmedal, hol'me-dāl (Sc. Pen)
Holmen, hol'mĕn (Sc. Pen) isl.
Holmestrand, hol'me-strand (Sc. Pen)
Holmland, holm'lănd (Den) isl.
Holstebroe, hol'ste-brō (Den)
Holstein, hol'stine (Den)
Holstenborg, hol'stĕn-borg (Den.)
Holyhead, hol'i-hed (Wales)
Holzapfel, holts'ap-fel (Ger)
Holzheim, holts'hime (Ger)
Homberg, hom'berg (Ger)
Hombourg, hong-boor (Fr.)
Homburg, hom'boorg (Ger)
Homona, hō-mō'na (Austr)
Ho-nan, hō-nan (Ch)
Hondsholmdyk, honds'holm-dike (Neth)
Honduras, ŏn doo'ras (Mex)
Honeoye, hun'i-oy (U. S)
Honfleur, hong-fleur' (Fr)
Honrubia, on-roo'bi-a (Pen)
Hontanaya, ŏn-ta-na-ya (Pen)
Hoog Haalen, hōch ha len (Neth)
Hooge Mierde, hō-che mir'de (Neth)
Hoogerheide, hō-cher-hi'de (Neth)
Hoogstraten, hoch-stra'ten (Neth)
Hoorn, horn (Neth.)
Hopital, ō-pi-tal' (Switz)
Hopitalet, ō-pi ta-le' (Fr)
Horcajo, or ka'cho (Pen.)
Hormigas, ŏr-mi'gas (Pen.) isl.
Hornachos, ŏr-na'chos (Pen)
Hornafvan, hŏr'na-van (Sc. Pen.) l
Hornberg, horn'berg (Ger)
Hornburg, horn'boorg (Ger. and Prus)
Hornillo, ŏr-nil'yo (Pen.)
Hornli, horn'li (Switz)
Hornos, ŏr'nos (Pen)
Hornussen, hor-noos-sen (Switz)
Horodenka, ho-ro-denk'a (Austr.)
Horsen, hor'sen (Den.)
Horsen's Fjord, hor'sens fiōrd (Den.)
Horst, horst (Neth and Den)
Horzgerode, horts'ge-rō'de (Prus)
Hospital (Mt St. Gothard), hōs-pi-tal'(Switz)
Hospital del Obispo, os-pi-tal' del o-bis'po
Hosseloe, hos'sel-cü (Den.) isl.
Hostomitz, hosn'tō-mits (Austr)
Hoszumez, hos'soo-mess (Austr)
Hotellerie, ō-tel-ri' (Fr.) isl.
Houat, oo-a' (Fr) isl.
Houdan, oo-dang' (Fr.
Houdelaincourt, ood-lang-koor (Fr.)
Hou-nan, hou-nan (Ch.)
Hounouang, hou'ou-ang (East. Isl)
Houpe, houpe (Ch)
Housatonic, hoo-sa-ton'ik (U. S.)
Howick, hō ick (Eng.)
Hoya, hō'ya (Ger)
Hoyhambre, oi-am'bre (Pen) c.
Hoz, hōth (Pen)
Hradisch, ra'dish (Austr)
Hudvicksvall, hud'viks-val (Sc. Pen)
Huebla, oo-e'bla (Pen) r.
Huelma, oo-el'ma (Pen.)
Huelva, oo-el'va (Pen)
Hueen, or Hveen, vēne (Den) isl.
Huercalovera, oo-er-ka-lō-ve'ra (Pen.)
Huercal, oo-e-re-al' (Pen)
Huerta, oo-er'ta (Pen)
Huertas, de las de las oo-er'tas (Pen)
Huesca, oo-ess'ka (Pen)
Huescar, oo-es'kar (Pen)
Husseau, ü-is-so' (Fr)
Hukange, ü-kangsh (Fr.)
Hulme, hool'me (Ger) r.
Humbria, de, de oom'bri-a (Pen)
Hummings Land, hoom'ming-e land (Den.)
Humora, hoo-mo'ra (Austr)
Hundshoved, hoonds'ho-ved (Den.)
Hungary, hung'gary (Austr)
Hunne, hoon'ne (Den)
Hunnetorp, hoo'ne-torp (Den)
Huntingdonshire, hun'ting-don-shire (Eng)
Hurdwar, hurd-war' (Ind)
Husum, hoo'zoom (Den)
Hutweiler, hoot'vi-ler (Switz.)
Hvalp Sound, valp (Den.)
Hyderabad, hy-der-a-bad' (Ind)
Hyllestad, hül'le-stad (Sc Pen.)

I.

IABLONOVO, iä-blō-nō'vo (R.)
Iagotin, ia-gō-tin' (R.)
Iakimvara, ia kim-va'ra (R.)
Ialta, i-al'ta (R)
Iamburg, yam'boorg (R.)
Iampol, iam'pōl (R)

Iancovacz, yän'kō-vätch (Austr.)
Ianichki, iä-nich'ki (R.)
Ianichut, ī-ä-ni-shü' (Fr.)
Ianisia, iä-ni'si-a (R.)
Ianolouk, ia'nō-louk (R.)
Iantchourino, iant-chou-ri'no (R.)
Iaransk, ia'ransk (R.)
Iarensk, ia'rensk (R.)
Iaroslavl, ia-ros-la'vl (R.)
Iarymovo, ia-ri-mō'vo (R.)
Iavchildma, iav-chil-di'na (R.)
Ibach, ī'bach (Switz.)
Ibbenbuhren, ib'ben-boo'rĕn (Ger.)
Ibeas, i-be'as (Pen.)
Iceland, ice'land (Den.)
Idanha, i dan'ya (Pen.)
Iderstrup, ī'der-stroop (Den.)
Idice, ī-di'che (It.) *r.*
Idre, ī'dre (Sc. Pen.)
Idria, ī'dri-a (Austr.)
Idro, ī'dro (It.)
Iebedevsk, ie'be-devsk (R.)
Iefremov, ie-fre'mi-ov (R.)
Iegorievsk, ie-go'ri-évsk (R.)
Iekaterindonar, ie-ka-te-ri-dó'nar (R.)
Iekaterinbourg, ie-ka-te'rin-bourg (R.)
Iekaterinoslav, ie-ka-te-ri-nos'lav (R.)
Ielatom, ie'la-tōm (R.)
Ienotaevsk, ie-nō-ta-evsk' (R.)
Ieremınka, ie-re-min ka (R.)
Ierne, ier'ne (Den.)
Ievlouchina, iev-lou-chi'na (R.)
Igal, i-gal' (Austr.)
Igen, i gen (Den.)
Ighafer, i'gha-fer (R.)
Iglau, ī'glou (Austr.)
Iglau, ī'glou (Austr.) *r.*
Iglesias, i-gle'si-as (It.)
Iglo, ī'glo (Austr.)
Igney, in-yā' (Fr.)
Igualada, i-goo-a-la'da (Pen.)
Iidensalmi, ii-den-sal'mi (R.)
Ijemska, i-jems'ka (R.)
Ijma, i-jī'ma (R.) *r.*
Ijo, ī'jo (R.)
Ikahs, i-ka'hs (R.)
Ikervar, i-ker'var (Austr.)
Il Horst, il horst (Neth.)
Ilanz, ī'lants (Switz.)
Ilek, ī'lek (R.) *r.*
Ilicha, i-li'cha (R.) *r.*
Ilinka, i-lin'ka (R.)
Illanesa, il-la-ne'sa (Austr.)
Illasi, il-la'si (It.)
Ille, ile (Fr.)
Ille and Vilaine, ile, vi-lāne' (Fr.) *dep.*
Iller, il'ler (Ger.) *r.*
Illgau, il'gou (Switz.)
Illinois, il-li-noi' (-nois) (U. S.)
Illkirchen, il-kir-chen (Fr.)
Illora, il-lō'ra (Pen.)
Illovaitsk, il'lo-va-itsk (R.)
Illovlinska, il-lov-lins'ka (R.)
Illyria, il-lir'i-a (Austr.)
Ilm, ilm (Ger.) *r.*
Ilmen, il'men (R.)
Ilmen, il'men, (R.) *l.*
Ilmenau, il'me-nou (Ger.)
Ilmenau, il'me-nou (Ger.) *r.*
Ilsenbach, il'zen-bach (Ger.)
Ilz, ilts (Austr.)
Ilz, ilts (Ger.) *r.*
Ilzhofen, i ts-hō-fen (Ger.)
Ilzstadt, ilts'stat (Ger.)
Ima, ī'ma (Mex.) *l.*
Imandra, i-man'dra (R.) *l.*
Imbro, im'bro (Tur.) *isl.*
Imeretia, i-me-re'ti-a (R.)
Immenstadt, im men-stat (Ger.)
Imola, i-mō'la (It.)
Imoschi, i-mos'ki (Austr.)
Imst, imst (Austr.)
Inares, i-na'resse (Austr.)
Inca, in'ka (Pen.)
Incisa, in-chi'za (It.)
Indal, in'dal (Sc. Pen.)
Indal, in'dal (Sc. Pen.) *r.*
Inden, in'den (Switz.)
India, in'ja
Indiana, in-di a'na (U. S.)
Indies, in'jez
Indre, engdr' (Fr.) *r.*
Indre, engdr' (Fr.) *dep.*
Indre and Loire, engdr', lwär (Fr.) *dep.*
Ingen, in-chen (Neth.)
Ingistore, in-jis-tō're (Austr.)
Ingolstadt, ing'gol-stat (Bavaria Ger.)
Ingrande, eng-grangd' (Fr.)
Ingwiller, ing-vi'ler (Ger.)
Iniesta, i-ni-es'ta (Pen.)
Inn, inn (Austr. Ger.) *r.*
Innichen, in'ni-chen (Austr.)
Innistrahul, in-nis'tra-hüll (Neth.) *isl.*
Innspruck, in'sprook (Austr.)
Inowraclaw, i-nō-ra'kla (Prus.)
Insara, in-sa'ra (R.)
Insterburg, in'ster-boorg (Prus.)
Interlaken, in'ter-la'ken (Switz.)
Inverary, in-vér-ā'ry (Scot.)
Inverlochy, in-ver-loch'y (Scot.)
Inverness, in-ver-ness' (Scot.)
Iona, i-ō'na (Scot.)
Ionian Isl., ī-ō ni-an
Iora, iō'ra (R.) *r.*
Ioroisi, iō-roi'si (R.)
Iouchnov, iouch'nov (R.)
Iouksievsk, iouk'sie-evsk (R.)
Iourlev, iour'lev (R.)
Iouroma, iou-ro'ma (R.)
Iowa, ī'o-wa (U. S.)
Ips, ips (Austr.) *r.*
Ipswich, ips'wich or ip'sidg (Eng. and U. S.)
Irakajemi, i-ra-ka-je'mi (Per.)
Irati, i-ra'ti (Pen.) *r.*
Ireland, īre'land
Irgiz, ir'giz (R.) *r.*
Irkoutsk, ir-kootsk' (As.)
Iroquois, ir-o-quois' or ir-o-kwa'
Irrawaddy, ir-ra-wad'dy (As.)
Irtish, ir-tish' (R.)
Iruecha, i-rooe'cha (Pen.)
Irurzan, i-roor'than (Pen.)
Isalka, i-sal'ka (R.)
Isar, ī'sar (Ger.)
Isar, or Isser, ī'sar or is'ser (Ger.) *r.*
Isbaiktchi, is-ba-ikt'chi (R.)
Ischia, is'ki-a (It.) *isl.*
Ischim, Steppe of, is'chim (As.)
Isenheim, ī'zen-hime (Fr.)
I'ser ī'ser (Austr.) *r.*
Iserable, i-se-ra'ble (Switz.)
Iseran, i-se-ran (It.) *mt.*
Isère, i-sère' (Fr.) *dep.*
Isernia, i-ser'ni-a (It.)
Isidoro, i-si-dō'ro (Mex.)
Isigny, i-zin-yi' (Fr.)
Isili, i-si'a (It.)
Islamabad, is-lam-a-bad'
Isle, ile (Fr.)
Isle, l' [Vaud], lile (Switz.)
Isleta, is-le'ta (Mex.)
Islington, is'ling-ton (Eng.)
Ismail, is ma-il (R.)
Isni, is'ni (Ger.)
Isola, i-so'la (It.)
Isola Sacra, i-sō'la sa'kra (It.)
Ispahan, is-pa han' (Per.)
Isque, isk (Fr.)
Isselhorst, is'sel-horst (Ger.)
Issen, is'sen (Ger.) *r.*
Isser, or Isar, is'ser or ī'sar (Ger.) *r.*
Isserhaulen, is-ser-hoo'ten (Ger.)
Issert, is'sert (Switz.)
Issoire, is'swar (Fr.)
Issudun, is'sū-deung' (Fr.)
Istcholno, ist chol'no (R.)
Isto, is'to (Austr.) *isl.*
Istria, is'tri-a (Austr.)
Istria, Capo d', ka'po dis'tri-a (Austr.)
Italy, it'a-ly
Itama, i-ta'ma (Gr.) *mt.*
Ithaka, ī'tha-ka (Gr.)
Ithome, i-tho'me (Gr.) *mt.*
Itri, ī'tri (It.)
Itzehoe [Holstein], it'se-ho (Den.)
Iussy, iüs-si' (Switz.)
Ivanich, i-va'nich (Austr.)
Ivankov, i-van'kov (R.)
Ivanovskoe, i-va-novs'kō (R.)
Iveroe, ī've-reū (Sc. Pen.)
Iviça, i vi'sa (Pen.)
Iviça, i vi sa (Pen.) *isl.*
Ivory Coast, ī'vo-ry kōst (Af.)
Ivrea, i-vre'a (It.)
Ivry, i-vri' (Fr.)
Ixar, ix'ar (R.)
Izachich, i-zach-ich (Austr.)
Izbinsk, iz'binsk (R.)
Izbitche, iz-bit-che (R.)
Iznoum, i-zi-oum' (R.)
Izotina, i-zō-ti'na (R.)
Izvaig, iz'va-ig (R.)

J.

Jabalon, cha'bá-lōn (Pen.) *r.*
Jablonitza, ia-blō-nit'sa (Austr.)
Jablonow, yä-blō'noof (Austr.)
Jabron, sha-brōng' (Fr.)
Jaca, cha'ka (Pen.)
Jaclowice, ia-klō-vit'se (Austr.)
Jacobstadt, ya'kob-stät (R.)
Jacobstat, yä'kob-stat (R.)
Jadraque, cha-dra'ke (Pen.)
Jaen, cha'én (Pen.)
Jaera, cha-e'ra (Pen.)
Jaffa, jäf'fa or yaf'fa (Pal.)
Jaffnapatam, jaff-na'pa-tám' (As.)
Jago, St. [Santiago], san cha'go (Pen.)
Jagst, yägst (Ger.)
Jagst, yagst (Ger.) *r.*
Jagstberg, yägst'bérg (Ger.)
Jaik, ja-ik' (R.) *r.*
Jako, ya'ko (Austr.)
Jalacinga, chá-la-thin' (-sin') ga (Mex.)
Jalain, sha-láng' (Fr.)
Jalapa, cha-la'pa (Mex.)
Jales, cha'less (Pen.)
Jalons, shá-lōng' (Fr.)
Jalowice, ya-lō-vit'se (Austr.)
Jamaica, jä-mä'ka *isl.*
Jamnitz, yam'nits (Austr.)
Jamthaler, yam'ta lér (Austr.) *mt.*
Jamund, ya'moond (Prus.) *l.*
Januo, i-a-na'ro (It.) *r.*
Jandula, chan-doo'la (Pen.) *r.*
Janow, ya'noof (Austr.)
Japan [Niphon, by the Japanese], ja-pán', niph-on'
Jaraicejo, cha-ra-i-the'cho (Pen.)
Jarama, cha-ra'ma (Pen.) *r.*
Jard, la, la shar (Fr.)
Jarnac, shar-nak' (Fr.)
Jaroslau, yar'os-lav (Austr.) *r.*
Jaska, yas'ka (Austr.)
Jaslo, yas'lo (Austr.)
Jassogne, shas'sōny' (Neth.)
Jassy, yas'sy (Tur.)
Jastrow, yas'tro (Prus.)
Jasz Apathi, yas a-pa'ti (Austr.)
Jaszbereng, yōs-be-reng' (Austr.)
Jauer, you'er (Prus.)
Jaulnais, shōl-nā' (Fr.)
Jaurau, sho-rang' (Fr.)
Java, ja'va *isl.*
Javinal, cha-vi-nal' (Mex.)
Jean d'Angely, St., sang shang dangsh-li' (Fr.)
Jean de Luz, St., sáng shang de luz (Fr.)
Jedburgh, jéd'burg or jed'bo-ro (Scot.)
Jees, jees (Per.)
Jegen, ye'gen (Den.) *isl.*
Jeka, je'ka (R.)
Jelling, yel'ling (Den.)
Jelmsoe, yelms'eū (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*
Jelstein, yel'stine (Ger.)
Jeltcha, jelt cha (R.)
Jena, yē'na (Ger.)
Jenatz, ye'nats (Switz.)
Jensberg, ye'nis-berg (Switz.)
Jerez de la Frontera, che-reth de la frōn-te'ra (Pen.)
Jerisiarvi, che-ri-si-är'vi (Pen.)
Jersey, shér-sā' or jer'zy (Fr.) *isl.*
Jesjogi, yess-yō'yi (Sc. Pen.) *r.*
Jessberg, yes'berg (Ger.)
Jettendal, yet'tĕn-dal (Sc. Pen.)
Jevnager, yevn' (ven') a-ger (Sc. Pen.)
Jeypoor, jī'poor (Hind.)
Jezeriana, ye-tse-ra'na (Austr.)
Jezewo, ye-tse'vo (Prus.)
Jezierna, ied-zi-er'na (Austr.)
Jimenado, chi-me-na'do (Pen.)
Jinzo, chin'tho (Pen.)
Jirdra jir'dra (R.)
Jitomir, ji-tō-mir' (R.)
Joannes, shō- (cho-) an'ness (Braz.) *isl.*
Jodar, chō-dar' (Pen.)
Joenkjoeping, yeūn-cheū'ping (Sc. Pen.)
Johannisberg, yo-han'nis-berg (Prus.)
Johanniswerden, yo-han'nis-ver'den (Den.)
Johure, jō hūre (East. Isl.)
Joigny, shwän-yi' (Fr.)
Joinville, shwang-vile' (Fr.)
Jolan, chō lan (Pen.) *r.*
Jolbos, chōl'bos (Mex.) *isl.*
Jonzac, shōng-zak' (Fr.)
Jordanow, yōr'da-noof (Austr.)
Jorquera, chōr-ke'ra (Pen.)
Jorullo, cho-rool'yo or cho-rool'yo (Mex.)
Josselin, shosse-láng' (Fr.)
Jouo, shoo (Fr.)
Jouey, shoo-ā' (Fr.)
Joursa, jour'sa (R.) *r.*
Joyeuse, shwa-yeūse (Fr.)

Juan de Ulua, San, sán choo'än do oo-looa (Mex.)
Jucar, choo-kar' (Pen.) *r.*
Judenbach, yoo'den-bach (Ger.)
Judenburg, yoo'den-boorg (Austr.)
Jugon, s'iü-gōng' (Fr.)
Juist, yoist (Neth.) *isl.*
Jukkasjarvi, yük'kas-yar'vï (Sc. Pen.)
Jukogorska, jü-kō-gors'ka (R.)
Julcha, yoo'lç-ha (Prus.)
Juliânahede, yoo-li-a'na-hç'dç (Den.)
Juliers [Juelich], shü-liç, yü'lich (Ger.)
Juliersberg, or Juelichburg, shü-liç-bérg, yü'-lich-berg (Prus.)
Julimes, choo-li'mess (Mex.)
Jumilla, choo-mil'ya (Pen.)
Jumme, yoom'mç (Ger.) *r.*
Jungbunzlaw, yoong-boons'lav (Austr.)
Jungfrau, yoong'frou (Switz.) *mt.*
Juniata, ju-ni-at'a (U. S.)
Junkershof, yoonk'ers-hof (Prus.)
Jupille, shü-pi-i or shü-pily' (Neth.)
Jura, shü ra (Fr.) *dep.*
Jura, yoo'ra (Switz.) *mt.*
Justedal, yus'tç-dal (Sc. Pen.)
Jutland [Jylland], yüt'lant (Den.)
Jypoor, ji'poor (Ind.)

K.

Kaaban, kaa'ban (Per.)
Kaarup, kō roop (Den.)
Kaas, kōs (Den.)
Kaastrup, kō'stroop (Den.)
Kaba, ka'ba (Austr.)
Kabakos, ka-ba kos (Tur.) *b.*
Kabasdah, ka bas'dah (R.)
Kabna, kab'na (Austr.)
Kachin, ka-chin' (R.)
Kachna, ka-chn'a (R.)
Kachovka, ka chov'ka (R.)
Kadelburg, ka'del-boorg (Switz.)
Kady, ka'dy (R.)
Kaedekirchen, ka'dç-kir'chen (Ger.)
Kaernthen, or Carinthia, kern'ten (Austr.)
Kaffa, or Feodosia, kaf'fa (R.)
Kafferland, kaf'fer-land (Af.)
Kafwan, kaf wan' (Af.)
Kaisarieh, ki-sar-i eh (Tur.)
Kaiserslautern, ki zers-lou'tern (Ger.)
Kaiserstuhl, ki'zer-stool (Switz.)
Kaitaia, ka ti ta (New Zeal.)
Kajemsk, ka jemsk (R.)
Kajska, kaj'ska (R.)
Kakalova, ka-ka-lo va (R.)
Kakinda, ka-kin'da (Austr.)
Kakunjeva, ka-ko un-ye'va (Austr.)
Kalaecka, ka la-ec ka (R.)
Kalala'sk, ka-la-lask' (R.)
Kalamazoo, kal-a-ma-zoo' (U. S.)
Kalanon Lodomiri, or Galicia and Lodomir, ka'la-nōn lo'do-mir (Austr.)
Kalantchak, ka-lant'chak (R.)
Kalaratch, ka'la ratch (R.)
Kalgalakcha, kal-ga-lak'cha (R.)
Kalinsk, ka'linsk (R.)
Kalisz, ka'lisz (R.)
Kalitva, ka-lit'va (R.)
Kalix, ka'lix (Sc. Pen.)
Kalix, ka'lix (Sc. Pen.) *r.*
Kalla, kal'la (Sc. Pen.)
Kallebo Sound, kal'lç-bo (Den.)
Kallerup, kal'lç-roop (Den.)
Kallmo, kal'mo (Sc. Pen.)
Kalln, kaln (Sc. Pen.)
Kalln, kaln (Sc. Pen.) *l.*
Kalmar, kal'mar (Sc. Pen.)
Kalnach, kal'nach (Switz.)
Kalo, ka'lo (R.)
Kalooga, ka-loo'ga (R.)
Kalpatsk, kal'patsk (R.)
Kalsching, kal'shing (Austr.)
Kaltbrunn, kalt'broon (Switz.)
Kalusz, ka'looss (Austr.)
Kalvari, kal-va'ri (R.)
Kalvas, kal'vas (R.)
Kama, ka'ma (R.) *r.*
Kamarovka, ka-mä-rov'ka (Austr.)
Kamenitz, ka mç-nits (Austr.)
Kamenka, ka men'ka (R.)
Kamenoka, ka-mç-nō'ka (R.)
Kamentz, ka-mç'nitz (R.)
Kamionka, ka-mion'ka (Austr.)
Kammenoc, kam-mç-nō (R.) *l.*
Kamnitz, kam'nits (Austr.)
Kamoe, ka'meu (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*
Kamooraska, ka-moo-ras'ka (Can.)

Kamp, kamp (Neth.)
Kampen, kam'pen (Neth. Den.)
Kamperberg, kam'pér-bérg (Neth.)
Kampervcen, kam'pér-fēne (Neth.)
Kamtschatka, kam-chat'ka or kam-skat'ka (As.)
Kamychin, ka-my-chin' (R.)
Kanawha, ka-naw'ha (U. S.)
Kandahar, kan-da-har' (As.)
Kandalaska, kan-da lus'ka (R.)
Kandalaska, kan-da-las'ka (R.) *g.*
Kansa, ka-ni'za (Austr.)
Kanisa, Great, ka-ni'za (Austr.)
Kanisa Kis, ka-ni'za kis (Austr.)
Kanisa Zemlia, ka-ni'za zem'li-a (R.)
Kannaland, kan-na'land (Af.)
Kanotta, kan-not'ta (It.)
Kanova, ka-nō'va (R.)
Kansuh, kan'süh (Ch.)
Kapellen, ka-pel'len (Switz.)
Kappel, kap'pel (Den.)
Karabach, ka'ra-bach (R.)
Karahissar, ka-ra-his-sar' (Tur.)
Karakoolan, ka-ra-koo'lan (R.) *r.*
Karahtskoi, ka-ra-lits'koi (R.)
Karasch, ka'rash (Austr.) *r.*
Karasjoki, ka-ras-yo'ki (Sc. Pen.)
Karasjoki, ka-ras-yo'ki (Sc. Pen.) *r.*
Karatavly, ka-ra-tav'ly (R.)
Karatchev, ka-rat'chev (R.)
Karatsjaur, ka'rats-you (Sc. Pen.) *l.*
Karin, ka-rin' (Austr.)
Karinska, ka-rins'ka (R.)
Karkierovoi, kar-ki-ets'voi (R.)
Karlburg, karl'boorg (Austr.)
Karleby Gamla, kar'lç-bü (R.)
Karlshaven, karls'ha-fen (Ger.)
Karlstadt, karl'stat (Ger.)
Karonda, ka-ron'da (R.)
Karotcha, ka-rot'cha (R.)
Karotsfalva ka-rots-fal va (Austr.)
Karova, ka-rō'va (R.)
Karpelska, kar-pels'ka (R.)
Karup, ka'roop (Den.)
Karystos, ka-rys'tos (Gr.)
Kaschau, ka'shou (Austr.)
Kasimov, ka'si-mov (R.)
Kaskaskia, kas-kas'ki-a (U. S.)
Kaskinova, kas ki-nō'va (R.)
Kaslansk, kas'lansk (R.)
Kassubee, kas su-bç (Prus.)
Katahdin, kat-ah'din (U. S.) *mt.*
Katchalinsk, kat'cha-linsk (R.)
Katelnikov, ka-tël'ni-kov (R.)
Katelnoi, ka tel'noi (R.)
Katrine, Loch, loch ka trine (Scot.)
Katwyk, kat'vike (Neth.)
Katz, kats (Prus.)
Katzbach, kats bach (Prus.) *r.*
Kaudersteg, kou'der-steg (Switz.)
Kaufungen, kou'foong-en (Ger.)
Kaukauna, kau ka-na (U. S.)
Kayserschc, ki'zer-shç (Ger.)
Kazan, ka'zan (R.)
Kazanna, ka-zan'na (R.)
Kazbek, kaz'bek (R.) *mt.*
Kecskemet, ketch-kem-māte' (Austr.)
Kefa, ke'fa (R.)
Kehl, kāl (Ger.)
Keiaijord, kī'a-fiörd (Sc. Pen.)
Keighly, keeth'li (Eng.)
Kelat, ke-lat' (As.)
Kellinghusen, kel'ling-hoo'zen (Den.)
Kem, kem (R.)
Kemlitz, kem'lits (Prus.)
Kempe, kem'pç (Den.)
Kempen, kem'pen (Ger. Prus.)
Kempten, kemp'ten (Ger.)
Kengisbruk, keng'is-brook (R.)
Kennebec, ken-ne-bek' (U. S.)
Kennebunk, ken-ne-bunk' (U. S.)
Kent, kent (Eng. Can.)
Kentucky, ken-tuck'y
Kenzingen, ken'tsing-en (Ger.)
Keokuck, ke'o-kuck (U. S.)
Keppel, kep'pel (Neth.)
Ker, ker (Austr.)
Keras, ke'ras (R.)
Kerensk, ker'ensk (R.)
Kerenzern, kç-ren'tsern (Switz.)
Kergout, ker-goo' (Fr.)
Kernau, ker'nou (Ger.) *r.*
Kerovicc, kç-rō-vits' (Austr.)
Kerry, ker'ry (Ir.) *co.*
Keswick, kes'ick (Eng.)
Ketskemet, or Kerskemet, kets-kç-māt' (Austr.)
Kewaunee, ke-waw'nee (U. S.)
Kexholm, kex'holm (R.)

Kezdi Vasarhely, kés'di va-shar-hély' (Austr.)
Khandeish, kán-dīsh' (Ind.)
Khansk Khodrook, chansk chood'rook (R.)
Kharkow, or better Charkow, char'kō (R.)
Kharsookool, or better Charsookool, char-soo-kool' (R.) *r.*
Kherson, or better Cherson, chér-sōn' (R.)
Khin-gan, or Chin-gan, chin-gan (As.) *mt.*
Khojend, kō-jend' (As.)
Khokand, kho-kand' (As.)
Kholm, or Cholm, cholm (R.)
Kholmogorsk, or Cholmogorsk, chol-mō-gorsk' (R.)
Kholyvan, khō-ly'van (As.)
Khoozistan, koo-zis-tan' (Per.)
Khorassan, khō-ras'san (Per.)
Khorel, or Chorel, chō-rel (R.)
Khotoutchi, or Chotoutchi, chō-tout'chï (R.)
Khov, koy (Per.)
Khvalinsk, choo-a'linsk (R.)
Kiang Si, kiang si (East. Isl.)
Kiang-se, kiang-sç (Ch.)
Kiangsu, kiang-sü (Ch.)
Kiarivo, ki-a-ri'vo (R.)
Kiaskowo, ki-as-koo'vo (Austr.)
Kichnev, kich-i'nev (R.)
Kickapoo, kik-a-poo' (U. S.)
Kiddelia, kid dç li-a (R.)
Kiel, kile (Den.)
Kieldal, kiel'dal (Den.)
Kielfjord, kile'fiörd (Den.)
Kienburg, kine'boorg (Switz.)
Kiesen, ki'zen (Switz.)
Kiev, kiev (R.)
Kilburg, kil'boorg (Ger.)
Kildare, kil-dére' (Ir.) *co.*
Kildina, kil-di'na (R.) *isl.*
Kiha, ki'li-a (R.)
Kilia, ki li-a (Tur.) *fl.*
Kilion, ki li-on (Gr.) *isl.*
Kilkenny, kil-ken'ny (Ir.) *co.*
Killarney, kil-lar'ny (Ir.)
Killingsvando, kil'ling-svan'do (Sc. Pen.)
Kilmarnock, kil-mar'nock (Scot.)
Kilmes, kil'mes (R.)
Kilus, kil'us (R.)
Kilva, kil'va (Sc. Pen.)
Kimmerow, kim'mç-rō (Ger.) *l.*
Kincardine, kin-car'dine (Scot.) *co.*
Kindberg, kint berg (Austr.)
Kinechma, ki-nç-chi'na (R.)
Kinelsk, ki'nelsk (R.)
King, king (Australia)
Kinnardy, kin-nar dy (Scot.)
Kinross, kin-ross' (Scot.) *co.*
Kinsale, kin-sale' (Ir.)
Kinten, kin'ten (Prus.)
Kintore, kin-tōre' (Scot.)
Kintyre, kin-tyre' (Scot.)
Kinzig, kin'tsig (Ger.)
Kinzig, kin'tsig (Ger.) *r.*
Kioway, ki'o way (U. S.)
Kiraly, ki'raly (Austr.)
Kirberg, kir'berg (Ger.)
Kirchangel, kirch'ang-el (Ger.)
Kirchberg, kirch'berg (Ger. Austr. Switz.)
Kirchdorf, kirch'dorf (Switz. Ger.)
Kirchinskoi, kirch-ins'koi (R.)
Kirchhadach, kirch'ri-a-dach (Switz.)
Kirghis, Great Korde, ker-gwis (As.)
Kirjatch, kir'jatch (R.)
Kirkaldy, or Kirkaudi, kir-kal'dy, ker-kau'dï (Scot.)
Kirkcudbright, ker-koo'bri (Scot.)
Kirkebye, kir'kç-bü (Den.)
Kirman, kir-man' (Per.)
Kirn, kirn (Ger.)
Kirriemuir, ker-ri-mure' (Scot.)
Kirsanov, kir-sa'nov (R.)
Kirtchany, kirt'cha-ny (R.)
Kisfalud, kis-fa'lood (Austr.)
Kishmanku, kish-man'ku (U. S.)
Kiskiminetas, kis-ki-min'e tas (U. S.)
Kistrand, kis'trand (Sc. Pen.)
Kittatinny, kit-ta-tin'ny (U. S.)
Kittila, kit-ti'la (R.)
Kitzka, kitz'ka (R.)
Kiukots, kiü-kōts' (R.)
Kizil Agatch, ki'zil a-gatch (R.)
Kizil Irmak, kiz-il' ir-mak' (Tur.) *r.*
Kizhar, kiz'har (R.)
Kizylsk, ki'zylsk (R.)
Kjallerup, ki-al'lç-roop (Den.)
Kjobing, kieü'bing (Den.)
Kjoebnhaun, or Copenhagen, kieüb'n' (or kümb') houn (Den.)
Kjoebstad, kieüb'stad (Den.)
Kjoege, kieü'gç (Den.)
Kjoege, kieü'gç (Den.) *b.*

Kjoerup, kı-ū'roop (Den)
Kjolme, kiol'mę (R) *l*
Klanyecz, klan'yėts (Austr)
Klas, klas (Switz.)
Klattau, klat'tou (Austr)
Klaus, klous, (Austr)
Klausen, klou'zen (Austr.)
Klausenburg, klou'zen-boorğ (Austr)
Klein Berg, kline berğ (Austr)
Klein Drienen, kline dri'nen (Neth)
Kleine Keet, kli'nę kāte (Neth)
Kleiserats, kli-zę-vats (Austr)
Klenak, klę'nak (Austr)
Klenovka, klę-nov'ka (R)
Kleptow, klep'tō (Prus.)
Klesnau, kles'nou (Prus)
Kliazma, kli-az'ma (R) *r.*
Klimovitchi, kli-mō-vitch'i (R)
Klinovo, kli-no'vo (R)
Klopanki, klō pa-ni'ki (R.)
Kloppenburg, klop'pėn-boorğ (Ger)
Klossow, klos'sō (Prus)
Klosters, klos'ters (Switz)
Kloten, klo'ten (Switz)
Kmaja, k'ni-a'ja (R.)
Knajeva, k'ni-a-je-va (R)
Knaz, k'ni-az (R) *l.*
Kniesstahl, k'nē'ér-stale (Switz)
Knistineaux, k'nis-ti-no' (Can)
Knock, Et de, de k'nok (Neth)
Knockmahon, knock'ma-hon (Ir)
Knockmaldown, knock-māle'dawn (Ir) *mt*
Knonau k nō'nou (Switz)
Knuds Hoved, k'noods hō'vėd (Den)
Knudstrup, k'nood'stroop (Den)
Kobberup kob'bę-roop (Den)
Koben. kō'ben (Prus.)
Kobin, kō'bin (R)
Kobrin, kō bri n' (R)
Kobylniki, kō-by-ła'ki (R)
Kocheim, ko'chīme (Ger)
Kochel, ko'ĉhel (Ger)
Kocher, ko'cher (Ger)
Kocher, ko'ĉher (Ger) *r.*
Kodazinski kō-na-zins ka (R)
Kodma kod'ma (R)
Kodos, kō'dos (R) *b*
Koedyk, koo'dike (Neth)
Kœln, or Cologne, keūln (Ger)
Koenig, keū'nig (Ger)
Koeniggraetz, keū'nig-grātse (Austr)
Koenigs, keū'nigs (Ger.) *l.*
Koenigsberg, keū'nigs-berğ (Prus)
Koenigshof, keū'nigs-hof (Ger)
Koenigshofen, keū'nigs-ho'fen (Ger)
Koenigstein, keū'nigs-stine (Ger)
Koenigswinter, keū'nigs-vin'ter (Ger)
Koeverden, koo'ver-den (Neth)
Kohistan, kō-hi-stan' (Per)
Kohlberg koh'berğ (Ger)
Kokou, kō'kou (R)
Kolberg kol'berğ (Den) *b.*
Kolby, kol'bu (Den)
Kolding, ko'ding (Den)
Koldozero, kol-do'ze-ro (R) *l.*
Kolgain, kol'gain (R) *mt*
Kolin, kō lin' (Austr)
Kolind Sound, kō'lind (Den)
Kolkengen, kolk'eng-en (Neth)
Kolki, kol'ki (R)
Kolmoovatka, kol-moo-vat'ka (R)
Kologriv, kō-lō-griv' (R)
Kolokythia, kō-lo-ki'thi-a (Gr)
Kolokythia, kō-lō-ki'thi-a (Gr) *g.*
Kolomea, kō-lō-mę'a (Austr)
Kolva, kol'va (R) *r.*
Komarova, kō-ma-rō'va (R)
Komlos, kom'los (Austr)
Komlos, Tot, tot kom'los (Austr)
Komogovina, kō-mō-gō-vi'na (Austr)
Konetska, kō nets'ka (R.)
Kongelf, kong'elf (Sc. Pen)
Kongsberg kongs'bérg (Sc. Pen)
Kononova, ko-nō-nō'va (Austr.)
Konotop, ko'nō-top (R.)
Konstantinograd, kon'stan-ti-nō-grad' (R)
Konstantinova kon-stan-ti-nō'va (R.)
Konstantinovsk, kon'stan-ti-novsk' (R)
Konstanz, kon'stants (Ger.)
Koordistan, koor'dis-tan or koor-dis-tan' (Per.)
Kootanie, or Kootanye, koo-ta-nī' (U. S)
Kopchik, kop'chik (R)
Koping, chëū'ping (Sc. Pen)
Koprivnitz, kō-pri'nits (Austr.)
Kora, kō'ra (R.)
Korana, kō-ra'na (Austr) *r.*
Koras, kō-ras (Austr.)
Kordofan, kor'dō-fan or kor-dō fan' (Af)

Koreniczа, kō-rę-ni'cha (Austr.)
Kornenberg, kor'nėn-berğ (Austr.)
Koro, kō ro (Austr)
Koros, kō'ros (Austr)
Koros, kō'ros (Austr) *r*
Koros Feheı, kō'ros fę'hės (Austr.) *r*
Koros Fekete, kō'ros fę-kę'tę (Austr.) *r.*
Koros Sebes, kō'ros sę'besse (Austr) *r*
Korostellevo, kor-ros-tėl-lę'vo (Austr)
Kors Fjord, kors' fiōrd (Sc. Pen)
Korsberga, kors-ber'ga (Sc. Pen)
Korsnaes, kors'nās (R.)
Korsvig, kors vig (Sc. Pen.)
Korva, kor'va (R)
Kosinsk, kō-sinsk' (R)
Kosmodemiansk, kos-mō-dę'mi-ānsk (R.)
Kostanicza, kos ti-ni'cha (Austr.)
Kostanitz, kos'ta-nits (Austr)
Kosternitz, kos'ter-nits (Prus)
Kostova, kos tō'va (R)
Kostroma, kos-trō'ma (R)
Kosva, kos'va (R) *r.*
Kosvensk, kos-vensk' (R)
Koszenice, kō she-ni'tse (R)
Kosztain, kosz-ta'ia (Austr)
Kotlovka, kot lov'ka (R)
Kotzing, kot'sing (Ger)
Kouban, kou'ban (R) *l* and *r.*
Koubinsk, kou'binsk (R) *l*
Kouchewanda, kou-chę-van'da (R.)
Kouchulev, kou-chu-lev' (R)
Kouchouktchkoi, kou chouk'tch'koi (R)
Kouda, kou'da (R)
Koudekerke, kou'de-ker-kę (Neth)
Koudekerk, kou'der-kerk (Neth)
Koulinsk, kou'linsk (R)
Kouloi, kou'li-oi (R.) *r.*
Kouma, kou'ma (R) *g* and *r*
Koumna, kou'ni-a (R)
Koun, kour, (R) *r*
Kountanovska, kou-ta-novs'ka (R)
Kountlovka, kou-ri-lov'ka (R)
Kounsk, kou'nisk (R)
Koursk, or Kuersk, koursk (R.)
Kouvachi, kou va'cha (R)
Kouzmitchi, kou-zi-mi'chi (R)
Kovdozero, kov-dō'ze-ro (R) *l.*
Kovrov, kō'vrov (R)
Kozelsk, ko'zelsk (R)
Kozlinsk, koz'linsk (R)
Kozlov, koz'lov (R)
Krabdendyk, krab'den-dīke (Neth)
Krakow, or Cracow, kra'koof (Austr)
Krajova, kra-jo'va (Austr)
Kranichfeldt, kra'nich-felt (Ger)
Kranowitz, kra'no-vits (Prus)
Krasnoslobodsk, kras-nos-lō'bodsk (R)
Krautheim, krout'hīme (Ger)
Krieg, krīğ (Ger) *r.*
Kriemenetz, krę'mę-nėts (R)
Kriemnitz, krem'nitz (R)
Krestzi, kresh'tz (R)
Kreutzberg, kroits'berğ (Prus)
Kreutzburg, kroits'boorğ (Prus)
Kreuznach, kroits'nach (Ger)
Krimpen, krim'pen (Neth)
Krogdahl, krog'dahl (Den)
Krolow, kro lo or kro'loof (Prus.)
Kromau, kro'mou (Austr)
Kronach kro'nach (Ger)
Kronberg, krōn'berğ (Den)
Kronenburg, kro'nen-boorğ (R)
Kronobi, kro no'bi (R)
Kropsmolde, krops'mol'de (Neth)
Krosnienko, krō-sni-en'ko (Austr)
Krummenau, kroo'mę nou (Switz)
Krykova, kry kō'va (R)
Krylov, kry'lov (R)
Kubin, koo-bine' (Austr)
Kublis, koo'blis (Switz)
Kuesnacht, kūs'nacht (Switz)
Kuessel, kū-'sel (Ger)
Kuessen, kūs'sen (Prus)
Kuestrine, kūs-trine' (Prus)
Kufstein, koof'stine (Austr)
Kuhrdorf, koor'dorf (Ger)
Kuhstedt, koo'stet (Ger.)
Kuik, koik (Neth)
Kukel, Great, koo'kėl (Austr) *r.*
Kuilenburg, koi'lėn-boorğ (Neth)
Kuinder, koin der (Neth)
Kukel, koo'kel (Austr.) *r.*
Kukenz, koo'ke-nits (Den)
Kukullovar, koo'kool-lō-var (Austr)
Kulebye, koo'lę-bu (Den)
Kulikow, koo'li-kō (koof) (Austr.)
Kulkoun Isles, kūl'koun (East. Isl)
Kulm, koolm (Switz.)
Kulpa, kool'pa (Austr) *r.*

Kumdon, kūm'don (Ind.)
Kumelsbach, koo'mėls-bach (Ger)
Kumiljensk, kū'mil-jėnsk (R.)
Kummer, koom'mėr (Ger.)
Kunich, koo'nich (Austr.)
Kunpolung, koou'pō-loong (Austr.)
Kunzelau, koon'tsę-lou (Ger.)
Kuopis, kō-ō'pis (R)
Kuppenheim, koop'pen-hīme (Ger)
Kurland, or Courland, koor'lant (R)
Kurravara, kūr-rā-vā'ra (Sc. Pen.)
Kuth, koort (Austr)
Kuru, koo'roo (Austr.)
Kustala, kūs-ta'la (R)
Kutaych, koo-ti'ych (Tur.)
Kutlau, koot'lou (Prus)
Kutno, kūt'no (R)
Kutsam, koot-sa'm (Austr.)
Kymenegard, kū'mę-nę-gōrd' (R.
Kyritz, ki'rits (Prus.)
Kyvel, kū'vel (Den)

L.

La, lā (It) *val.*
La Chenayé la she-nā-ię' (N. Am)
La Grande Chartreuse, la grangd shar-treūze' (Fr)
Laaland, lō'land (Den) *isl*
Laapersdorf, la'pers-dorf (Switz)
Laaren, la'rėn (Neth)
Laas, las (Austr)
Laastrup, lo'stroop (Den.)
Laax, laks (Switz)
Laba, la'ba (R) *r*
Labahan, la-ba-hang' (Fr.)
Laber, la'ber (Ger) *r.*
Labiau, la bi-ou (Prus)
Labicum, la-bi koom (It)
Labinska, la-bins'ka (R)
Labischin, la bi shine' (Prus)
Labrador, la-bra dor' or lab-rā dor' (N. Am ing)
Lacarre, la kar' (Fr)
Laccadives, lak'ka-dives
Lacedemonia, las-e-de-mō'ni-a (Gr)
Lacedogna, la-chę-dōn'ya (It.)
Lachen, la'chen (Switz)
Lachlan, lach'lan (Australia)
Lackawannock, or Lackawanna, lak a-wān'-nock or lak-a-wau'na (U S)
Lackawaxen lak-a-wax'en (U S.)
Lacko, lak ko (Austr.)
Laconia la-ko ni-a (Gr)
Lacovie, la-kō-vi' (W Ind) *mt*
Lacuna, la, la la-koo'na (Pen)
Ladelund, la'de-loond (Den)
Ladoga, la-dō'ga (R.)
Ladoga, la-dō'ga (R) *l*
Ladrone, la-dro nę (East. Isl)
Laerskov, lars'kōve (Den)
Laga, la'ga (Sc Pen) *r.*
Lagartas, la-gar'tas (Mex)
Lagartas, la-gar'tas (Mex) *r.*
Lage Mierde, la'gę mire'dę (Neth)
Lagni, lan'yi (It) *r.*
Lagniere, lan-yi-ère' (Fr)
Lagny, lan-yi' (Fr)
Lagoa a, la-gō a'ka (Pen)
Lagos, la'gos (Pen and Mex)
Lagosta, la-gos'ta (Austr) *isl.*
Lagow, la'gō (Prus)
Laguna, la-goo'na (Mex)
Lagunilla, la-goo-nil'ya (Mex)
Lahaina, la-hi'na (Sandw. Isl.)
Lahn, lahn (Ger.) *r.*
Laholm, la'holm (Sc. Pen)
Lahore, la-hōre' (As)
Lahr, lahr (Ger)
Laignes, leny (Fr.)
Lajella, la ı-el'la (It.)
Laka, la'ka (Austr.) *r.*
Lalsk, lalsk (R)
Lambach, lam'bach (Austr)
Lamballe, lang-balé' (Fr)
Lambert Schagen, lām'bert skā'gėn (Neth.)
Lambrein, lang-briang' (Switz)
Lamego, la-me'go (Pen.)
Lamine, la-mi'nę (Den) *g.*
Lamitz, Kirchen, la'mits, kir'chėn (Ger)
Lammermuir, lam'mer-mūr' (Scot)
Lamoile, la-moile' (U S)
Lamone, la-mō'nę (It.) *r.*
Lampojerska, lam-pō-jėrs'ka (R)
Lampong, lam'pong (East. Isl.)
Lana, la'na (Austr.)
Lanakala, la-na ka-la (R)

Fr. short büt; Fr long eū, short eū, as in spur; Final ly, Fr. l mouillé, An''ger, vi''cious, ğ as s in pleasure; ğ ĉh guttural; ny liquid, th as in pith.

Lanark, lăn'ark (Scot.)
Lancashire, lăn'kas-shire' (Eng.)
Lancaster, lăn'kas-ter (Eng.) *b.*
Lancat, lan'kat (Austr.)
Lanciano, lan-cha'no (It.)
Landau, lan'dou (Ger.)
Landeck, lan'dek (Prus.)
Landenburg, lan'den-boorg (Ger.)
Landreneau, langdr'-nō' (Fr.)
Landeron, lang-de-rōng' (Switz.)
Landes, langd (Fr.) *dep.*
Landivizian, lang-di-vi-zi-ang' (Fr.)
Landrecies, langdr-sī' (Fr.)
Landsberg, lants'berg (Ger. Prus.)
Landscrona, lants-krō'na (Austr.)
Landshut, lants'hoot (Ger. Prus.)
Landsjarf, lands'yarf (Sc. Pen.)
Landskrona, lands-kro'na (Sc. Pen.)
Landstuhl, lant'stool (Ger.)
Langeais, lang-shā (Fr.)
Langefeld, lang'e felt (Ger.)
Langeland, lang'e-land (Den.) *isl.*
Langelot, lang'e-lot (Sc. Pen.)
Langen, lang'en (Ger.)
Langennes, lang'e-nās (Sc. Pen.)
Langenah, lang'e-na (Den.) *isl.*
Langenau, lang'e-nou (Prus.)
Lang Fjeld, lang field (Sc. Pen.) *mt.*
Langensalza, lang-en-zal'tsa (Prus.)
Langenthal, lang-en-ta'e' (Switz.)
Langhemarcg, lang-e-ma'rech (Neth.)
Langholt, lang'holt (Ger.)
Langnau, lang'nou (Switz.)
Langoen, lang'e-un (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*
Langogne, lang-gōny' (Fr.)
Langon, lan''gōng (Fr.)
Langres, langr (Fr.)
Languedoc, lang-dok' (Fr.)
Lanjaron, lan-cha'ron (Pen.)
Lann, lan (Ger.)
Lannilis, lan-ni-lī' (Fr.)
Lannion, lan-nōng (Fr.)
Lantadilla, lan-ta dil'ya (Pen.)
Lanuvium, la-noo'vi oom (It.)
Lanveau, lang-vo (Fr.)
Laon, lang (Fr.)
Laos, la'os (East Ind.)
Lapatitcha, la-pa-ti'cha (R.)
Lapinska, la-pins'ka (R.)
Lapland, lap'land or lap-land (R.) *r.*
La Plata, la pla'ta (S. Am.)
Lapos, la'pos (Austr.) *r.*
Lappo, lap'po (R.)
Larigne, la-riny' (Fr.)
Lardoza, lar-do'tha (Pen.)
Laredo, la-re'do (Pen.)
Lareto, la-re'to (Switz.)
Largentiere, lar-gang-ti-ère' (Fr.)
Lari, la'ri (It.)
Larice, la'rice (N. Zeal.)
Largues, la-rig' (Fr.)
Larino, la-ri'no (It.)
Larissa, la-ris'sa (Tur.)
Laristan, la-ris-tan' (Per.)
Larnika, lar'ni-ka (Tur.)
Laron, la'ron (Pen.)
Larouno, la-roo'no (Pen.)
Larres, lar'resse (Pen.)
Larrika, lar'ri-ka
Larwald, lar'valt (Ger.)
La Salle, la sal' (U. S.)
Laselle, la-zĕl' (Fr.)
Lashult, las'hoolt (Sc. Pen.)
Lassahn, las-sahn' (Prus.)
Lastra, las'tra (It.)
Lastres, las'tresse (Pen.)
Latachty, la-tach'ty (R.)
Latakia, lat-a-ki'a (Tur.)
Latcha, lat'cha (R.) *l.*
Latchkovo, latch ko'vo (R.)
Laterina, la-te-ri'na (It.)
Latoreza, la-to-red'za (Austr.) *r.*
Lattaja, lat-ta'ya (It.)
Lauban, lou'ban (Prus.)
Lauenburg, lou'en-boorg (Den. Prus.)
Laufen, lou'fen (Switz.)
Lauferbach, lou'fer-bach (Ger.)
Laukischken, lou'kish ken (Prus.)
Launoy, lo-nwa (Fr.)
Laupersweiler, lou'pers-vī'lėr (Switz.)
Laupo, lou'po (Switz.)
Laurentum, lou-ren'toom (It.)
Laurium, lou'ri-oom (It.)
Laurvig, lour'vig (Sc. Pen.)
Lausanne, lo sane' (Switz.)
Lauter, lou'ter (Switz.)
Lauter, lou'ter (Ger.) *r.*
Lauter Brunnen, lou'ter broon'nėn (Switz.)
Lauterburg, lou'ter-boorg (Ger.)

Lautrec, lōtr (Fr.)
Lauwer Zee, lou'ver zē (Neth.)
Laval, la-val' (Fr.)
Lavandara, la-van-da'ra (It.) *r.*
Lavaos, la-va'os (Pen.)
Lavardec, la-var-dek' (Fr.)
Lavello, la-vĕl'lo (It.)
Lavelsk, la'velsk (R.)
Laventina, la-ven-ti'na (Switz.) *val.*
Lavertezza, la-ver-tet'sa (Switz.)
Laveur, la-veur' (Fr.)
Lavin, la-vin' or la vang' (Switz.)
Lavinium, la-vi'ni-oom (It.)
Lavizzara, la-vit-sa'ra (Switz.) *val.*
Lavoncourt, la-vōng-koor' (Fr.)
Lawrence, St., law'rence (Can.) *r.*
Laybach, lī'bach (Austr.)
Laye, lā (Fr.)
Lays Fjord, lis fiord (Sc. Pen.)
Laza, la'tha (Pen.)
Leamington, lem'ing-ton (Eng.)
Leau, lo (Neth.)
Leba, le'ba (Prus.) *l.*
Lebanon, leb'a-non (Pal.) *mt.*
Lebiagsk, le-bi-agsk' (R.)
Lebrija, le-bri'cha (Pen.)
Lebrilla, le-bril'ya (Pen.)
Lecce, let'che (It.)
Leccio, let'cho (It.)
Lecco, lek'ko (It.)
Lech, lech (Ger.) *r.*
Leck, leck (Neth.) *r.*
Lectoure, lek-toor' (Fr.)
Ledana, le-da'na (Pen.)
Ledesma, le-des'ma (Pen.)
Leeds, leeds (Eng.)
Leende, le-en'de or le'en-de (Neth.)
Leer, le'er (Ger.)
Leerau, leh'rou (Switz.)
Leerdam, lehr'dam (Neth.)
Leersum, lehr'soom (Neth.)
Leeuwarden, loi-var'den (Neth.)
Leeuwen, loi'ven (Neth.)
Leeuwin's or **Lion's Land**, loi'vins (Austral.)
Lefsina, lef-si'na (Prus.)
Leganes, le-ga'nesse (Pen.)
Leganger, le'gang-er (Sc. Pen.)
Lege, lāshe (Fr.)
Leggia, led'ga (Switz.)
Leghorn, (It.) **Livorno**, (Fr.) **Livourne**, (It.) le'gorn, (Eng.) leg horn' or leg'horn, (Fr.) li-voorne'
Legnano, len-ya'no (It.)
Leguas, le'goo-as (Pen.)
Lehata, le-ha'ta (Austr.)
Lehberg, leh'berg (Ger.)
Lehe, le'he (Ger.)
Lehen, le'hen (Prus.)
Lehentze, le'hent se (Austr.)
Leibnitz, līp'nits (Ger.)
Leicester, les'ter (Eng.)
Leicestershire, les'ter-shire (Eng.)
Leignitz, lī'gnits (Prus.)
Leimuiden, lī-moi'den (Neth.)
Leine, lī'ne (Ger.)
Leinroden, līne-ro'den (Ger.)
Leinster, lin'ster or lin'ster (Ir.) *mt.*
Leinz, līnts (Austr.)
Leipnik, līp'nik (Austr.)
Leipzig, or **Leipsic**, līp-sig (Ger.)
Leira, lī'ra (Pen.)
Leith, leeth (Scot.)
Leitrim, lee'trim (Ir.) *co.*
Leitzen, līt'sen (Austr.)
Lejah, El, el le'jah (Pal.)
Lekcha, lek'cha (R.) *l.*
Lekma, lek'ma (R.)
Lekoe, lek'eū (Sc. Pen.)
Leksand, lek'sand (Sc. Pen.)
Lellingen, lel'ling-en (Neth. Ger.)
Leman, le man' (It.) *l.*
Leman, Lac, or **Lemanus**, le'man, lā le'ma-neos (Switz.)
Lemberg, lem'berg (Austr.)
Lemkendorf, lem'ken-dorf (Prus.)
Lemmer, lem'mer (Neth.)
Lemno, or **Lemnos**, lem'no, lem'nos (Tur.)
Lemvig, lem'vig (Den.)
Lenawee, len'a-wee (U. S.)
Lenboyska, len-boys'ka (R.)
Lendera, len'de-ra (R.)
Lendinara, len-di-na'ra (It.)
Lengnau, leng'nou (Switz.)
Lenhoefda, lehn-heūv'da (Sc. Pen.)
Lenkoran, len-kō'ran (R.)
Lenkzi, lenk'tsi (Prus.)
Lennard, len'nard (N. Zeal.) *mt.*
Lenne, len'ne (Ger.) *r.*
Lens, lōns (Neth.)

Lenss, lėns (Switz.)
Lente, len'te (Neth.)
Lentievo, len-ti-e'vo (R.)
Lentini, len-ti'ni (It.)
Lenz, lents (Switz.)
Lenzen, len'tsen (Prus.)
Lenzenhof, len'tsen-hof (R.)
Leobschutz, lop'shūts (Prus.)
Leogane, lā-o-găn' (W. Ind.)
Leominster, lem'ster (Eng.)
Leon, le-on' (Pen. and Mex.)
Leon, le-on' (Pen.) *isl.*
Leonarda, le-ō-nar'da (It.) *r.*
Leone, le-ō'ne (It. and Switz.) *mt.*
Leonessa, le-o-nés'sa (It.)
Leopoldshafen, le'ō-polds-ha'fėn (Ger.)
Leopoldstadt, le'ō-pold-stat (Austr.)
Lepanto, le-pan'to (Gr.) *st.*
Lepanto, le-pan'to (Gr.) *g.*
Lepel, le'pel (R.)
Lepseny, lep-sheny (Austr.)
Lerdal, ler'dal (Sc. Pen.)
Leria, le'ri-a (It.)
Lerida, le-ri'da (Pen.)
Lerkenburg, ler'ken-boorg (Den.)
Lerma, ler'ma (Pen.)
Lerwick, ler'ik (Scot.)
Les Bois, le bwa (Switz.)
Lesbein, le-bang' (Fr.)
Lesigne, le-siny' (Fr.)
Lesina, le-zi'na (It.)
Lesmahago, les-ma-ha-go (Scot.)
Lesmant, le-mang' (Fr.)
Lesperon, le-pe-rōng' (Fr.)
Lessina, les-si'na (Austr.) *isl.*
Lessinghe, les'sing-he (Neth.)
Lessinnes, les'sine (Neth.)
Lessoe, les'seū (Den.)
Lesznow, les'si-noof (-no) (Austr.)
Letachniki, le-tach-ni'ki (R.)
Letala, le-ta'la (R.)
Letellons, le-tel-lōng' (Fr.)
Letitchev, le-tit'chev (R.)
Letrica, le-tri'ka (Pen.)
Lette, let'te (Ger.)
Lette, let'te (Fr.) *r.*
Letterkenny, let-ter-ken'ny (Ir.)
Lettin, let-tin' (R.)
Leuca, Cape di, ka'pe di le-oo'ka (It.)
Leuk, loik (Switz.)
Leuker, loi'ker (Switz.)
Leussen, lois'sen (Neth.)
Leutenberg, loi'ten-berg (Ger.)
Leuvenum, loi've-noom (Neth.)
Leuzingen, loi'tsing en (Switz.)
Levanger, le-vang'er (Sc. Pen.)
Levano, le-va'no (It.)
Levanso, le-van'so (It.) *isl.*
Levant, le-vant'
Levet, le-ve' (Fr.)
Levier, le-vi-e' (Fr.)
Levigneu, le-vin-yeū' (Fr.)
Levroux, le-vroo' (Fr.)
Lewes, lu'is (Eng.)
Leyden, lī'den (Neth.)
Leye, lī'e (Ger.)
Leypa, lī'pa (Austr.)
Lezardrieux, le-zar-dri-ō' (Fr.)
Libau, li'bou (R.)
Libanus, li-ba'nus (Tur.) *mt.*
Libentz, li'bents (Austr.)
Libourne, li-boorn' (Fr.)
Liburnia, li-boor'ni-a
Libye, li'bi-a
Lichtenau, lich'te-nou (Ger.)
Lichtenfels, lich'ten-fels (Ger.)
Lichtensteig, lich'ten-stig (Switz.)
Lichtenvoorde, lich'ten-for'de (Neth.)
Lichtevelde, lich'te-fel'de (Neth.)
Licodia, li-kō'di-a (It.)
Licosa, li-kō'sa (It.)
Lida, li'da (R.)
Liddes, lid'desse (Switz.)
Liddesdale, lid'dis-dale (Scot.)
Lidkoeping, lid cheū'ping (Sc. Pen.)
Lido, li'do (Ir.) *ft.*
Lidoviang, li-dō-vi-ang' (R.)
Liebenwalde, li'ben-val'de (Prus.)
Lieberose, li'be-ro'ze (Prus.)
Liege, li'ěhe (Neth.)
Lier, li-er' (Neth.)
Liesopilotch, li-e-sō'pi-lotch (R.)
Liessel, lis'sel (Neth.)
Liestal, li'stal (Switz.)
Lietha, li'ta (R.)
Lieu, lieū (Switz.)
Liffey, lif'fy (Ir.)
Liffre, lifr (Fr.)
Lifland, or **Livonia**, lif'lant (R.)

Ligifelfingen, li-gi'fel-fing'en (Switz.)
Ligneville, liny-vile (Fr.)
Lignières, lin-yi-ère' (Fr.)
Ligny, lin-yi (Fr.)
Lim, or Lim Fjord, lime fi-örd (Den.) *g.*
Likochkino, li-kōch-ki'no (R.)
Lille, lile (Fr.)
Lillers, li-ye or lil-ye' (Fr.)
Lillesand, lil'le-sand (Sc. Pen.)
Lillo, lil'lo (Neth.) *ft.*
Lima, li'ma or lī'ma (S. Am.)
Lima, li'ma (Pen.) *r.*
Lima, Porta de, pōr ta de li'ma (Pen.)
Liman, li'man (Tur.)
Limari, Volcano, li-ma'ri vōl-ka'no (S. Am.)
Limato, li-ma'to (It.) *t.*
Limbourg, lang-boor' (Neth.)
Limburg, lim'boorǵ (Ger.)
Limerick, lim'er-ick (Ir.) *co.*
Limeuil, li-meū-i or li-meūly' (Fr.)
Limingo, li-ming'o (R.)
Limmat, lim'mat (Switz.) *r.*
Limoges, li-mōge' (Fr.)
Limousin, li-moo-zang' (Fr.)
Limoux, li-moo' (Fr.)
Linaro, li-na'ro (It.) *c.*
Lincoln, lin'kun (Eng. and Can.)
Lincolnshire, link'un-shire (Eng.)
Lindau, lin'dou (Ger.)
Linde, lin'de (Ger.)
Linden, lin'den (Ger.)
Linderup, lin'de-roop (Den.)
Lindesnaes, lin'des-nās (Sc. Pen.)
Lindholm, lind'holm (Den.)
Lingen, ling'en (Ger.)
Linkoping, lin-chō'ping (Sc. Pen.)
Linlithgow, lin-lith'gow or lin'lith gow (Scotland) *co.*
Linola, li-nō'la (Pen.)
Linsburg, lins'boorg (Ger.)
Lintgen, lint'chen (Neth.)
Linthal, lin'tale (Switz.)
Lintz, lints (Austr., Ger.)
Linz, lints (Ger.)
Lion, li-ōng' (Fr.)
Lion d'Angers, le le-ōng dong-zhe (Fr.)
Lipari, li-pa'ri or lip'a-ri (It.) *isl.*
Lipetsk, li'petsk (R.)
Lipovacz, li-po-vats' (Austr.)
Lipowica, li-pō-vi'tsa (Austr.)
Lippa, lip'pa (Austr.)
Lippe, lip'pe (Ger.)
Lippe Detmold, lip pe det'molt (Ger.)
Lippe Schaumburg, lip'pe shoum'boorg (Ger.)
Lippspruge, lip-sproog (Ger.)
Lippstadt, lip'stat (Ger.)
Liri, li ri (It.) *r.*
Liria, li'ri-a (Pen.)
Lisbon, lis bon (Pen.), lis bon (Eng.)
Lisca-bianca, lis'ka-bi an'ka (It.)
Liscia, li'shi-a (It.)
Lisieux, li-zi-eū (Fr.)
Lisko, lis'ko (Austr.)
Liskor, lis'kor (Austr.)
Lissa, lis'sa (Prus.)
Lissa, lis'sa (Austr.) *isl.*
Lisse, lis'se (Neth.)
Lithuania, lith-u-ā'ni-a
Litin, li-tin' (R.)
Litiz, lit'its (U. S.)
Littau, lit'tou (Switz.)
Livensk, li-vensk' (R.)
Livenza, li-vend'za (It.) *r.*
Livarot, liv-a-rō' (Fr.)
Liverpool, liv'er-pool (Eng.)
Livonia, or Lifland, li-vō'ni-a (R.) *g.*
Livorno, or Leghorn, li-vōr'no (It.)
Ljusnan, lyū' (yū') nan (Sc. Pen.) *r.*
Ljusnedal, lyūs' (yūs') ne-dal (Sc. Pen.)
Llandaff, lan-daf' (Eng.)
Llanelly, lan el'ly (Eng.)
Llangadock, lan'ga-dok' (Eng.)
Llangower, lan-gou'er (Eng.)
Llanos, lia'nōs (S. Am.)
Llanos de Chaco, lia'nos de cha'ko (S. Am.)
Llanos de Manso, lia'nos de man'so (S. Am.)
Llanrwst, lan r'st (Eng.)
Llanwrtid, lan'ar-tid (Eng.)
Llena Sacra, lie'na sak'ra (Pen.)
Llerena, lie-re'na (Pen.)
Llinas, li-i'nas (Pen.)
Llosa del Obispo, lio'sa del ō-bis'po (Pen.)
Lloutsk, li-ootsk' (R.)
Loanger, lō'ang er (Sc. Pen.)
Loangiri, lō-an-gi'ri (Af.)
Loango, lō-an'go (Af.)
Loano, lō-a'no (It.)
Loarre, lō-ar're (Pen.)
Lobau, lō'bou (Ger.)
Lobenstein, lō'bĕn-stīne (Ger.)
Lobiska, lō-bis'ka (R.)
Loburg, lo'boorǵ (Ger.)
Locarno, lō-kar'no (Switz.)
Loch Leven, loch lev'en (Scot.)
Loch Lomond, loch lō'mond (Scot.)
Lochaber, loch-a'ber (Scot.)
Lochem, lō'chem (Neth.)
Loches, lōshe (Fr.)
Lochmusen, lo-chō'zen (Neth.)
Lochvitsa, loch-vit'sa (R.)
Locknitz, lok'nits (Prus.)
Locle, lōkl (Switz.)
Locmaria, lok-ma-ri'a (Fr.)
Locmine, lok-mine' (Fr.)
Lodève, lo dève' (Fr.)
Lodi, lo di (It.)
Lodomir, lō-do-mir' (Austr.)
Loenen, loo nen (Neth.)
Loferer, lo'fer (Austr.)
Loffoden, lof-fo'den (Sc. Pen.)
Lofoden, lo-fo'den (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*
Loge, la, la loge (Fr.)
Loges, Grand, grang lōge (Fr.)
Loges, Petit, pe ti loge (Fr.)
Logis Neuf, neuf lō zhi' (Fr.)
Logrono, lo grō no (Pen.)
Lohto, loh'to (R.)
Loir, lwar (Fr.) *r.*
Loir and Cher, lwar, sher (Fr.) *dep.*
Loire, lwar (Fr.) *dep.*
Loire, lwar (Fr.) *r.*
Loiret, lwa-re' (Fr.) *dep.*
Loitz, loits (Prus.)
Loja, or Loxa, lō'cha (Pen.)
Lojano, lo-ya no (It.)
Lokeren, lok'e-ren (Neth.)
Lolin, lō-lin' (Switz.)
Lolle, lol'le (Austr.)
Lombardy, lom bar-dy (It.)
Lombovskoi, lom-bov'-koi (R.) *isl.*
Lommatzsch, lom'matsh (Ger.)
Lommen, lom men (Sc. Pen.)
Lomond, lo'mond (Scot.)
Lomza, lom'za (R.)
Lonato, lo-na to (It.)
London, lun'dun (Eng.)
Londonderry, lun'don-der'ry (Ir.)
Longarone, lon-ga-ro ne (It.)
Longchamps, long-shang' (Fr.)
Longeau, long gō' (Fr.)
Longford, long ford (Ir.) *co.*
Longue, long (Fr.)
Longueros, lon-ge-ros (Pen.)
Longumeau, long-shu-mo' (Fr.)
Lonny, lō-ni' (Fr.)
Lons le Saunier, long le sō nie' (Fr.)
Loochristy, lo-kri'ty (Neth.)
Looin, lo-ong (Fr.)
Loosduinen, lōs-doi'nen (Neth.)
Loetenballe, lo ten-bal-le (Neth.)
Lopadinska, lo-pa-dins ka (R.)
Lopow, lo po (Prus.)
Loppen, lop pen *isl.*
Lora del Rio Alcolea, lō'ra del ri'o al-kō-le'a (Pen.)
Lorca, lor'ka (Pen.)
Lorch, lorch (Ger.)
Lorenzana, lō rend-za'na (Neth.)
Lorenzana, lō-ren-tha'na (Pen.)
Lorenzo, lo-rend zo (It.) *t.*
Loreto, lo re to (It.)
Loretto, lo-ret to (Mex.)
Lorgues, lorg (Fr.)
Lorio, lō'ri-o (It.)
Loriol, lō-ri ol' (Fr.)
Lorraine, lor-rāne' (Fr.)
Lossini, lōs-si'ni (It.) *isl.*
Lot, lo (Fr.) *dep.*
Lot and Garonne, lo, ga-rōne' (Fr.) *dep.*
Lothian, lo'thi-an (Scot.)
Lotier, lo-tie' (Fr.)
Lottum, lot'toom (Neth.)
Louaille, loo ai or loo-aly' (Fr.)
Louch, louch (R.)
Loudinska, lou-dins'ka (R.)
Louga, lou'ga (R.)
Lough Erne, loch'ern (Ir.)
Lough Neagh, loch-ne' (Ir.)
Loughborough, luf bur-ruh (Eng.)
Loughrea, loh-rā' (Ir.)
Louis, St., loo'is or loo'i (U. S.)
Louisiana, loo-i-zi-an'a (U. S.)
Louja, loo'va (Austr.) *r.*
Lounovsk, lou'nōvsk (R.)
Loupiac, loo-pi-ak' (Fr.)
Lourdes, loord (Fr.)
Louristan, lou-ris'tan (Per.)
Louroux, le, le loo-roo' (Fr.)
Lourtier, loor-tie' (Switz.)
Louta, lou'ta (R.) *r.*
Louth, louth (Ir.) *co.*
Louveigne, loo-veny' (Neth.)
Louvigne du Desert, loo-viny' dū de-zer' (Fr.)
Lovo, lō'vo (Austr.)
Lovrana, lō-vra'na (Austr.)
Lowenberg, leū'ven-berǵ (Prus.)
Lowinsk, lō'vinsk (R.)
Lowisa, lō-vi'za
Lowositz, lō'vō-zits (Austr.)
Loxa, or Loja, lo'cha (Pen.)
Loz Verkma, loz verk'mi-a (R.)
Lozère, lo-zère' (Fr.) *mt.*
Lozère, lo-zère' (Fr.) *dep.*
Lozovka, lō-zōv'ka (R.)
Luarca, loo-ar'ka (Pen.)
Lubasz, loo'bash (Prus.)
Lubben, loob'ben (Prus.)
Lubeck, lū'bek (Ger.)
Luben, lu'ben (Ger.)
Lubiewo, loo-bie'vo (Prus.)
Lublin, lub-lin' (R.)
Lublinitz, loo'bli-nits (Prus.)
Lublo, loo'blo (Austr.)
Lucca, look'ka (It.)
Luciensteig, loo'tsi-en-stīg' (Switz.)
Lucena, loo-the'na (Pen.)
Lucenay l'Eveque, loos nā le-vēke' (Fr.)
Luccrano, loo che-ra no (It.)
Luchow, loo cho (Ger.)
Luchs, looks (Austr.)
Luckau, look'kou (Prus.)
Lucknow, luck-now' (Hind.)
Lucy les Bois, lu-si' le bwa (Fr.)
Ludbreck, lood'brek (Austr.)
Lude, le, le lud (Fr.)
Ludenscheid, loo'den-shīd (Ger.)
Luder, loo'der (Ger.) *r.*
Luderup, loo de-roop (Den.)
Ludlow, lood lo (Prus.) *r.*
Ludwigsburg, lood vigs-boorǵ (Ger.)
Ludwigslust, lood vigs-loost (Ger.)
Lue en Diois, lū ang di-wa' (Fr.)
Lue, le, le lū (Fr.)
Luc, lū (Fr.)
Luetry, lu-tri' (Switz.)
Luetten, lut'ten (Ger.)
Luetterberg, lut'ter-berǵ (Ger.)
Luetzen, lut'sen (Prus.)
Luezens, lu'tsens (Switz.)
Lugano, loo-ga no (It.)
Lugano, loo-ga'no (It.) *l.*
Lugo, loo go (Pen., It.)
Lugos, loo'gos (Austr.)
Luines, lu-ine' (Fr.)
Luino, lu-i'no (R.)
Luisiana, loo-i-si-a na (Pen.)
Luleo, loo'le-o (Sc. Pen.)
Lumbin, loong-bang (Fr.)
Lumbreras, loom bre ras (Pen.)
Lumino, loo-mi'no (Switz.)
Lund, loond (Sc. Pen.)
Lundbeck, loond'bek (Den.)
Lundbye, loond'bu (Den.)
Lunden, loon den (Den.)
Lundgaard, loond'gord (Den.)
Luneburg, lū'ne boorg (Ger.)
Lunel la Ville, lu nel' la vile (Fr.)
Lunenburgh, lu nen-boorǵ (Nova Scotia)
Luneville, lūne-vile' (Fr.)
Lungern, loon gern (Switz.)
Lungwitz, loong'vits (Ger.)
Lunteren, loon'tern (Neth.)
Lupata, Serra de, ser'ra de loo-pā'ta (Af.)
Lupone, loo-po'ne (It.) *mt.*
Lupoto, loo-pō'to (It.) *mt.*
Lupow, loo po (Prus.)
Lupp, loop (Prus.) *r.*
Luptow, loop'to (Prus.)
Luribe, Paso de, pa'so de loor'be (S. Am.)
Lure, lūre (Fr.)
Luschingen, loo'shing-en (Switz.)
Lusignan, lū-zin-yang' (Fr.)
Lusino, loo-si'no (Prus.)
Lussac, lus-sak' (Fr.)
Luterine, loo te-ri'ne (It.)
Luthern, loot'tern (Switz.)
Lutisburg, loo'tis-boorǵ (Switz.)
Lutke Gast, lūt'ke gast (Neth.)
Luvino, loo-vi'no (It.)
Luxembourg, lūk-sang-boor' (Neth.)
Luxeuil, lū-seuī' or lū seūly' (Fr.)
Luzerches, lū-zersh' (Fr.)
Luzern, loo'tsern (Switz.)
Luzern, loo't ern (Switz.) *l.*
Luzerne, lū-zern' (U. S.)
Luzon, loo-thōne' (Pen.)
Luzy, lū-zi' (Fr.)

ŭ short bŭt, Fr. long ū, short ŭ, as in spur; Final ly, Fr. l mouillé, An''ger, vi''cious; ǵ as s in pleasure, ǵ, ch guttural, ṇ liquid; th as in pith.

Ly, lï (Neth.) *r.*
Lyukoura, lü-a koo'ra (Gr.) *mt.*
Lyft, lüft (Den)
Lygum Kloster, lü'goom klö'stër (Den.)
Lykodima, lü-kö di'ma (Gr) *mt.*
Lymanow, lï'ma-no (-noof) (Austr)
Lymbara, lïm-ba'ra (It) *mt.*
Lyndelsee, lün'del-ze (Den.)
Lyngaas, lün'gös (Den)
Lyngbye, lung'bü (Den)
Lyngdal, lung'dal (Sc. Pen)
Lyoe, lü'eu (Den.) *isl.*
Lyon, lï-ong' (Fr)
Lyonnois, lïon-nwa' (Fr)
Lyons, lï-ong' (Fr) *q*
Lyse Fjord, lüse fiord (Sc. Pen)
Lyss, lïs (Switz)
Lystrup, lü'stroop (Den)

• M.

Maaren, ma'ren (Neth)
Maarum, mo'room (Den)
Maaseyck, ma'za-ek (Neth)
Maasland, mas'lant (Neth)
Maasoe, mös'eu (Sc Pen) *isl.*
Macao, ma-ka'o (Ind)
Maccarese, mak-ka-re'ze (It)
Macedonia, mas-e-do'ni-a
Macheda, ma-che'da (Pen)
Machias, match i'as (U. S)
Machichaco, ma chi chi'ko (Pen)
Machnovak, mäch-nö'vak (R)
Mackinaw, once Michilimackinac, mack'i-naw (U. S)
Maclean, mak-lane' (U S)
Macomb, ma-koom' (U S)
Macon, ma-köng' (Fr)
Macon, mä'kon (U S)
Macotera, ma-ko të ra (Pen)
Macoupin, ma-koo'pin (U S)
Macpherson, mak-fer'son (Australia) *mt*
Macquarie, mak-kwo-a-re (Australia)
Madagascar, ma da gas'kar (Af) *isl.*
Maddalena, ma dal-le na (It) *isl*
Madaras, ma da ras (Austr)
Madawaska, mad-a-was'ka (U S)
Maddalena, mad da-le na (It)
Madeira, ma-de'ra (Af) *isl.*, ma da'ra or ma-dee'ra (Eng)
Madrano, ma dra'no (Switz)
Madras, ma'dras (Ind), ma dras' (Eng)
Madre de Dios, ma'dre de de'os (S Am) *r.*
Madrid, ma-drid' or mad'rid (Pen)
Madridejos, ma-dri-de'chos (Pen)
Madrigal, ma-dri-gal' (Pen)
Madrigalejo, ma-dri-ga-le'cho (Pen)
Madris, ma'dris (Pen Switz)
Madris, ma'dris (Switz) *r*
Madroñero, ma-dro-nye'ro (Pen)
Madura, ma-doo'ra or mad'u-ra (Ind)
Madura, ma doo'ra or mad'u-ra (Austral) *isl*
Madura, ma doo'ra or mad u-ra (East Isl) *isl*
Maehren, or Moravia, ma'ren (Austr)
Maella, ma-el'ya (Pen)
Maelstroem, mal'strom (Sc Pen)
Maesmel, mas'mle (Neth)
Maestre, Ares del, a'res del ma-es'tre (Pen)
Maestricht, mas tricht (Neth)
Magadino, ma-ga-di'no (Switz)
Magas, ma'gas (Pen)
Magazeno, ma ga-dze'no (It.)
Magdalena, mag da le'na (Pen.)
Magdeburg, mag'de-boorg (Prus)
Magellan, ma-chel-yan' (S. Am) *st*
Mageltving, ma'gel-tving (Den)
Maggia, mad'ja (Switz)
Maggiore, mad jo're (It) *l.*
Magliano, mal ya-no (It)
Magnac, man-yak (Fr)
Magnisi, man-ye'zi (It)
Magnor, mang nor (Sc Pen)
Magny, man-ye' (Fr)
Magoras, ma-go'ras (It) *r.*
Magra, ma'gra (It) *r*
Magro, ma'gro (Pen)
Mahlburg, mal'boorg (Prus.)
Mahon, ma'on (Pen.), ma-hōne' or ma ōne' (Eng.)
Mahoning, mä-hō'ning (U. S)
Mahora, ma-o'ra (Pen)
Mahratta, mah-rat'ta (Ind)
Mahrenburg, ma'ren-boorg (Austr)
Maillerey, ma-ye-ra' or mal-ye-ra' (Fr)
Mailly, ma-ye or mal-ye' (Fr)
Maina, mi'na (R)
Mainburnheim, mine-boorn'hime (Ger)
Maine, māne (Fr)
Maine and Loire, māne, lwár (Fr) *dep*
Maine and Tauber, mine, tou'ber (Ger.)
Maine, Lower, mine (Ger.)
Maine Rother, mine rö'ter (Ger) *r.*
Maine Weiss, mine vis (Ger) *r.*
Mainhardt, mine'hart (Ger)
Maison, Neuve, neuve ma-zong' (Fr)
Majadas, las, las ma-cha'das (Pen)
Majesa, ma-ye-ze'za (It) *c.*
Majorca, *ma-chor'ka* (*Pen*) *isl.*
Makarev, ma-ka'rev (R)
Makariev, ma-ka'ri ev (R)
Makarovo, ma-ka-ro'vo (R)
Makasanas Plains, ma-ka-sa'nas (Af)
Makkinger, mak'king-er (Neth.)
Makkum, mak'koom (Neth)
Mako, ma'ko (Austr)
Makri, ma'kri (Tur) *q.*
Malabar, ma-la-bar' (Ind); mal'a-bar (Eng)
Malaczka, ma lats' (-lach') ka (Austr)
Maladeta, ma-la-de'ta (Pen) *mt*
Maladetta, or Maudit, ma-la-det'ta, mō-di' (Fr.) *mt*
Malaga, ma'la-ga (Pen), mäl'a-ga (Eng)
Malagon, ma la-gon (Pen)
Malaia Zemlia, ma-la'ia zem'li a (R)
Malans, ma-lang' (Switz)
Malaren, ma'la ren (Sc Pen) *l.*
Malatiera, ma-la-ti e'ra (Pen)
Malax, ma'lax (R)
Malay, ma'lay (East Isl) *p i*
Malazzo, ma lat'zo (It)
Malborget, mal-bor'get (Austr)
Maldeghen, mal-de'gen (Neth)
Malden, mal'den (Neth)
Maldive, mal'dive (Ind) *isl*
Maldiventre, mal di ven'tre (It) *isl*
Male, or Maldivas, ma le or mal-di'vas (Ind) *isl.*
Malesco, ma-les'ko (Switz) *r*
Malesherbes, male-zerbe' (Fr)
Maletroit, mal-e-trwa' (Fr)
Malevo, ma-le'vo (Gr) *mt*
Malguenac, mal-ge-nak' (Fr)
Malhan, mal han (As) *mt*
Malicheva, ma-li che'va (R)
Malijay, ma la-zhe' (Fr)
Malilla, ma lil'ya (Sc. Pen)
Malines, or Mechlin, ma-line', mech lin' (Neth)
Malitsk, ma'litsk (R)
Mallona, la, la ma-yo na (Pen)
Malmaison, mal-ma-zong (Neth)
Malmkoping, ma'm cheu-ping (Neth)
Malmoe, mal'me a (Sc Pen)
Malmysch, mal'mush (R)
Malo, ma lo (It)
Malomchangelsk, ma lo a-chan'gelsk (R)
Malojaroslavets, ma-lo-ya-ro-slav'ets (R)
Malpica, mal-pe'ka (It)
Malis, mals (Sc Pen) *r*
Malstead, mal'sted (Den)
Malstrom, mal'strom (Sc Pen)
Malta, mal'ta (It Af)
Malters, mal'ters (Switz)
Malvaglia, mal-val'ya (Switz)
Malwa, mal'wa (Ind)
Mamadysch, ma ma'dish (R)
Mamai, ma'mai (R)
Mamaroneck, ma-ma'ro neck (U S)
Mamarosa, ma-ma-ro'sa (Pen)
Mameren, ma'me-ren (Switz)
Mamers, ma-mer' (Fr)
Mamore, ma-mo're (S Am) *r.*
Manacor ma-na-kor' (Pen)
Manati, ma-na'ti (Mex)
Manayunk, man-a-yunk' (U S)
Mancha, man'cha (Pen)
Mancha Real, man'cha (Pen)
Manche, mangsh (Fr.) *dep.*
Manchester, man'ches ter (W Ind)
Mandas, man'das (It)
Manderscheid, man'der-shit (Ger)
Mandingo, man-din'go (Af)
Mandoe, man'deu (Den) *isl*
Mandrigalejo, man dri-ga-le'cho (Pen)
Maneroo, ma'ne-roo (Australia)
Manfredonia, man-fre-do'ni-a (It)
Manfriei, man-fri'eh (It)
Mangdera, mang de-ra-i (East Isl) *st*
Mangeroe, mang'er-eu (Sc Pen)
Manhassett, man-has'sett (U S)
Manhattan, man-hat'tan (U S)
Manheim, man'hime (Ger)
Maniago, ma-ni-a'go (It)
Manichina, ma-ni-chi'na (R)
Maniesa, ma-ni-e'sa (Pen)
Manilha, ma-nil'ya (Pen)
Manilla, ma-nil'ya (East. isl.)
Mannedorf, man'ne-dorf (Switz.)
Mannersdorf, man'ners-dorf (Austr)
Mannu, man-noo' (It.) *c.*
Manosque, ma-nösk' (Fr)
Mans, le, le mang' (Fr.)
Mansfeld, mans'felt (Prus)
Mansilla, man-sil'ya (Pen)
Mansoura, man-sou'ra (Eg)
Mantelo, man'te-lo (Gr) *c.*
Mantern, man'tern (Austr)
Mantes, mangt (Fr)
Mantinea, man-ti-ne'a (Gr)
Mantry, mang-tri' (Fr.)
Mantsala, mant-sa'la (R)
Mantua, man'too-a (It)
Manzanal, man-tha-nal' (Pen)
Manzanares, man'tha-na'res (Pen)
Manzanilla, man-tha-nil'ya (Pen)
Maon, Wilderness of, ma'on (Pal)
Mapimi, ma-pi'mi (Mex)
Mapimi, Bolson de, ma-pi'mi (Mex)
Maqueda, ma-ke'da (Pen)
Mar, mar (Pen) *c.*
Maraboofy Wells, ma-ra-boo'fy (Af)
Maracaibo, ma-ra-ka-i-bo (S Am)
Maracaibo, or Venezuela, ma-ra-ka-'bo, ve-ne-thoo-e'la (S Am) *g.*
Maranchon, ma-ran'chon (Pen)
Maranham, ma-ran-yam' (Braz)
Marano, ma-ra'no (It)
Marans, ma-rang' (Fr)
Maratgiu, ma-rat-joo' (It) *c.*
Marasca, ma-ras'ka (Austr)
Marass, ma-rass' (East Isl)
Maratea ma-ra-te'a (It)
Marathon, ma'ra-thon (Gr)
Marbach, mar'bach (Ger. Switz.)
Marbella, mar-bel'ya (Pen.)
Marburg, mar'boorg (Ger Austr)
March, or Morava march, mō ra'va (Austr) *r.*
Marche, marsh (Fr)
Marchena, mar-che'na (Pen)
Marcimo, mar-chi no (It) *mt*
Marciac, mar-si-ak or mar-sil-yak' (Fr)
Marecchia, ma rek'ki-a (R. It)
Marengo, ma-ren'go (It)
Marennes, ma-rene' (Fr)
Mareuil, ma-re-il or ma-rely' (Fr)
Margarita, mar-ga-ri'ta (S. Am) *isl.*
Margitta mar git'ta (Austr)
Margolles, mar-gol'yes (Pen)
Maria, ma-ri'a (Pen)
Maria, ma-ri a (Neth) *ft.*
Maria Kis ma-ri'a kis (Austr)
Maria, St, san'ta ma-ri-a (It) *isl.*
Maria, Sta, san ta ma-ri'a (Pen)
Mariager, ma-ri-a ger (Den)
Mariager Fjord, ma-ri-a-ger fiörd (Den)
Mariana, ma-ri a'na (Pen)
Marianne, ma-ri an'ne (As) *isl*
Marie Galante, ma-re' ga-langt' (W. Ind) *isl.*
Mariebœ ma-ri'e-bo (Den)
Mariefred, ma-ri'e-fred (Den)
Marieholm ma-ri'e-holm (Den)
Mariemalene, ma ri'e-ma-le'ne (Den)
Marienburg, ma-ri'en-boorg (Prus R Ger)
Mariensee, ma-ri en-ze (Prus)
Marienwerder, ma-ri'en-ver'der (Prus)
Mariestad, ma-ri e-stad (Sc Pen)
Marietta, ma-ri et'ta (U S)
Marinha, ma rin'ya (Pen)
Marino, ma ri no (It)
Maritime Alps, ma-ri-ti'me (It)
Maritimo, ma-ri-ti'mo (It)
Marken, mar'ken (Neth) *isl.*
Markova, mar-kö'va (R)
Markowice mar-kö'vi ets (Prus)
Markt, markt (Switz)
Marktbreit, markt'brite (Ger)
Marle, mar-le' (Fr)
Marlow, mar'lo (Ger)
Marly, mar-li' (Switz)
Marmande, mer-mangd (Fr.)
Marmentada, Beira, mar-men-ta'da (Pen)
Marmirolo, mar-mi-ro'lo (It)
Marmora, mar-mo ra (Tur) *isl.*
Marmora, Sea of, mar-mō'ra (Tur)
Marnay, mar-nā' (Fr)
Marne, mar'ne (Den)
Marne, marn (Fr) *r.*
Marne, marn (Fr.) *dep.*
Marne, Upper, marn (Fr) *dep.*
Maro, ma'ro (It) *isl.*
Marocco, ma-rok'ko (Af)
Maroggio, ma-rōd jo (It)
Maromono ma-ro mō'no (It)
Maros, ma'ros (Austr)
Marostica, ma-ros'ti-ka (It.)

Marozalto, ma-rōd-zal'to (Austr)
Marquardstein, mar'quart-stīne (Ger)
Marquesas, mar-kā'sas
Marquion, mar-ki-ōng' (Fr)
Marquise, mar-kīz' (Fr.)
Marsa, la, mar'sa (It.)
Marsa Scala, mar'sa ska'la (It)
Marsa Scirocco, mar'sa shi-rōk'ko (It.)
Marsala, mar-sa'la (It)
Marschina, mar-ski'na (Austr)
Marseille, mar-sę-i' or mar-sely' (Fr), mar-sāles' (Eng)
Marsico Nuovo, mar'si-ko noo-ō'vo (It)
Marstetten, mar'stet-ten (Switz)
Marstrand, mar'strand (Sc Pen) *isl.*
Marta, mar'ta (It) *r*
Martendyk, mar'ten-dīk (Neth)
Martigao, mar-ti-ga'o (Pen)
Martigne, mar-tiny' (Fr)
Martigny, mar-tin-yi' (Switz.)
Martinique, mar-tin-ik' (W Ind)
Martinlongo, mar-tin-lon'go (Pen)
Martinov, mar-ti'nov (R.)
Martinsbruck, mar'tins-brük (Switz)
Marton, mar'ton (Austr)
Martos, mar'tos (Pen)
Martros, mar'tros (Fr)
Marum, ma'room (Neth)
Marvao, mar-va'o (Pen)
Marvejols, marv-jwa' (Fr)
Marwar, mar'war (Ind)
Marza el Forno, mar'dza ēl fer'no (It)
Masaccio, ma zat'cho (It)
Masalovka, ma-sa-lov'ka (R)
Mascali, mas-ka'li (It) *r.*
Maschwanden, mash'van-den (Switz)
Mascouta, mas koo'ta (U. S)
Maslay le Roy, mas-la le rwa (Fr)
Masone, ma-sō'ne (It) *r.*
Massa, mas'sa (It.)
Massatra, mas-sa'fra (It)
Massay, mas-sā' (Fr)
Masserano, mas-sę-ra'no (It)
Massère, mas sère' (Fr)
Massuccio, mas-soot'cho (Switz) *mt*
Masta, mas'ta (R) *r.*
Masulipatam, mas-soo-li-pa-tam (Hind)
Matagalpa, ma-ta-gal'pa (Mex)
Matamoras, ma-ta-mo'ras (Mex)
Matanilla Reef, ma ta-nil'ya (W Ind)
Matanzas, ma-tan'thas (-sas) (W Ind)
Matapan, mat-a-pan' (Gr)
Mataporquera, ma-ta-por'kę-ra (Pen)
Mataro, ma-ta'ro (Pen)
Matauro, ma-tou'ro (R It.)
Mathura, mat'oo-ra (Hind.)
Matiagua, ma-ti-a'goo-a (Mex)
Matina, ma-ti'na (Mex) *r*
Matotontas, ma-to-ton'tas (Af)
Matt, matt (Switz)
Matta, mat'ta (Australia) *mt*
Mattamuscontis, mat-ta-mus-kon'tis (U S)
Mattan, mat'tan (East Isl)
Mattapoisett, mat-ta-poi'set (U S)
Mattapony, mat-tap'o-ny (U S)
Matteawan, mat-te-w an' (U. S)
Mattila, mat'ti-la (R)
Matto Grosso, mat'to grōs'so (Braz)
Mattola, mat'tō-la (Af)
Maubert Fontaine, mō-ber' fong-tāne (Fr)
Maubeuge, mō-beūge (Fr)
Maubourguet, mo-boor-gu-ę' (Fr)
Maui, mou'i (S Isl)
Maulbronn (-brunn.), moul'brou (-broon) (Ger.)
Maule, mou'lę (S Am)
Maumee, mau-mee' (U. S)
Maur, mour (Switz)
Maurepas, mō're-pa (U. S)
Mauritius, mau-rish'i-us (W Ind)
Maurizzio, mou-rit'si-o (Port It)
Mauro, mou'ro (It) *mt.*
Mauron, mō-rōng' (Fr)
Maurs, mōre (Fr)
Mauth, mout (Austr)
Mauves, mōve (Fr)
Mauvesin, move-saug' (Fr)
May, mā (Fr.)
May, mā (Scot) *isl* and *lighthouse*
Mayenne, mā-ien' (Fr) *dep.*
Mayenne, mā-ien' *r.*
Mayn, or Maine, mīne (māne) (Ger) *r.*
Maynooth, may-nooth' (Ir)
Mayo, mā'o (Ir) *co*
Mayor, ma'yor (Austr)
Mayor, ma'yor (Pen) *isl.*
Mayorga, ma-yor'ga (Pen.)
Mazanderan, ma-than'dę-ran (Per)
Mazapil, ma-tha' (-sa') pil (Mex)
Mazappa, ma-thāp' (-zāp') pa (Af)
Mazatlan, ma-that (-sat') lan (Mex)
Mazzara, mat-sa'ra (It.)
Meath, East, meeth (Ir.) *co*
Meath, West, meeth (Ir) *co.*
Meaux, mo (Fr)
Mecca, mek'ka (Per)
Mecha, mę'cha (R)
Mechlin, or Malines, mech-lin' (Austr)
Mecklenburg Schwerin, męk'len-boorg shwę-rin' (Ger.)
Mecklenburg Strelitz, męk'len-boorg strę'-lits (Ger)
Medak, mę'dak (Austr)
Medas, mę'das (Pen.) *isl*
Medenblik, mę'den-blik (Neth)
Medfjord, med'fiōrd (Sc. Pen.)
Medgyes, med'dges (Austr)
Mediano, mę-di-a'no (Pen.)
Medina, mę-di'na (Pen)
Medina, mę-di'na or me-dī'na (Ar)
Medina de Rio Seco, mę-di'na dę ri'o sę'ko (Pen)
Medina Sidonia, mę-di'na si-dō'ni-a (Pen)
Medinilla, mę-di-nil'ya (Pen.)
Mediterranean, med-i-ter-rā'ne-an *sea*
Medveditsa, med-vę-dit'sa (R) *r.*
Medves Brock, med'ves brok (Austr)
Medviedova, med-vię-do'va (R)
Medynsk, mę'dynsk (R)
Meerle, mer'lę (Neth)
Meersburg, mers'boorg (Ger)
Meersen, mer'sen (Neth)
Mees, les, lę mę (Fr)
Megantic, mę-gan'tik (Can)
Megantic, mę-gan'tik (Can) *l.*
Megara, mę-ga'ra (Gr)
Meggelem, meg gę-lem (Neth.)
Meggen, męg'gen (Switz)
Megra Ferba, mę'gra fer'ba (It)
Mehadia, mę-ha'di-a (Austr)
Mehedia, or Africa, mę-hę'di-a
Mehlsack, mel'zak (Prus)
Mehun, mę-heung' (Fr)
Meienburg, mi'en-boorg (Prus)
Meiensdorf, mi'ens-dorf (Den)
Meillan, me-yang' or mel-yang (Fr)
Memmingen, mī ming-en (Ger)
Meissau, mis'sou (Austr)
Meissen, mis'sen (Ger)
Mejares, mę-cha'ress (Pen) *r*
Mekka, mek'ka (As)
Melada, mę la'da (Austr) *isl*
Melano, mę-la'no (Switz)
Melbourne, mel-boorne'
Melenezi, me-len'che (Austr)
Melenki, mę-len'ki (R)
Melentevska, me-len-tev'ska (R)
Melfa, mel'fa (It)
Melgago, mel-ga'go (Pen)
Melgar, mel-gar' (Pen)
Melice, mę-lis' (Switz)
Melides, mę-li'des (Pen)
Melilla, mę-lil'ya (It)
Melissa, mę-is'sa (It)
Melito, me-li'to (It)
Mella, mel la (It) *r.*
Melle, mel (Fr.)
Melle, della, del'la mel'lę (It) *c*
Mellen, mel'len (Switz)
Mellendorf, mel'len-dorf (Ger)
Mellingen, mel'ling-en (Switz)
Melnik, mel'nik (Austr)
Meloe, mę leū (Sc Pen) *isl*
Melonne, mę-lwane' (Fr) *isl*
Melora, mę lō'ra (It) *isl*
Melrose, mel-rōse' (Scot)
Melts, melts (Switz)
Membrio, mem'bri-o (Pen.)
Membroles, la, la mang-brole' (Fr)
Memel, me'mel (Prus)
Memel, or Niemen, mē'mel, nę'men (R) *r.*
Memphis, Ruins of, mem'fiss (Eg)
Memphremagog, mem-fre-mā'gog (U S)
Menaggio, mę-nad'jo (It)
Menan, Great and Little, me-nan' (U. S.)
Mendavia, men-da'vi-a (Pen)
Mendoza, men-do'tha (S. Am.)
Menehould, mę-nę-hoo' (Fr)
Menet, me-nę' (Fr)
Menil Grand, grang me-nil' (Neth)
Menil, le, lę me-nil' (Fr)
Menil-glise, me-ni-lę-glize' (Neth.)
Menin, me-nang' (Neth)
Menjibar, men'chi-bar (Pen)
Menomonie, men-nom'o-nee (U. S)
Menouf, mę'nouf (Eg)
Mentano, men-ta'no (It)
Mentone, men-tō'ne (It)
Menzelinsk, men-zę-linsk' (R.)
Meppel, mep'pel (Neth)
Meppen, mep'pen (Ger.)
Mequinenza, mę-ki-nen'tha (Pen.)
Mer, mer (Fr)
Mer de Glace, mer de glass (Switz.)
Meran, mę'ran (Austr)
Mercalo, mer-ka'lo (It)
Mercel del Oro, mer-thel' (-sel') del ō'ro (Mex)
Merchault, mer-sho' (Neth)
Mercœur, mer-keūr' (Fr.)
Mercopaly, mer'kō-paly (Austr)
Mereda, mę-rę'da (Pen.)
Merckhem, mę'rek-hem (Neth)
Mercy, mę-rā' (Fr)
Merida, mę-ri'da (Pen)
Merille, mę-ril'yę (Pen.)
Merionethshire, mer'i-o-neth-shire (Eng)
Merishausen, mę-ris-hou'zen (Switz)
Mermentau, mer-men-tō' (U. S)
Meroe, mę'rō (Af)
Merrimack, mer'ri-mak (U S)
Mersburg, mers'boorg (Prus)
Mersche, mers'kę (Neth.)
Mertola, mer'tō-la (Pen)
Meru, mę-rū'
Mescala, mes-ka'la (Mex)
Meseritsen, mę'zę-rit'zen (Austr)
Meshed, mesh'ed (Per)
Messenia, mes-sę'ni-a (Gr)
Messina, mes-si'na (It)
Messina, mes-si'na (It.) *st*
Messines, mes-sine' (Neth)
Messingeweer, mes'sing-e-vehr' (Neth)
Mestchovsk, mest'chovsk (R)
Mesterhaza, mes'ter-ha-sa (Austr)
Meteren, mę'tę-ren (Neth)
Metijah, Plain of, mę-ti'jah (Af)
Metso, met'so (R)
Mettau, met'tou (Switz)
Meurthe, meūrt (Fr) *dep.*
Meurthe, meurt (Fr.) *r*
Meuse, meūze (Fr) *dep*
Meuse, meūze (Fr) *r*
Mewar, me-war' (Ind)
Mexico, mex'i-ko; Sp, meh'chi-ko
Mexico, mex'i-ko (Mex) *b.* or *g.*
Mexilles, mek-sile (Fr)
Meyd, mīte (Neth)
Meyenfeld, mī'en-felt (Switz)
Meykirch, mī kirch (Switz)
Meze, maze (Fr.)
Mezière, le, le mę zi-ère' (Fr)
Mezo Telead, mę'so tę'lę-ad (Austr)
Mezo Tur, mę'so toor (Austr.)
Mezquita, meth'ki-ta (Pen.)
Miaco, mi-a'ko (Jap)
Miajadas, mi-a-cha'das (Pen)
Mialmatlan, mi-al-mat'lan (Mex)
Miami, mi-am'i
Micabba, mi-kab'ba (It)
Michalevsk, mi-cha levsk (R)
Michigan, mish-i-gan' or mitch i gan (U. S)
Michoacan, mi-cho-a kan' (Mex.)
Middelbeers, mid del-behrs (Neth)
Middelburg, mid'del-boorg (Neth)
Middlebury, mid'dl-ber-ry (U. S)
Middlerode, mid-del-rō'dę (Neth)
Middlesex, mid'dl-sex (Eng. Can. W. Ind)
Midland, mid land (Can) *dist.*
Mielec, mi'lets (Austr.)
Mier, mi'er (Mex)
Miesciskо, mish-tsish ko (Prus)
Miggiarro, mid-giar'ro (It) *b*
Mihaly, mi-haly (Austr)
Mijas, mi'chas (Pen.)
Mikanoveze, mi-ka-nov'chę (Austr)
Mil, mil (Neth)
Milagro, mi-la'gro (Pen)
Milan, mi'lan or mi-lan' (It.)
Milano, mi-la'no (It.)
Milazzo, mi-lat'so (It)
Milbury, mil'bu ry (U. S.)
Mileta, mi-lę'ta (It.)
Milfontes, Villanova de, vil-ya-nō'va dę mil-fōn'tes (Pen)
Milicia, mi-li'cha (It.)
Militsch, mi'litsh (Prus)
Millesimo, mil-lę'si-mo (It)
Miltenberg, mil'ten-berg (Ger)
Miltschim, milt'shim (Austr)
Milwaukie, mil-wau'kie (U. S)
Mina, mi'na (Af) *r*
Minas, Post of, mi'nas (R.)
Minas Geraes, mi'nas (Braz)
Mindel, min'del (Ger) *r.*
Minden, min'den (Ger.)
Minervino, mi-ner-vi'no (It)

Fr. short būt; Fr long eū, short eū, as in spur, Final ly, Fr. l mouillé; An″ger, vi″cious, ġ as s in pleasure, ġ ch guttural, ny liquid, th as in pith.

Minesota, min-e-sō ta (U. S)
Minglanilla, min-glä-nil'ya (Pen.)
Mingrelia, min-grē'li-a (R)
Minguères, mäng-gĕre' (Fr.) *isl.*
Miniel:, mi'ni-ęh (Eg)
Minières, mi-ni-ére' (Fr.)
Minnetaree, min-ne-tar'ree (U. S.)
Minorca, mi-nör'ka (Pen) *isl*
Minsk, minsk (R)
Minska, mins'ka (R)
Minto, min'to (N. Zeal.)
Mir, mir (R.)
Mira, mi'ra (Pen)
Mirabella, mi-ra-bel'la (It)
Mirambeau, mi-rang-bō' (Fr.)
Miranda, mi-ran'da (Pen)
Mirande mi-rangde' (Fr)
Mirandella, mi-ran-del'ya (Pen)
Mirandola, mi-ran'dō-la (It)
Miras del Camino, mi'ras del ka mi'no (Pen)
Mirebeau, mir e-bō' (Fr.)
Mirgorod, mir'gō-rōd (R)
Miropolie, mi-rō'pō-lie (R)
Misa, mi'za (It.) *r.*
Misagua, mi-zau'ya (It.)
Mishawaka, mish-a-wa'ka (U. S)
Misocco, mi-zōk'ko (Switz) *val*
Missiones, mis-si ō'nes (S Am)
Missisinewa, mis-sis'i-new-a (U. S)
Missisque, mis-sis'que (U. S.)
Mississaguas, mis-sis-sa'goo-as (Can)
Mississippi, mis-sis-sip'pi (U S)
Missolonghi, mis-so-lon'gi (Gr)
Missouri, mis-soo'ri (U. S)
Missouri, mis-soo'ri (Mex) *val.*
Mistek, mis'tęk (Austr)
Mistelbach, mis'tel-bach (Austr)
Mistepec, mis'te-pek (Mex)
Mitau, mi'tou (R)
Mitrovitz, mi-trō'vis (Austr)
Mittel Franken, mit'tel frank'en (Ger)
Mittenwalde, mit'ten-val'de (Prus)
Mittweyda, mit-vi'da (Ger)
Mjoesen, myo'u sen (Sc Pen) *l.*
Mlinsk, mlinsk (Prus)
Moab, Plains of, mo'ab (Pal)
Moanalua, mo-a-na-loo'a (Sandw Isl)
Moboghdinsk, mo'bōgh-dinsk (R)
Mochkova, moch-kō'va (R)
Mocho, mō'cho (S Am) *mt.*
Mochok mo chōk (R)
Mockelby, mok'kel-bu (Sc Pen)
Mocordo, mō-kōr'do (Mex)
Modane, mō-da'ne (It)
Modderweice, mod'der-vi-tse (Prus
Modena, mō-dę'na or mo-de'na (It)
Modern, mō dern (Austr)
Moedas, mō-e'das (Pen.)
Moen, meun (Den) *isl*
Moes, meus (Austr)
Moesa, meu'za (Switz) *r.*
Mogadore, mog-a-dōre (Af)
Moghilev, mo'ghi-lev (R)
Mogilcza Post, mo-ji-lis'sa (Tur)
Moguer, mō-ger' (Pen)
Mohacz, mo'hass (Austr.)
Mohawk, mo'hawk (U. S)
Mohli, möh'li (Switz)
Moitetta, mō i-fet'ta (It)
Moirans mwa-rang' (Fr)
Moisdon, mwa-dong' (Fr)
Moiselles, mwa-zele' (Fr.)
Moissac, mwa-sak' (Fr.)
Moita, mō-i'ta (Pen.)
Mojaisk, mō'jaisk (R)
Mokau, mō'kou (N. Zeal)
Mokchansk, mōk'chansk (R.)
Mokrani, mō-kra'ni (R)
Mokuola, mō-koo-ō'la (Sandw. Isl)
Mola, mō'la (It)
Moland, mō'land (Sc. Pen)
Molar, el, el mō-lar' (Pen.)
Molara, mō-la'ra (It) *isl*
Moldau, mol'dou (Austr.) *r*
Moldavia, mōl-da'vi-a (Tur)
Moldova, mōl-dō'va (Austr.)
Moleto, mō-lę'to (It) *l*
Molevo, mō-lę'vo (Gr) *mt.*
Molina, mō-li'na (Pen)
• **Moline**, mō-line' (Fr) *isl.*
Moliterno, mō-li-ter'no (It)
Molk, molk (Austr.)
Molkweren, molk-vę'ren (Neth)
Mollerusa, mōl-y-roo'sa (Pen.)
Molodetchno, mō-lō-détch'no (R)
Mologa, mō-lō'ga (R)
Molokai, mō-lō-kī' (Sandw. Isl)
Molokini, mō-lō-ki'ni (Sandw. Isl)
Molsee, mol'zę (Den.)

Molucca Passage, mō-look'ka (As)
Molwitz, mol-vits (Prus)
Molwolde, mol-vol'de (Neth.)
Molykut, moly'koot (Austr.)
Mombuoy, mōm-bōo-oi' (Pen.)
Monachi, mō-na'ki (It.) *isl.*
Monacisso, mō-na-chis'so (It.)
Monaco, mō-na'ko (It)
Monadnock, mo-nad'nock (U. S.)
Monaghan, mon'a-gan (Ir) *co.*
Monast Douvanei, mō'nast dou-va'nei (R)
Monasterzyska, mō-nas-ter-sis'ka (Austr.)
Monastyricha, mo-nas-ty-ri'cha (R.)
Monberte, mong-bert' (Fr)
Moncao, mon-ka'o (Pen.)
Moncontour, mong-kong-toor' (Fr)
Moncorvo Torrede, mōn-kōr'vo tōr-re'de (Pen)
Moncuq, mong-kūk' (Fr.)
Mondego, mōn-de'go (Pen) *c*
Mondorff, mon'dorf (Neth)
Mondovi, mōn-dō'vi (It)
Mondragone, mōn-dra-gō'ne (It)
Mondsee, mōnd'ze (Austr)
Moneva, mō-ne'va (Pen)
Monforte, mōn-fōr'te (Pen)
Monforte de Lemas, mōn-fōr'te de le'mas (Pen.)
Monges, los, los mōn'chess (S Am) *isl.*
Mongolia, mon-gō'li-a (As)
Moniteau, mon i-to' (U S)
Monkowarsk, mon'kō-varsk (Prus)
Monlong mong-lōng' (Fr)
Monmouthshire, mon'muth-shire (Eng)
Monnikendam, mōn'ni-ken-dam' (Neth)
Monongahela, mo-non ga-hē la (U. S)
Monovar, mō-nō-var' (Pen)
Monreal, mōn-re-al' (Pen)
Monreale, mon-re-a'le (It)
Monrejeau, mōng-re-shō' (Fr)
Mons, mons (Neth)
Monserrat, mōn'ser-rat' (Pen)
Monsteräs, mōn-ste-ros' (Sc. Pen)
Mont Billiart, mong bi-ya-ri' or bil-yer' (Fr)
Mont Blanc, mong blang (Switz and It)
Mont Cenis, mong se-ni' (Fr)
Mont d'Aspe, mong dasp (Fr.)
Mont Dauphin, mong dō-fang' (Fr)
Mont d'Or, mong dōre (Fr)
Mont de Marsan, mong de mar-sang' (Fr)
Mont Desir, mong de zir' (Fr)
Mont Genevre, mong ge-nêvr' (Fr)
Mont Louis, mong loo-i' (Fr)
Mont Marault, mong ma-ro' (Fr)
Mont Mezene, mong me-zêne (Fr)
Mont Perdu, mong per-dū' (Fr)
Mont Salvy, mong sal-vi' (Fr)
Mont St Michel, mong sang mi-shel' (Fr)
Montagny, mon-tan-yi' (Switz)
Montaigu, mong-ta-gu' (Fr)
Montalban mon-tal-ban' (Pen)
Montalegre, mon-ta-le'gre (Pen)
Montalto, mōn-tal'to (It)
Montalvao, mōn-tal-va'o (Pen)
Montanches, mon-tan'ches (Pen)
Montargis, mong-tar-gi' (Fr)
Montastruc, mong-tas-trū' (Fr)
Montauban, mong-o-bang' (Fr)
Montcalm, mont-kam' (U. S)
Montdidier, mong-di-di-e' (Fr)
Monte, mōn'te (Pen) *r*
Monte Campell, mon'te kam'pely (Pen)
Monte Figo, mōn'te fi'go (Pen)
Monte Santo, mon'te san'to (It and Tur) *c*
Monte Santo, mon'te san'to (Tur) *mt*
Monte Video, mōn'te vi'de-o (S. Am)
Monteagudo, mōn-te-a goo'do (Pen)
Montealegre, mōn-te-a-le'gre (Pen)
Montebello, mōn-te-bel'lo (It)
Montechiaro, mōn-te-ki-a'ro (It)
Montecristo, mōn-te-kris'to (It) *isl*
Montenegro, mōn-te-ne'gro (Tur)
Monterau, mong-te-rō' (Fr.)
Monterey, mōn-te'ri (or -rā) (Mex) *c.*
Montesi, mōn-te'zi (It)
Montesoro, mōn-te-so'ro (It)
Montfauçon, mong-fo-song' (Switz.)
Montfoort, mōnt'fort (Neth.)
Montfort, mong-fōre' (Neth)
Montgomeryshire, mont-gum'e-ry-shire (Eng)
Monthal, mon'tale (Switz)
Monthey, mon'teks (Switz)
Montijo, mōn-ti'cho (Pen)
Montillo, mōn-til'yo (Pen)
Montmorenci, mong-mō-rang'si (Can)
Montpelier, mont-pē'li-er (U S.)
Montpellier, mong-pel-li-ę' (Fr.)
Montreal, mon-tre-al' (Can.)

Montreu, mong-treū' (Switz)
Montreuil, mong-treī' or mong-treūly' (Fr)
Moorshedabad, moor-she-da-bad' (Hind.)
Moosbeuren, mōs-boi'rėn (Ger.)
Moquis, mō'kis (Mex.)
Mora, mō'ra (Pen.)
Mora, moo'ra (Sc Pen)
Moraleda, mō-ra-le'da (Pen)
Moraleja, mō-ra-le'cha (Pen)
Morales, mō-ra'lės (Mex)
Morat, mō'rat or mō-ra' (Switz) *l.*
Moratalla, mō-ra-tal'ya (Pen)
Moravia, or Maehren, mō-rā'vi-a or mō-rā'vi-a (Austr.)
Morbihan, mōr-bi-ang' (Fr) *dep.*
Morchansk, mor'chansk (R)
Moreau, mo-ro' (U. S)
Morel, mō-rel' (Switz.)
Morella, mō-rel'ya (Pen)
Moretta, mō-ret'ta (It.)
Moreuil, mō-rei or mō-reūly' (Fr)
Morgarten, mōr-gar'ten (Switz.)
Morjegorsk, mōr'je-gorsk (R.)
Morjovetz, mor-jo'vetz (R.) *isl.*
Morlaix, mōr-lā' (Fr)
Moron, mō'rōn (Pen.)
Morro di Porco, mōr'ro di pōr'ko (It.) *c.*
Mortagne, mor-tany' (Fr.)
Mortorn, mōr-tō'ri-i (It) *isl.*
Mosburg, mōs'boorg (Ger)
Moschel, mo'shel (Ger)
Mosciska, mōt-tsish'ka (Austr)
Moscow, mos'kō (mos'koo) (R.)
Moselle, mō-zele' (Fr) *r.*
Moselle, mō-zele' (Fr.) *dep.*
Mosieu, mō-sieu' (R.)
Mosievsk, mō-sievsk' (R)
Moskoenes, mos'keu-nas (Sc. Pen) *isl.*
Mosnocz, mosh'noss (Austr)
Mosquito, mos-ki'tō (U. S)
Moss, moss (Sc. Pen)
Mosselska, mos'sel-ska (R)
Mosskirch, moss'kirch (Ger.)
Mostejro, mōs-ti'ro (Pen)
Mosul mō-sool' (Tur)
Motagua, mo-ta'gooa (Mex) *r*
Moting, mo'ting (Austr.)
Motka, mōt ka (R) *r*
Motril, mō-tril' (Pen)
Motta, mōt'ta (It)
Motte, la, la mote (Fr)
Motte Archard, la, la mōte ar-shar' (Fr)
Motte Beauvron, la, la mōte bō-vrong' (Fr)
Mottola mōt'tō-la (It.)
Mouki Kaksi, mou'ki kak-si (R)
Moulins, moo-lang' (Fr)
Moull, mool (Fr)
Mount Annan, an'nan (Scot)
Mount Bellew, bel-lew' (Ir)
Mount Benger ben'ger (Scot)
Moura, moo'ra (Pen.)
Mourao, moo-ra'o (Pen)
Mourom, mou'rom (R.)
Mourseele, moor'ze-le (Neth)
Moutier, moo-ti-e' (Switz)
Moutier, la, la moo-ti-e' (Fr)
Moutiers, moo-ti-e' (Fr)
Mouzon, moo-zong' (Fr)
Movacar, mō-cha'kar (Pen)
Moxsaco, mōk-sa'ko (Pen)
Moya, mō'ya (Pen)
Moyamensing, moy-a-men'sing (U. S)
Mozambique, mo-zang-bike' or mō-tham-bi'ke (Af) *isl.*
Mozdok, moz'dok (R)
Mozyr, mo'zyr
Muchamiel, moo cha'mi-el (Pen)
Mucla, la, la moo e'la (Pen)
Mufaloti, moo-fa-lō'ti (It)
Muga, la, la moo'ga (Pen.)
Mugden, moog'den (Switz)
Mugem, moo-chem' (Pen.)
Mugeres, moo'che ress (Mex) *isl.*
Muglitz, moog'lits (Austr)
Muhlburg, mūl'boorg (Ger)
Muhldorf, mūl'dorf (Ger)
Muhlen, mū'len (Switz)
Muhlenbach, mū'len-bach (Austr)
Muhlhausen, mūl-hou'zen (Prus)
Muhlstedt, mūl'stet (Ger)
Muiden, moi'den (Neth.)
Muirkirk, muir'kirk (Neth)
Mukram, mū'kram (Per.)
Mula, moo'la (Pen)
Mullicas, mul'li-kas (U. S)
Mulzen, mool'tsen (Prus)
Munas, moo'nas (Pen)
Munchaltorf, münch-al'torf (Switz.)
Munchberg, münch'berg (Ger)

Munchen, or Munich, mün'chen (Ger)
Munchengratz, mün'chen-grats (Austr)
Munchmunster, münch-mün'ster (Ger)
Munchweiler, münch-vī'ler (Switz)
Mundelstrup, moon'del-stroop (Den)
Mundo, mün'do (R) *r.*
Munera, moo'ne-ra (Pen)
Munich, or Munchen, mu'nik (Ger)
Munthschweiler, moo'm-lish-vī'ler (Switz)
Munsingen, moon-zing'en (Switz)
Munster, mün'ster (Switz and Ger)
Munsterberg, mün'ster-berg (Prus)
Muonio, mü-o'ni-o (R) *r.*
Muonionska, mu-o-ni-o nis'ka (R)
Muotta, moo-ot'ta (Switz)
Murat, mü-ra' (Fr. and Switz)
Muravera, moo-ra-ve'ra (It.)
Murca, moor'ka (Pen)
Murcia, moor'thi-a (Pen)
Muret, mü re' (Fr)
Murg, moorg (Switz)
Murg, moorg (Ger) *r*
Murr, moo'rr (Switz)
Murmansk, mür'mansk (R) *mt*
Muro, moo'ro (It)
Muroutsee, mü-rout'see (At)
Murten, moor'ten (Switz)
Murthalen, moor'ta-len (Switz)
Murviedro, moor-vi-e'dro (Pen)
Muscat, mus-cat' (At)
Muschaken, moo'sha-ken (Prus)
Muschau, moo-shou (Austr)
Muscera, moo-che na (Austr)
Muscogee, mus-ko-jee (U S)
Musingen, moo'zing-en (Switz)
Muskau, moos kou (Prus)
Muskingum, mus-king'um (U S)
Musson, müs-song' (Neth)
Mussumah, moos-soo-mah (It)
Muttera, moot te-ra (It)
Mutterstadt, moot'ter-stat (Ger)
Muy, le, le mui (Fr)
Muzillac, mu zi-yak or mü-zil-yak' (Fr)
Mysore, my-sore' (Ind)

N.

Naab, nabe (Ger) *r*
Naarden, nar den (Neth)
Naas, nace (Ir)
Nabaja, na-ba cha (Mex) *r*
Nablous, or Nabulus, nab loos (Syr)
Nachchivan, nach-tchi'van (R)
Naches, na chesse (R)
Nachitchevan, nach-itch'e-van (R)
Nachod, na'chod (Austr)
Nacogdoches, New and Old, na kog-do'ches (Mex)
Nacori, na-kō'ri (Mex)
Nadaco, na-da ko (Mex)
Nadvoitzka, nad-voitz ka (R)
Nafels, na'fels (Switz)
Nagansk, na-gansk' (R)
Nagera, na ce-ra (Pen)
Naghersk, na gersk (R)
Nagpoor, nag-poor' (Ind)
Nagy Almas, nodj al'mas (Austr)
Nagy Becskerk, nodj bech kerk (Austr)
Nagy Karoly, nodj ka-roly' (Austr)
Nagy Koros, nodj ko ros (Austr)
Nagy Varad, or Gross Wardein, nodj va'rod (Austr)
Nagybanya, nodj ban ya (Austr)
Nahamoura, na-ha-moo ra (As)
Nahant, na hant' (U. S)
Nahr, nare (Ger) *r*
Nairn, narn (Scot)
Naitravutty, nā-tra-vut'ty (Ind)
Najac, na-zhak' (Fr)
Nakel, na'kel (Prus)
Nakskov, nak'skov (Den)
Nalda, nal da (Pen)
Namaqualand, Great, na-ma'goo-a-land (Af)
Namaquipa, na-ma-ki'pa (Mex)
Nambre, nam'bre (Mex)
Namiszto, na-mis'to (Austr)
Nampont, nang pong' (Fr)
Namur, na-mür' (Neth)
Nanadores, na-na-do'resse (Mex)
Nanas, na'nas (Austr)
Nanawale, na-na-wa'le (Sandw Is)
Nanga-aki, nang-ga-sa'ki (Jap)
Nankin, nan-kin' (Ch)
Nanney, nan-nā' (Fr.)
Nantes, nangt (Fr)
Nantucket, nan-tuk'ét (U S)
[illegible], de la, de la na'o (Pen)

Naolwyk, na-ōl'vike (Neth.)
Napi, na'pi (Switz) *mt.*
Napier, na'pier (Australia) *mt.*
Naples, or Napoli, na'p'ls, na'pō-li (It)
Naponoch, nap'o-nok (U. S)
Napoule, na pool' (Fr) *g.*
Narbonne, nar-bōne' (Fr)
Nardo, nar'do (It)
Narenta, na-ren'ta (Austr) *r*
Narkenby, nar'ken-bü (Sc. Pen)
Narni, nar'ni (It)
Naro, na'ro (It) *r*
Narol, na'rōl (Austr)
Narraganset, nar-ra-gan'set (U. S)
Narraguagus, nar-ra-gwa'gus (U. S)
Narrenbach, nar ren-bach (Switz)
Narva, nar'va (R)
Nashawn, nash awn' (U. S)
Nashua, nash'oo a (U S)
Nashville, nash'vil (U S)
Naso, na zo (It)
Nassau, nas'sou (Ger)
Nassogne, nas-sogn' (Neth)
Nastetten, nas-tet-ten (Ger)
Nastvig, nast'vig (Sc Pen)
Natawasauga, nat-a-wa-sau'ga (U S)
Natchaug, natch'aug (U S)
Natchitoches, natch-i-totch'es (U. S)
Naters, na ters (Switz)
Nattavare, nat-ta-va're (Sc Pen.)
Nauders, nou ders (Austr)
Naugarten, nou-gar ten (Prus)
Naugatuck, nau'ga-tuck (U S)
Naumburg, noum boorg (Prus)
Naupha, nou'pha (Gr) *g.*
Nauvoo, nau voo' (U S)
Nava, na va (Pen)
Nava de Coca, na'va de ko'ka (Pen)
Navacerado, na-va-the-ra'do (Pen)
Navahermosa, na'va-er-mo'sa (Pen)
Navahoa, na-va-o a (Mex)
Navailles, na va-i' or na-valy' (Fr)
Navalcruz, na-val-krooth' (Pen)
Navalcarnero, na-val-kar-ne'ra (Pen)
Navalmanzano, na-val'man-tha no (Pen)
Navalpino, na-val pi'no (Pen)
Navarino, na-va-ri'no (Gr)
Navarra, na-var ra (Pen)
Navarre and Bearn, na-var', be-ar' (Fr)
Navarreins, na-var-rang' (Fr)
Navas, na vas (Pen)
Navasota, na-va-so'ta (Mex) *r.*
Navata, na-va'ta (Pen)
Navidad, Porte de, pōr te de na-vi-dad' (Mex)
Naville, na vile (Switz)
Navinki, na vin'ki (R)
Navolok, na vo-lok (R) *c*
Naxera, na che ra (Mex)
Nazareth, naz'a-reth (Neth)
Nazaro, na-dza ro (Switz)
Neagh, Lough, loch nā (Ir)
Neant, ne-ang' (Fr)
Nebel, ne bel (Den)
Nebelangen, ne bel lung'en (Ger)
Nebo, ne'bo (Pal) *mt*
Neches, netch'ez (U S)
Neckar, nek'ar (Ger)
Neckar Elz, nek'ar elts (Ger)
Neckar, nek'ar *r*
Neckar, Lower, Middle, and Upper, nek'ar (Ger)
Ned Toomas, ned to'mas (Mex)
Neder Birkel, ne'der bir'kel (Neth)
Needen, ne den (Neth)
Neer, nere (Neth)
Neerne, nére'o (Den)
Neften, nef ten (Switz)
Negino, ne-zi'no (R)
Negres, les, le negr' (Fr)
Negrete, ne-gre'te (Pen) *c.*
Negrillo, ne-gril'yo or ne-grē'yo (Mex)
Neidenburg, ni den-boorg (Prus)
Neisse, nis'se (Prus)
Neisse, nis'se (Prus) *r*
Nellingen, nel ling-en (Ger)
Nemahaw, ne-maw haw (U S)
Nemeth, ne-met' (Austr.)
Nemirov, ne'mi-rov (R.)
Nemiscau, ne-mis'kau (U. S)
Nemours, ne-moor' (Fr.)
Nenagh, ne-na' (Ir)
Nentoille, nang-toly' or nang-fō-i (Neth.)
Neon, ne-ong' (Switz.)
Neosho, ne o-sho (U. S)
Nepaul, ne-paul' (Ind)
Nepomuceno, ne-pō-moo-the' (-se') no (Mex)
Neponset, ne-pon'set (U. S.)
Nera, ne'ra (Austr) *r.*
Nerac, ne-rak' (Fr.)

Neresia, ne-re'zi-a (Austr)
Nerja, ner'cha (Pen)
Nerino, ner'ri-o (Pen.)
Neronde, ne-rongd' (Fr.)
Nertchinsk, ner'tchinsk (As)
Nesberg, nās'berg (Den.)
Nescopeck, nes-kō'peck (U. S)
Neshaminy, nes-sham'i-ny (U S)
Neshanock, nes'sha-nok (U. S)
Nesslau, nes'lou (Switz)
Nesten, nes'te-n (R)
Nesterova, nes-te-rō'va (R)
Nesvij, nes'vij (R)
Nether Stowey, neth'er sto'y (Eng.)
Netherlands, neth'er-lands
Neto, ne'to (It) *r.*
Nettuno, net-too'no (It)
Netz, nets (Prus) *r.*
Neuberg, noi'berg (Austr)
Neuchatel, noi-sha-tel' or neü-sha-tel' (Switz)
Neuchatel, noi-sha-tel' or neü-sha-tel' (Switz) *l.*
Neudorf, noi'dorf (Switz)
Neuenburg, noi'en-boorg (Prus)
Neuf Brisach, neu bri-zak' (Fr)
Neufchâteau, neü-sha-to' (Fr and Neth)
Neufchâtel, neu-sha-tel' (Fr.)
Neugedeyn, noi'ge-dine' (Austr)
Neuhaus, noi'hous (Austr)
Neuhausen, noi'hou'zen (Switz)
Neuille Pierre, neu-i or neuily pi-ére' (Fr)
Neukirch, noi'kirch (Switz)
Neumark, noi'mark (Prus)
Neumarkt, noi'markt (Austr)
Neusiedel, noi'si del (Austr)
Neusiedler, noi'zid-ler (Austr) *l.*
Neustadt, noi'stat (Ger Prus and Austr)
Neustaedtel, noi'stā tel (Prus and Austr)
Neustadtz, noi'stats (Austr)
Neutra, noi'tra (Austr)
Neutra, noi'tra (Austr) *r*
Neuvic, neu-vi' (Fr)
Neuville, neu-vile' (Switz)
Neuwedel, noi've'del (Prus)
Neva, ne va (R)
Nevada, la Sierra, la se-er ra ne-va'da (Pen)
Nevel, ne'vel (R)
Nevers, ne-vere' (Fr)
Neville, ne-vile', ne-vil'ye or ne-vi-e' (Mex)
Nevinna, ne-vin na (R)
New Asselt, noi as'selt (Neth)
New Brunswick, nū brunz'wik (Can)
New Echota, nū e-tchō ta (U S)
New Fane, nu fāne (U S)
New Granada, nū gra na da (S Am)
New Mexico, nu me'chi-ko (Mex)
New Orleans nu or'le anz (U. S)
New Paltz, nū paltz (U S)
New Rochelle, nu ro-shel' (U S)
New Shoal, nu shoal (Mex)
Newberry, or Newbury, nu'ber-ry (U S)
Newcastle, nu'kas-s'l (Eng.)
Newent, nu'ent (Eng)
Nexel, nek'sel (Den) *isl*
Nexoe, neks'eu (Den)
Ngaternamu, nga-te-ra-a-nu a (N Zeal)
Ni Karleby, nü kar le bu (R)
Niagara, ni-a'ga-ra or ni-ag'a-ra (Can)
Niangum, ni an-gum (East Isl)
Nicaragua, ni-ka ra'goo a (Mex.)
Nicaragua, ni-ka-ra'g oa (Mex) *l.*
Nice, or Nizza, nise (It.)
Nicobar, nik o-bar' (As)
Nicolaasza, ni-ko-las'ga (Neth)
Nicolet, ni ko-le' (Can)
Nicomedia, ni-kō-me di a (Tur)
Nicoya, ni-ko'ya (Mex) *g*
Nider Kirschen, ni'der keis'hen (Neth)
Nieder Baiern, ni der bi'ern (Ger)
Niederfeld, ni'ders-felt (Ger)
Niederwald, ni'der-valt (Switz)
Niederweiler, ni'der-vi'ler (Switz)
Niemen, nye'men (R) *r.*
Niemirow, nie-mi ro (-roof) (Austr)
Nienberg, ni'en berg (Ger)
Nienhuie, ni'en-hoik (Neth.)
Nieswije, nis-vi'je (Neth)
Nieuport, noi'port (Neth)
Nieuwenoom, noi've nom (Neth)
Nieuweslins, noi'ver-slois (Neth.)
Nieuwpoort, noi'port (Neth)
Nieuwveld Bergen, noi'felt ber'gen (Af)
Nièvre, ni-évr' (Fr.) *dep*
Niger, or Quorra ni'jer (Af)
Nihau, ni-i-hou' (Sandw. Isl)
Nikolsburg, ni'kols-boorg (Austr)
Nikolsk, ni-kōlsk (R.)
Nikopolis, ni-kop'o-lis (Tur)

Fr. short büt Fr. long eü, short eü, as in spur; Final ly, Fr. l mouillé; An"ger, vi"cious; ǵ as s in pleasure; ǵ, ch guttural; ny liquid; th as in pith.

Nikoulino, ni-kou-li'no (R.)
Nile Bahrnil, nile bar-nil (Eg.)
Nilgherry, nil'gher-ry (Ind.) *mt.*
Ninore, ni-nōre' (Neth.)
Niokta, nyōk'ta (R.)
Nions, ni-ōng' (Fr.)
Niort, ni-ōre' (Fr.)
Niphon, ni-phon' (As.)
Nipissing, ni-pis'sing (N. Am.)
Nishnebatona, nish-ne-ba-tō'na (U. S.)
Nisi, ni'zi (It.)
Niskayuna, nis-kā-yoo'na (U. S.)
Nissedal, nis'se-dale' (Sc. Pen.)
Nissila, nis-si'la (R.)
Nissue Point, ni-zū (Can.)
Nissum, nis'soom (Den.)
Nissum Fjord, nis'soom fyōrd (Den.)
Nistelrode, nis'tel-ro'de (Neth.)
Niulu, ni-oo'loo (Sandw. Isl.)
Nivelles, ni-vēle' (Neth.)
Nivernois, ni-ver-nwa' (Fr.)
Niza, ni'tha (Pen.)
Nizabad, ni-za-bad (R.)
Nizam, ni'zam (Ind.)
Nizampatam, ni zam'pa tām (Ind.)
Nizib, ni'zib (Syr.)
Nizmow, nish'mo (-moof) (Austr.)
Nizsia ni shia (Austr.)
Nizza, or Nice, nit'za (It.)
Njurunda, nyu-roon'da (Sc. Pen.)
Noble, Mt., nōbl (Switz.)
Nobiosloka, nō-blo slo ka (R.)
Nobre, la, la nobr (Fr.)
Nocera, no che-ra (It.)
Nod, nod (Switz.)
Nods, nods (Switz.)
Noe, no (Fr.)
Nogent, nō-zhing (Fr.)
Nogent sur Seine, no-gang sūr sāne (Fr.)
Noguera, nō ge'ra (Pen.) *r.*
Noguera Palaresa, no-ge'ra pal-ye-ra'sa (Pen.) *r.*
Noirmont, nwar-mōng' (Fr.)
Noirtable, nwar-tabl (Fr.)
Noirmont, nwar mōng (Switz.)
Noirmontier, nwar-mong-tie' (Switz.)
Noja, no'ya (It.)
Noli, no'li (It.)
Nolinsk, no-linsk' (R.)
Nomao, no ma'o (Pen.)
Nombre de Dios, nom'bre de dī'os (Mex.)
Nona, no na (Austr.)
Nonancourt, no-nang-koor' (Fr.)
Nonant, no-nang' (Fr.)
Noord Dorp nōrd dorp (Neth.)
Noord Dyk, nord dike (Neth.)
Noordbroek, nord'brook (Neth.)
Nootdorp note'dorp (Neth.)
Nora, noo'ra (Sc. Pen.)
Norberg, nor berg (Sc. Pen.)
Norcia, nor tcha (It.)
Nord nore (Fr.) *dep.*
Nordal, nor'dale (Sc. Pen.)
Nordborg, nord borg (Den.)
Nordbye, nord bu (Den.)
Nordenbroe nor'den-bro (Den.)
Nordfield, nōrd fveld (Sc. Pen.)
Nordhausen, nort-hou zen (Prus.)
Nordland, nord land (Sc. Pen.)
Nordmalinge, nord'ma ling-e (Sc. Pen.)
Nordstrand, nord'strand (Den.) *isl.*
Nordwyk, nort'vike (Neth.)
Norenburg, nō'ren-boorg (Prus.)
Norfolk, nor fok (Can. and Eng.)
Norges, nōrshe (Fr.)
Norgh, norg (Neth.)
Norre Vasborg, nor're vas'borg (Den.)
Norregaard, nor're-gorde (Den.)
Norridgewock, nor-ridj'uk (U. S.)
Norrkoeping, nor-cheu'ping (Sc. Pen.)
Nortelge, nor-tel ye (Sc. Pen.)
Norte, del, del nor'te (Mex.)
Northumberland, nor-thum'ber-land (Eng. Can. Australia)
Nortong, nor'tong (Den.)
Norup, no'roop (Den.)
Norwalk, nor'wak (U. S.)
Norway, nor wā (Sc. Pen.)
Norwich, com. nor'ridje (U. S.)
Notaro, nō-ta ro (It.)
Noto, nō'to (It.)
Noto Antico nō'to an-ti ko (It.)
Notozero, nō-to'ze ro (R.)
Nottinghamshire, not'ting-ham-shire (Eng.)
Nouan, noo ang' (Fr.)
Nouan le Fuzlier, noo-ang' le fū-zi-li-e' (Fr.)
Noucha, nou'cha (R.)
Nouvelle, la, la noo-vēle' (Fr.)
Nouvion, noo-vyong' (Fr.)

Nova, nō'va (Pen.)
Nova Scotia, nō'va skō'shi-a (N. Am.)
Novallo, nō-val'yo (Pen.)
Novalmoral, nō-val'mō-ral' (Pen.)
Novamiesto, no-va-myes'to (R.)
Novara, nō-va'ra (It.)
Novegno, no-ven'yo (It.) *mt.*
Novelda, no-vel'da (Pen.)
Novensk, no'vensk (R.)
Noventa, nō-ven'ta (It.)
Novgorod, nōv'gō-rod (R.)
Novi, nō'vi (It.)
Noville, nō-vile' (Neth.)
Novo Biehtsa, no'vo bye-lit'sa (R.)
Novo Tcherkask, no'vo tcher'kask (R.)
Novogrodek, nō'vo-gro'dek (R.)
Novoselitsa, nō'vō-se-lit'sa (R.)
Nowaweis, nō'va-vīs (Prus.)
Nowe Miastow, nō've mias'to or noo've mias'-toof (Austr.)
Nowysandek, nō-vi-san'dek (Austr.)
Noya, no'ya (Pen.)
Noyer, no-ye' (Fr.)
Noyer, le, le nō ye' (Fr.)
Noyon, nwa-yong' (Fr.)
Nueces, noo-ē-thease (-esse) (Mex.)
Nuenbrach, nū'en-brach (Den.)
Nuernberg, or Nuremberg, nurn'bērg (Ger.)
Nueva, noo-ā'va (Pen.)
Nueva Leon, noo-ā'va le-ōne' (Mex.)
Nufenen, noo'fe-nen (Switz.)
Nuggur, nug ger (Ind.)
Nuits, nu-ī' (Fr.)
Nulegan, nul'e-gan (U. S.)
Nules, noo'lesse (Pen.)
Nullize, nul-lize' (Fr.)
Nulvi, nool vi (It.)
Numen, noo men (Neth.)
Nunspeet, noom spete (Neth.)
Nuovo, noo-o vo (It.)
Nuovo, noo o'vo (It.) *c.*
Nura, noo ra (It.)
Nura, noo ra (It.) *r.*
Nurallco, noo-ral-le'o (It.)
Nuremberg, or Nuernberg, noo'rēm-berg (Ger.)
Nurlingen, noor'ling-en (Ger.)
Nurmansheer, nur man-sheer (Per.)
Nurmis, nur mis (R.)
Nurva Stellhest, noor'va stell'hesht (Austr.)
Nusmirch, nū-sā-ri've (Syr.)
Nusplingen, noos-pling-en (Ger.)
Nusterup, noos te roop (Den.)
Nutrias, noo-tri'as (Mex.)
Nuyts, nuī (Fr.)
Nyack, ni ak (U. S.)
Nyby, nu bu (Sc. Pen.)
Nyeborg, nu borg (Den.)
Nyebye, nu bu (Den.)
Nyegaard, nu'gorde (Den.)
Nyesteeberg nu-kee-ling (Den.)
Nykerk ni kerk (Neth.)
Nykoeping, nu che ping (Sc. Pen.)
Nyon, ni ong (Switz.)
Nyslott ni slot (R.)
Nystad, nu stad (R.)
Nyseas, nis'sas (Tur.)
Nyvir Batos, nivir ba'tos (Austr.)

O

Oahu, oa'hoo (S. Isl.)
Oasis, Great, Lesser, and Western, ō-ā'-sis (Eg.)
Oaxaca, ō a-cha'ka (Mex.)
Ob Furen, op foo'ren (Switz.)
Obenberg, o ben-berg (Austr.)
Ober Baiern, o'ber bī'ern (Ger.)
Ober Franken, ō ber frank'en (Ger.)
Ober Pfalz, and Regensberg, ō'ber pfaltz re-gens-boorg (Ger.)
Ober Sachsen, o'ber zak'sen (Switz.)
Oberlangen, o'ber-lang en (Ger.)
Oberinki, o'ber-in'ki (Prus.)
Oberstein o'ber-stine (Ger.)
Obertin, ō'ber-tine (Austr.)
Oberwald, ō'ber-valt' (Switz.)
Oberweiler, o ber-vī ler (Switz.)
Obidos, ō-bi dos (Pen.)
Obidos, Lago de, la'go de ō-bi'dos (Pen.)
Obodovka, o-bo-dōv'ka (R.)
Obra, ō bra (Prus.) *r.*
Obriesh, o'brish (Austr.)
Obrovaszo, ō-bro-vas'so (Austr.)
Ocana, ō-ka'na (Pen.)
Ocana, Porto de, por'to de ō-ka'na (S. Am.)
Occhi, ot'tchi (It.) *r.*

Occoquaw, ok'kō-kwaw (U. S.)
Oceanica, ō-she-an'i-ka
Oceola, ō sē-ō'la (U. S.)
Ochansk, ō-chansk' (R.)
Ochiltree, ō-kil'tree (Scot.)
Ochmiani, ōtch-mi-a'nī (R.)
Ochsenfurth, ox'en-foort' (Ger.)
Ochten, och'ten (Neth.)
Ocker, ok'ker (Ger.) *r.*
Ocmulgee, ok-mulg'ee (U. S.)
Ocoa, ō-kō'a (W. Ind.) *b.*
Oconee, ō-kō'nee (U. S.)
Ocosioga, ō-kō-si-ō'ga (Mex.)
Ocracoke, ok'ra-koke (U. S.)
Ocroni, ō-kro'ni (Mex.)
Ocsod, otch'od (Austr.)
Octmarsum, okt-mar-soom (Neth.)
Oddam, od'dam (Den.)
Odden, od'den (Sc. Pen.)
Odenura, ō-de-nu'ra (Pen.)
Odense, ō'den-se (Den.)
Oder, o'der (Prus.) *r.*
Oderberg, o'der-berg (Prus.)
Odeseixas, ō-de-sī'chas (Pen.)
Odessa, ō des'sa (R.)
Odiel, ō-di-el' (Pen.) *r.*
Odivar, ō di-var' (Pen.) *r.*
Odoorn, ō dorne (Neth.)
Oebringen eū'bring-en (Ger.)
Oedenburg, eu'den-boorg (Austr.)
Oeiras, ō-ī'ras (Pen.) *r.*
Oeland, eu'lend (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*
Oels euls (Prus.)
Oesel, eu'sel (R.) *isl.*
Oetting, eut'ting (Ger.)
Ofanto, ō fan'to (It.) *r.*
Ofen, or Buda, ō fen (Austr.)
Offenberg of-fen berg (Ger.)
Offerdal, of'fer-da'e (Sc. Pen.)
Ofver Hogdal, ō'ver hog'da'e (Sc. Pen.)
Ofver Kalix, ō'ver ka'lix (Sc. Pen.)
Ogeechee, o-gee'tchee (U. S.)
Oglethorpe, o'gle-thorpe (U. S.)
Ogliastro, ōl-yas'tro (It.)
Ogliastro, ol-yas'tro (It.) *mt.*
Oglio, ol'yo (It.) *r.*
Ogogna, o gon ya (It.)
Ohlau, ō'lou (Ger.)
Ohof ō hof (Ger.)
Ohrt, ō'vat (R.) *r.*
Oignon on yong' (Fr.) *r.*
Oise, wase or oise (Fr.) *dep.*
Oise, wase or oise (Fr.) *r.*
Ojo Caliente, ō cho ka-li-ente (Mex.)
Ojo de Agua, o'cho de a goo-a (Mex.)
Ojos de la Yunta, ō chos de la yo on'ta (Mex.)
Ojos Orientales, ō'chos ō-ri-en-ta'lesse (Mex.)
Oka, o'ka (R.) *r.*
Okhotsk, ō-chotsk' (As.)
Okkenbroek, ok'ken-brook (Neth.)
Olaa, o-la'a (S. Isl.)
Olalla, Sta., san'ta o-lal'ya (Pen.)
Oland o lant (Den.) *isl.*
Olarques, ō-lark (Fr.)
Olchansk, ol tchansk (R.)
Olchonen, ōl-chō'nen (R.)
Oldedyk, ol'de-dike (Ger.)
Oldeboorn, ol de-borne (Neth.)
Oldelemmer, ol de-le m mer (Neth.)
Olden, ol den (Sc. Pen.)
Oldenbroek, ō'den-brōk' (Neth.)
Oldenburg, ōl'den-boorg (Ger. and Den.)
Oldenzaal, ōl den-zale' (Neth.)
Old Sloh, ōl'de-se-lo' (Pen.)
Olento, ō-len'to (It.) *r.*
Oleron, ō-le-rong' (Fr.)
Oléron, o-le rong' (Fr.) *isl.*
Oletta, ō let'ta (It.)
Oletzko, o-lets'ko (Prus.)
Olginate, ōl-ji na te (It.)
Oliana, ō-li-a'na (Pen.)
Oliena, ō-li-e'na (It.)
Olimoju ō-li-mo yoo (Sc. Pen.) *l.*
Olitta, ō-li'ta (R.)
Oliva, o-li'va (Prus. Pen.)
Olivares, o-li va'resse (Pen.)
Olivenza, ō-li-ven tha (Pen.)
Olivone, o-li-vo'ne (Switz.)
Olla, ol'la (Switz.)
Ollendorf, o-len-dorf' (Ger.)
Olleria ōl-ye ri-a (Pen.)
Olmedilla, ōl-me-dil'ya (Pen.)
Olmedo, ōl-me do (Pen.)
Olmeto, ol-me'to (It.)
Olmi, ōl'mi (It.)
Olmutz, ol mūts (Austr.)
Olonetz, o'lō-netz' (R.)
Olschar, ol-shar' (Austr.)
Olst, olst (Neth.)

Fāte, fár, fall, what, bat, Mēte, prey, help, thêre, her, Pīne, marine, bird, fig; Nōte, dŏve, move, wolf, book, lord; Tūne, bull, unite, Fr. long vûe,

Olonetz, o̦'lō-netz' (R)
Olschar, o̦l-shar' (Austr.)
Olst, o̦lst (Neth.)
Olstead, o̦l'stĕd (Den)
Olstykke, o̦l-stŭk'ke̦ (Den)
Olualu, ō-loo-a'loo (S. Isl)
Olula del Rio, ō'loo-la del rī'o (Pen)
Olvera, ōl-ve̦'ra (Pen)
Olympus, ō-lim'pus (Per. Tur.) *mt.*
Omahaw, om'a-haw (U. S)
Oman, ō man (As)
Omanas ō-mä'nas (Pen)
Ombria, ŏm'bri-a (It)
Ombrone, ŏm-brō'ne̦ (It.) *r.*
Omeano, ō-me̦'a-no (It)
Omessa, o-mes'sa (It)
Ometeque, ō-me̦-te̦ ke̦ (Mex)
Ommen, ŏm'men (Neth.)
Omoa, ō-mō'a (Mex)
Omoe, ŏm'eŭ (Den) *isl*
Omonville, ō-mŏng-vile' (Fr.)
Ompompanoosuc, o̦m-po̦m-pa-noo'suk
Onabas, ō-na'bas (Mex.)
Ondarroa, on-dar-ro'a (Pen)
Ondava, ŏn-da'va (Austr) *r.*
Onega, ō-ne̦'ga (R)
Onega, ō ne̦'ga (R.) *g.*
Onega, ō-ne̦'ga (R.) *l.* and *r.*
Oneglia, ō-nel ya (It.)
Oneida, ō-nī'da (U. S.)
Oneonta, ō-nē-o̦n'ta (U. S)
Onod ō'nŏd (Austr)
Onondaga, on-on daw'ga (U. S.)
Ontario, on-ta'ri-o (U S)
Ontemente, ŏn-te̦-ni-en'te̦ (Pen)
Ooltgenspladt, olt chĕns-plat (Neth)
Oonalashka, oo-na-lash'ka (As) *isl.*
Oordeghem, ōr'dē-gem (Neth.)
Oorfa, oor'fa (Tur.)
Oostcamp, ōst'kamp (Neth)
Ooster Blokker, ōst'er blo̦k'ker (Neth)
Ooster Leek, ōst'er le̦ke (Neth)
Oosterhesselt, ōst'er-he̦s'selt (Neth)
Oosterhout, ōst'er-hout (Neth)
Oostermeer, ōst'er-mere (Neth)
Oosterwolde, ōst'er-vo̦l'de̦ (Neth)
Oosterwyk, ōst'er vike (Neth.)
Oosthuisen, ost'hoi'zen (Neth)
Oostmahorn, ōst'ma'hōrne (Neth)
Opdal, op'dale (Sc. Pen)
Opelousas, op-e-loo'sas (U S)
Ophir, ō fire (East. Isl.) *mt.*
Oploo, ō̦p'lō (Neth.)
Opoczno, ō-pō cz'no (R)
Oporto, o-por'to (Pen)
Oposura, o-pō-soo'ra (Mex.)
Oppa, op'pa (Prus.) *r.*
Oppeln, o̦p'peln (Prus)
Oppenheim, o̦p'pen-hime (Ger)
Opperdoes, o̦p per-doos (Neth)
Oppido, op pi'do (It)
Opstad, up'stad (Sc. Pen)
Opwych, op'vich (Neth)
Opynen, ŏp-i'nen (Neth)
Oquawka o-quaw ka (U. S)
Orahovicza, ō-ra-hō-vit cha (Austr)
Oreda, ō re̦'da (Pen)
Orange, ō-rängsh' (Fr)
Orani, ō-ra'ni (It)
Oranienbaum, o-ra'ni-en-boum' (R and Ger)
Oranienburg, ō-ra-ni-en-boorg (Prus.) *r*
Orba, ŏr'ba (It) *r*
Orbe, or'be (Switz)
Orbe, ŏr'be (Switz) *r.*
Orbeval, orb-val' (Fr)
Orbey, ŏr-ba' (Fr)
Orbitello, ŏr-bi-tel lo (It)
Orbye, ŏr'bu (Den)
Orca, ŏr ka (It) *r.*
Orcha, ŏr'cha (R.)
Orchamps, ŏr-shang' (Fr)
Orciano, ŏr-tcha'no (It.)
Ordona, ŏr-dō'na (It.)
Orduna, ŏr-doo'na (Pen)
Ore, ŏ're̦ (Sc Pen.) *r.*
Oregon, o̦r'e-gon or o're-gon (U. S)
Orellana, ō-rel-ya'na (Pen)
Orenburg, ŏ'ren-boorg (R.)
Orgaruga, ŏr-ga-ru'cha (Pen.)
Orgialo, ŏr-ja'lo (It)
Orgiano, ŏr-ja'no (It)
Orgon, ō -gŏng' (Fr.)
Oria, ō'ri-a (Pen. It)
Oribue'a, ō'ri boo-e̦'la (Pen)
Orient, o-ri-ăng' (Fr.) *l.*
Origny, ō-rin-yi' (Fr.)
Orimatila, ō'ri-ma ti'la (R.)
Orinoco, ō-ri-nō'ko (S. Am)
Oriskany, ō-ri̦'ka-ny (U. S)

Orissa, ō-ris'sa (Pen.)
Oristagno, ō-ris-tan'yo (It.) *g.*
Oristano, o-ris-ta'no (It.)
Orizaba, ō-ri-tha' (-sa') ba (Mex.)
Orjiba, ŏr-chi'ba (Pen.)
Orkel, ŏr'kel (Sc Pen.) *r.*
Orlamunde, ŏr-la-moon'de̦ (Ger)
Orlando, ŏr-lan do (It) *c.*
Orleans, ŏr-le̦-a'na (Can) *isl.*
Orléannois, or-le̦-an-nwa' (Fr.)
Orléans, ŏr-le̦-ang' (Fr)
Orloff, ŏr'lof (Prus.)
Orlov, ŏr'lov (R.)
Ornsjoe, ŏrn'sheŭ (Sc. Pen)
Ormus, (-muz) or'muz (Per.)
Ornaso, ŏr-na zo (It)
Orne, orne (Fr.) *dep.*
Orne, ŏrne (Fr) *r*
Oro Bernina, ō'ro ber-nī'na (Switz) *mt.*
Oronoco, ō-ron-o'ko (S. Am)
Orontes, ō-ron'tez (Syr.)
Oroomiah, or Urmiah, oo-roo'mi-ah (Per)
Oropesa, ō-ro-pe̦ sa (Pen)
Oroshaza ō-rōs-ha'sa (Austr.)
Oroszi, ō-rōs'si (Austr)
Orsay, ŏr-sa' (Fr)
Orsières, ŏr-si-ère' (Switz.)
Orsk, o̦rsk, (R)
Orsova, or-so'va (Austr)
Orsova, or-so va (It) *mt.*
Ortegal, or'te̦-gal' (Pen) *c*
Ortelsburg, o̦r'tels-boorg (Prus)
Ortenburg, or'ten-boorg (Ger.)
Ortilla, or-til'ya (Pen)
Ortler, ort'ler (It) *mt.*
Ortona, or-to'na (It)
Orviepano, or'vi-e̦-pa'no (It.)
Orvieto, or-vi-e̦'to (It.)
Orzinovi, ŏr'dzi-no'vi (It.)
Orzio, ŏr dzi-ō (It)
Osa, ō sa (R)
Osa de la Vega, la, la ō'sa de̦ la ve̦'ga (Pen)
Osage, o's ge (U. S.)
Osch, o̦sk (Neth)
Oschatz, ō shats (Ger.)
Oschiri, ŏs-ki'ri (It)
Osen, ō'sen (Sc Pen)
Osilo, o-si'lo (It)
Osima, o si'ma (As) *isl.*
Osma, os ma (Pen)
Osnabrueck, os'na-brŭk (Ger)
Osnaburg, ŏs'na-boorg (Ger)
Osogna, o-son'ya (Switz)
Osoli, ō-so'li (Mex)
Ospo, ō-so'po (It) *ft*
Osperin, o̦s-pe̦-rine' (Neth)
Ossa, o̦s'sa (Prus) *r*
Ossendrecht, o̦s'sen-drĕcht' (Neth)
Ossenisse, o̦s se-nis'se̦ (Neth)
Ossipee, o̦s'si-pee (U S)
Ostachkov, ost-atch'kōv (R)
Oste, ō̦s'te̦ (Ger) *r*
Ostelsheim, o̦s'tels-hime (Ger)
Ostende, o̦s-ten de̦ (Neth.)
Oster, o̦s'ter (R)
Osterburg, ō̦s'ter-boorg (Prus)
Osterbye, os'ter-bu (Den.)
Ostergarn, ō̦s'ter-garn (Sc. Pen)
Ostergarnsholm, ō̦s ter-garns-holm' (Sc. Pen)
Osterode, ŏs'te-rō'de̦ (Prus. and Ger)
Ostersund, o̦'ter-soond' (Sc Pen.)
Ostervik, ō̦s ter-vike (Prus.)
Ostia, o̦s'ti-a (It)
Ostiaks, ŏs'ti-aks (As)
Ostiano, ŏs-ti-a'no (It)
Ostland, ŏst land (Neth.)
Ostritz, o̦s'trits (Ger)
Ostrometzo, os-tro-met'so (Prus.)
Ostrovizza, o̦s-tro-vīt'sha (Austr.)
Ostula, o̦s'too-la (Mex)
Osuna, o soo'na (Pen)
Oswegatchie, o̦s-we-gatch'y (U. S)
Oswego, os-we̦'go (U. S)
Oszlan, o̦'lan (Austr)
Otaheite, or Tahiti, ō-ta-hīte', tä-hī'ti (Soc. Isl)
Otar, ō-tar' (R)
Otopakov, ō-tō-pa'kōv (R)
Otranto, o tran'to (It)
Otsego, ot-se̦'go (U. S)
Otta, ŏt'ta (It)
Ottawa, ot'ta-wa or ot'ta-wā (Can)
Ottawa, ot'ta-wa or ot'ta-wā (Can) *co.*
Ottawa, ot'ta-wa or ot'ta-wā (Can.) *r*
Ottenbach, o̦t'ten-bach (Switz.)
Ottenhayn, o̦t'ten-hīne' (Ger.)
Otterndorf, o̦t'tern-dorf (Ger.)
Ottobeuren, o̦t'tō-boi'ren (Ger)
Ottochatz, o̦t'tō-chats (Austr.)

Ou Zouer le Marche, oo zoo-e' lé märsh (Fr.)
Ouachita, *ooa-* (wa-) shit'ta (U. S.)
Oucha, ou'cha (R)
Ouchamir, ou'cha-mir' (R.)
Ouchta, ouch'ta (R.) *r.*
Oude, ou'de̦ (Ind)
Oude Mardum, ou'de̦ mar'do̦om (Neth)
Oudega, ou-de̦'ga (Neth.)
Oudeholtwoude, ou'de̦-ho̦lt'vou'de̦ (Neth)
Oudenarde, ou'de̦-nar'de̦ (Neth)
Oudenburg, ou'den-boorg (Neth)
Oudenbusch, ou'den-boosk' (Neth.)
Oudenhorst, ou'den-ho̦rst (Neth)
Ouderkerk, ou'der-kerk' (Neth.)
Oudewater, ou'de̦-va'ter (Neth.)
Oudon, oo-dong' (Switz.)
Oula, ou'la (R)
Oufa, ou'fa (R) *r*
Oughtch, ou'ghtch (R)
Ougor, ou'gor (R.)
Ouinson, oo-ang-sŏng' (Fr.)
Ouisconsin, oois- (wis-) kon'sin (U. S)
Ouj, ouj (R) *r.*
Oulchy le Chatel, ool-shi' le sha-tel' (Fr)
Oulmo, ou-li'no (R.)
Oulme, oome (Fr)
Our, oor (Neth) *r*
Oural, or Ural, ou' (oo') ral (R) *mt.*
Ouralsk, ou'ralsk (R)
Ourdabad, our-da-bad' (R)
Ourdal, our'dale (Sc Pen)
Ourte, oorte (Neth.) *r.*
Ousa, ou'sa (R)
Ousa, ou'sa (R) *r*
Oust Pojog, oust po̦'jog (R.)
Oust Sysolsk, oust si'solsk (R)
Oust Tsylemska oust tsi-lems'ka (R)
Oust Zalcha, oust za-li'cha (R)
Ovar, ō-var' (Pen)
Ovelgone, o'vel-gŏne' (Den)
Over Blakkee, o'ver flakke̦ (Neth)
Overbye, ō'ver-bŭ (Den.)
Overn, ō'vern (Den)
Overyssel, ō ver-is'sel (Neth)
Oviedo, ō-vi-e̦'do (Pen)
Owasco, o-was'ko (U. S)
Owego, o-we̦'go (U S)
Owhyhee, or Hawaii, o-whī'hee, ha-wa'i (Sandw Isl)
Oxebye, o̦x'bu (Den)
Oxenbeede, o̦x'en-be̦'de (Den)
Oxenvadt, o̦x'en-vadt' (Den)
Oxenvang, o̦x'en-vang (Den)
Oxfordshire, ox'ford-shire (Eng.)
Oxnaes, o̦x'näse (Sc Pen) *isl.*
Oxstede, o̦x-stē'de̦ (Ger)
Oye, wa (Fr.)
Oyestreham, watr' ang' (Fr)
Ozark, o-zark' (U S.) *mt.*
Ozerki, ō-zer'ki (R.)
Oz rnoi, ō'zer-noi (R)
Ozersk, o'zersk (R)
Ozieri, ō-dzi-e̦'rī (It)
Ozinovo, o'zi-nō vo (R)
Ozora, o-dzō'ra (Austr)

P.

Paar, pae (Ger.) *r*
Paaslov, pas'lov (Neth)
Pabiloms, pa bi-lō'ms (It)
Pabsdorf, pabs'dorf (Ger)
Pacaraima, Sierra, si-er'ra pä-ka rī'ma (S. Am.)
Pacaudière, la, la pa-kō-di-ère' (Fr.)
Pacheco, pa-che̦'ko (Pen)
Pachuca, pa-choo'ka (Mex.)
Pacimoni, pa-thi-mō'ni (S. Am.) *r.*
Pacolet, pak'o-let (U. S)
Pacuri, pa-koo'ri (Braz)
Pacy, pa-si' (Fr)
Padansk, pa'dansk (R)
Padenghe, pa'den'ge̦ (It.)
Paderborn, pa'der-borne (Ger.)
Padria, pa-dri'a (It)
Padron, el, el pa-drōn' (It.)
Padua, pa'doo-a (It); pad'u̦-a (Eng)
Paducah, pa-dū'kah (U. S.)
Paganico, pa-ga-ni'ko (It)
Paganka, pa-gan'ka (R)
Pagliaro, pal ya'ro (It)
Pago, pa'go (Austr) *isl.*
Pahaquarry, pahaquar'ry (U. S)
Paillasse, pal-yas' or pa i-as' (Fr.)
Paimbœuf, pang-beŭf' (Fr.)
Paimpol, pang-pŏl' (Fr.)
Paisley, päz'-ly (Scot.)

ŭ, short bŭt ; Fr long eŭ, short eŭ, as in spur, Final ly, Fr. l mouillé, An''ger, vi''cious, g as s in pleasure, g ch guttural, ny liquid, th as in pith.

Paisley, pāze'-ley (Scot.)
Pajares, pa-cha'rèsse (Pen.)
Pajaron, pa-cha-rōn' (Pen.)
Pajeplohju, pá'yę-pló'yoo (Sc. Pen.)
Pakracz, pa krätch (Austr.)
Paks, paks (Austr.)
Palace, pa-la'chę (It.)
Palacio, pa-la'thi-o (Pen.)
Palafurgell, pa'la-foor-gél (Pen.)
Palamos, pa-la'mos (Ger.)
Palancia, pa-lan'thi-a (Pen.) *r.*
Palanka, pa-lan'ka (R.)
Palanza, pa-lan'dza (It.)
Palatinate, or Pfalz, pā-lat'i-nate, pfalz (Ger.)
Palazza, pa-lat'dza (It.)
Palazzuolo, pa-lat-dzoo-ō'lo (It.)
Palegiano, pa-lę-ja'no (It.)
Palena, pa-lę'na (It.)
Palencia, pa-len'thi-a (Pen.)
Palenque, or Culhuacan, pa-lěn'kę, kool-ooa'kan (Mex.)
Palermo, pa-ler'mo (It.)
Palestine, or Palestina, pal'es-tīne (Tur.)
Palestrina, pa-les-tri'na (It.)
Palia, pa'li-a (R.)
Paliporto, pa'li-pōr'to (It.) *ft*
Palisades, pal'i-sades (U. S.)
Palisse, la, la pa-lis' (Fr.)
Palissons, pa-lis-sōng' (Fr.)
Palizeul, pa-li-zeul' (Neth.)
Palk, palk (Ind.) *st*
Palma, pal'ma (Pen.)
Palma, pal'ma (Pen.) *b.*
Palma, pal'ma (It.)
Palmanova, pal'ma-nō'va (It.)
Palmar, pal-mar' (S. Am.)
Palmaria, pal-ma'ri-a (It.) *isl*
Palmarola, pal-ma-ro'la (It.) *isl.*
Palmas, pal'mas (It.) *g*
Palmeira, pal-mī'ra (Pen.)
Palmillas, pal-mil'yas or pal-mī'yas (Mex.)
Palmo, pal'mo (Mex.) *c*
Palmyra, pal-mī'ra (U. S.)
Palo, pa'lo (Pen. It.)
Palo, Sto, san'to pa'lo (S. Am.)
Palos, pa los (Pen.)
Palota, pa lō'ta (Austr.)
Pamer, pa mer' (As.)
Pamiers, pa-mi-ę' (Fr.)
Pamlico, pam'li-ko (U. S.)
Pampas, pam'pas (S. Am.)
Pampas, pam'pas (S. Am.) *r.*
Pampeluna, pam-pę-loo'na (Pen.)
Pampigny, pang-pin-yi' (Switz.)
Pampola, pam pō-la (R.)
Pamunky, pā-munk'y (U. S.)
Panad, pa-nad' (Austr.)
Panama, pa-na-ma' (S. Am.)
Panama, pa-na-ma' (S. Am.) *g*
Panaria, pa-na'ri-a (It.) *isl*
Panaro, pa na'ro (It.) *r*
Pancas, pan'kas (Pen.)
Pancsova, pan-tchō'va (Austr.)
Pandeiros de Baixe, pan-dā'ros dę bī'chę (Braz.)
Pando, pan'do (Braz.)
Paneas, pa'nę-as (Pal.)
Panfou, pang-foo' (Fr.)
Pankov, pan'ko (-koof) (Prus.)
Panly, pang-li' (Fr.)
Panoyos, pā-nō'yos (Pen.)
Pantellaria, pan-tel-la'ri-a (It.) *isl.*
Panuco, pa-noo'ko (Mex.)
Paola, pa'ō-la or pa-ō'la (It.) *l.*
Paoli, pa-ō'li (U. S.)
Papa, pa'pa (Austr.)
Papagayo, pa'pa-ga'yo (Mex.) *b*
Papantla, pa-pant la (Mex.)
Papas, pa'pas (S. Am.)
Papendaal, pa'pen-dale' (Neth.)
Papendrecht, pa'pen-drecht' (Neth.)
Paphlagonia, pa-fla-gō'ni a
Pappenheim, pap'pen-hīme' (Ger.)
Papua, pa'pooa (Austral.)
Para, pa'ra (Braz.)
Para, pa'ra (Braz.) *r.*
Paracuellos, pa-ra-koo-el'yos (Pen.)
Paradas, pa-ra'das (Pen.)
Paradella, pa-ra-del'ya (Pen.)
Paraguay, pa-ra'gooī or pär a-gwā' (Braz.)
Parahyba, pa-ra-ī'ba (Braz.)
Paramaribo, par-a-mar'i-bo or pa-ra-ma-ri'bo (S. Am.)
Paramo, pa-ra'mo (Pen.)
Paramos, pa-ra'mos (Pen.)
Paran, Desert of, pa-ran' (Pal. Eg.)
Paranagua, pa-ra-na'gooa (S. Am.)
Parantis, pa-rang-ti' (Fr.)
Paray, pa-rā (Fr.)
Parchim, par'chim (Ger.)
Parchwitz, parch'vits (Prus.)
Pardo, el, él pár'do (Pen.)
Paredes, pa-rę'désse (Pen.)
Parillas, pa-ril'yas (Pen.)
Paris, pa-ri', com. par'is (Fr.)
Parkstettin, park'stet-tine' (Ger.)
Parlanna, par-lan'na (It.)
Parma, par'ma (It.)
Parne, parne (Fr.)
Parnes, par'nesse (Gr.) *m.*
Parsippany, par-sip'pa-ny (U. S.)
Partalobo, par-ta-lō'bo (Pen.)
Parthia, par'thi-a
Pasargo, pa-zar'go (Prus.) *r.*
Pascagoula, pas-ka-goo'la (U. S.)
Pasewalk, pa'zę-valk (Prus.)
Paskack, pas-kak' (U. S.)
Paskuma, pas-koo'ma (R.)
Paso de Vera, pa'so dę vę'ra (S. Am.)
Paso del Caballo, pa'so del ka-bal' (-bai') yo (Mex.)
Paso del Norte, pa'so del nōr'tę (Mex.)
Paso Grande, pa'so gran'dę (S. Am.)
Pasquerin, pas-kę-rin' (Mex.)
Pasquotank, pas-quo-tank' (U. S.)
Passadumkeag, pas-sa-dum'keg (U. S.)
Passage, pas-sa'chę (Pen.)
Passaic, pas-sā'ik (U. S.)
Passamaquoddy, pas-sam-a-kwod'dy (U. S.)
Passaro, Cape, pas sa'ro (It.) *t.*
Passau, pas'sou (Ger. Den.)
Passenheim, pas'sen-hīme' (Prus.)
Passo di Gualette, pas'so di goo-a-let'tę (It.)
Passyunk, pas-y-unk' (U. S.)
Pasumsic, pa-sum'sik (U. S.)
Paszto, pas to (Austr.)
Patada, pa-ta'da (It.)
Patagonia, pa-ta-gō'ni-a (S. Am.)
Patapsco, pa-tap'sko (U. S.)
Patchogue, patch-og' (U. S.)
Paterno, pa-ter'no (It.)
Patna, pat'na (Hind.)
Patoka, pa-tō ka (U. S.)
Patras, pa-tras' or pa-tras' (Gr.)
Patria, pa'tri-a (It.) *l*
Patrimonio di San Pietro, pa-tri-mō'ni-o di san pi-ę tro (It.)
Pattawatomies, pat-a-wat'o-mies (U. S.)
Pattensen, pat'ten-zen (Ger.)
Patti, pat'ti (It.) *g*
Patuxent, pa-tux'ent (U. S.)
Patzquaro, path (pas-) koo a'ro (Mex.)
Pau, po (Fr.)
Paules, pou lesse (Pen.)
Pauvre, povr (Fr.)
Paverne Peterlingen, pa ver'nę pę'ter-ling'en (Switz.)
Pavia, pa'vi-a (It.)
Pavia (Ventejo), pa'vi-a (ven-tę'cho) (Pen.)
Pawcatuck, paw'ka-tuk (U. S.)
Pawnee, paw-nee' (U. S.)
Pawtuxet, paw-tux'et (U. S.)
Paymago, pi-ma'go (Pen.)
Paypoton, pa pō-ton' (Mex.)
Paz, la (California), la path (pās) (Mex.)
Paz, la, or Pueblo Nuevo, la path (pās) (S. Am.)
Peban, pę-ban' (Mex.)
Pechtchana Kopani, petch-tcha'na ko-pani (R.)
Pecora, pę-kō'ra (It.) *c*
Pecs, petch (Austr.)
Pecsvar, petch-var' (Austr.)
Pecuris, pe-koo'ris (Mex.)
Pedernales, pę'der-na'lesse (S. Am.)
Pedorosk, pę do rosk' (R.)
Pedraza, pę-dra'tha (Pen.)
Pedro Bluff, pę'dro bloof (Pen.)
Pedro, Don, dōn pę'dro (Pen.)
Pedro, S., san pę'dro (Pen.)
Pedroneras, pę-dro-ne'ras (Pen.)
Pedrosa, pę-dro'sa (Pen.)
Pedrosa, el, el pę-dro sa (Pen.)
Peebleshire, pee'bles-shire (Scot.)
Peel, The, pêle (Neth.)
Peer, pêre (Neth.)
Peese, pê'sę (Neth.)
Peest, pêste (Prus.)
Pegalajar, pę-ga-la-char' (Pen.)
Pegnitz, peng'nits (Ger.) *r*
Pegu, pē-goo' (As.)
Peillac, pel (pei-) yak' (Fr.)
Pein, pīne (Austr.)
Peisern, pī'zern (Prus.)
Peist, pīste (Switz.)
Peitz, pīts (Prus.)
Pekatonica, pek-a-ton'i-ka (U. S.)
Pekin, or Peking, pe-kin' (Ch.)
Peko, pę'ko (R.)
Pelaccia, pę-lat'tcha (It.)
Pelegosa, pę-lę-gō'sa (It.) *isl.*
Pelerine, la, là pę-lę-rine' (Fr.)
Pelleroso, pęl-yę-rō'so (Pen.)
Pellina, pel-li'na (Switz.) *val.*
Pellouaille, pél-loo-a-i or pel-loo-ály' (Fr.)
Peloponnesus, pél'o-pon-nes'sus (Gr.)
Pelosa, pę-lō'sa (It.) *isl*
Peloso, pę-lō'so (It.) *mt.*
Pelsocz, pel'sotch (Austr.)
Pemadumcook, pem-a-dum'kook (U. S.)
Pembrokeshire, pem'brook-shire (Eng.)
Pena de Aravi, pe'na dę a-ra'vi (Pen.)
Penagolosa, pe'na-gō-lō'sa (Pen.) *mt.*
Penalva, pę-nal'va (Pen.)
Penamacor, pę'na-ma-kōr' (Pen.)
Penaranda, pę-na-ran'da (Pen.)
Penarroya, pę-nar-rō'ya (Pen.)
Penas de S. Pedro, pę'nas dę san pę'dro (Pen.)
Penkina, pen-ki'na (R.)
Pennila, pen-ni'la (R.)
Pennsylvania, pen-sil-vā'ni-a (U. S.)
Penobscot, pe-nob'skot (U. S.)
Pensacola, pen-sa-ko'la (U. S.)
Pentacotah, pen'ta-kō-ta' (Pen.)
Penuelas, pę-noo-ę'las (Mex.)
Penza, pen'tha (Pen.)
Penzance, pen-zans' (Eng.)
Peoria, pe-ō'ri-a (U. S.)
Pequannock, pe quan'nock (U. S.)
Pequawket, pe-quaw'ket (U. S.)
Pequot, pę'quot (U. S.)
Pera, pe'ra (Tur.)
Pera, pę'ra (Pen.) *c*
Peraea, pę-ra ę'a (Pal.)
Perales, pę-ra'lesse (Pen.)
Peralvillo, pe-ral-vil'yo (Pen.)
Perche, persh (Fr.)
Perchina, per-chi'na (R.)
Perdido, per-di'do (Pen.) *mt*
Perdigao, per-di-ga'o (Pen.)
Perdiguera, per-di-gę'ra (Pen.)
Perelada, pę-rę-la'da (Pen.)
Perello, pę-rel'yo (Pen.)
Pergamos, or Pergamus, per-ga'mos (mgos) (Tur.)
Pergola, per-gō'la (It.)
Pergouba, per-gou'ba (R.)
Peri, pe'ri (It.)
Peribonaca, pę-ri-bó-na'ka (Can.) *r*
Periers, pę-ri ę' (Fr.)
Perigueux, pę-ri-gę ŭ' (Fr.)
Perija, Sierra, si-er'ra pę-ri'cha (S. Am.)
Perinas, pe-ri'nas (R.)
Perlas, Archipelago de las, ar-chi-pę'la-gō dę las per'las (S. Am.)
Perleberg, per lę-berg (Prus.)
Perlom, per'lōm (R.)
Perm, perm (R.)
Pernambuco, per-nam-boo'ko (Braz.)
Pernau, per nou (R.)
Pernes, perne (Fr.)
Peron, pę-rōng' or pe'ron (Austr. As. N. Zeal.) *mt.*
Peronne, pę-rone' (Fr.)
Perosa, pę-rō za (It.)
Perouse, la, la pę-rooze' (As.) *st.*
Perpignan, per pin yang' (Fr.)
Perquimans, per-quim'ans (U. S.)
Perret, per-rę' (Fr.)
Perroman, per'rō-māa' (Switz.)
Persal, per-sa' (Switz.)
Persante, per-zan'tę (Prus.) *r*
Persepolis, Ruins of, per-sę'po-lis (Per.)
Persis, per'sis
Perthshire, perth'shire (Scot.)
Pertuis, per-tū-i' (Switz.)
Peru, pe-roo' (S. Am.)
Peru, Upper, or Bolivia, pe-roo', bō-li'vi-a (S. Am.)
Peruaguaçu, pę'roo-a-goo-a'soo (Braz.) *r*
Perucha, pe-roo'tcha (Pen.)
Perugia, pę-roo'ja (It.)
Perugia, pę-roo'ja (It.) *l.*
Perugino, pę-roo-ji'no (It.)
Peruwetz, pę'roo-vetz' (Neth.)
Pes, pesse (R.)
Pesa, pę'za (It.) *r*
Pesadas, pe-sa'das (Pen.)
Pesaro, pę-za'ro (It.)
Pescara, pesse-ka'ra (It.)
Pescara, pesse-ka'ra (It.) *r*
Peschici, pesse-ki'tchi (It.)
Peschiera, pesse-ki-ę'ra (It.)
Pescia, pę'shi-a (It.)
Pescina, pę-shi'na (It.)
Pese Puerto, pę'sê poo-er'to (Ind.)
Peshawer, pesh-our' (As.)

Pesquera, pésse-kę'ra (Pen.)
Pesth, pésht (Austr.); pést (Eng.)
Petatlan, pę-tàt'lan (Mex.)
Pe-tche-lee, pe-tche-lee' (As.) *g.*
Petchora, pét-tchō'ra (R.) *r.*
Peten, pę-ten' (Mex.)
Petepan, pę-tę-pan' (Mex.)
Petersburg, or Peterburg, pę'térs (tér-) boorg (R.); pē'térs-berg (Eng.)
Petershausen, pę'ters-hou'zen (Ger.)
Petershock, pę'ters-hok (Neth.)
Peterwardein, pę-têr-var-dine' (Austr.)
Peterzell, pę'tér-tsel' (Switz.)
Petignac, pę-tin-yak' (Fr.)
Petite Nation, pe-tite na-siōng' (Can.) *r.*
Petra, pę'tra (As.) *isl.*
Petra, Ruins of, pę'tra (Eg.)
Petricova, pę-tri-kō'va (R.)
Petrikau, pę-tri-kou' (R.)
Petrinia, pę-tri'ni-a (Austr.)
Petrizza, pę-trit'dza (It.)
Petrola, pę-tro'la (Pen.)
Petrosa, pę-trō'za (It.) *isl.*
Petrova, pę-trō'va (Austr.)
Petrovo, pę-trō'vo (R.)
Petschow, pet'cho (Ger.)
Pettau, pet'tou (Austr.)
Pevales, pę-va-lesse (Pen.)
Pewauki, pe-wau'kie (U. S.)
Peyrat, pā-ra' (Fr.)
Peyrolles, pā-rōle' (Fr.)
Peyruis, pā-rü-i' (Fr.)
Peyrusse, pā-rüsse' (Fr.)
Peza, pę'za (R.) *r.*
Pfaff, pfaf (Switz.) *l.*
Pfaffenhofen, pfaf'fen-hō'fen (Ger.)
Pfaffenkuchen, pfaf'fen-ku-chen (Ger.)
Pfaffikon, pfaf'fi-kon (Switz.)
Pfaffnau, pfaf'nou (Switz.)
Pfalz, or Palatinate, pfalts (Ger.)
Pfalzgrafenweiler, pfal'tsa-ra-fen-vi'ler (Ger.)
Pfara, pfa'ra (Eg.)
Pfaraoh, Ruins of, pfa'ra-o (Fez.) (M.)
Pfeffers, pfef'fers (Switz.)
Pfoling, pfō'ling (Ger.)
Pforzheim, pforts'hime (Ger.)
Pfreimbt, pfrimbt (Ger.)
Pfreimbt, pfrimbt (Ger.) *r.*
Pfrim, pfrime (Ger.) *r*
Philadelphia, phil-a-del'phi-a (U. S.)
Philip, fi'lip (Australia)
Philip, fi'lip (Australia) *isl*
Philippeville, fi-lipe-vile' (Neth.)
Philippine, Philippine Isl., fi-lip-pine' or fil'ip-pine (East. Isl.)
Philippolis, or Philippopolis, fi-lip'pō-lis or fi-lip-pō'pō-lis (Tur.)
Philipsburg, fi'lips-boorg (Ger.)
Philipstadt, fi'lips-stat (Sc. Pen.)
Philipsthal, fi'lips-tale (Ger.)
Philophska, fi-lofs'ka (R.)
Phinzand Enz, fin'tsant ents (Ger.)
Phocis, fo'cis (Gr.)
Phœnice, or Phœnicia, feu'is (Pal.)
Phrygia, frig'i-a
Piaiana, pi-a-ya'ni-a (R.) *l*
Pianezzo, pi-a-net'tzo (Switz.)
Pianosa, pi-a-no'za (It.) *isl*
Piauby, pi-o'bi (Braz.)
Piauby Serra, pi-ō bi ser'ra (Braz.)
Piave, pi-a'vę (It.) *r*
Piavozero, pi-a vo'zę-ro (R.) *l*
Piazza, pi-at'dza (It.)
Pic du Midi, pik dü mi di (Fr. Pen.)
Picardy, pi-kar-di' (Fr.)
Picenza, pi-tchen'dza (It.)
Picierno, pi-tcher'no (It.)
Picota, pi kō'ta (Pen.)
Picquigny, pik-kin-yi' (Fr.)
Pictou, pik-too' (Can.)
Piedmont, pi-ę-mong', com. peed'mont (It.)
Piedrabuena, pi-ę dra-boo-ę'na (Pen.)
Piedrahita, pi-ę-dra-i'ta (Pen.)
Piedras Point, pi-ę'dras (Mex.)
Piehs, pyę'lis (R.)
Piehs, pyę'ns (R.) *l.*
Pierre Buffiere, pi-ére' büf-fi-ére' (Fr.)
Pierre Fonte, pi-ére' ę-kite' (Fr.)
Pierrelatte, pi-ére'late (Fr.)
Pierse, pi-érse' (Fr.)
Pietra, pi-e'tra (It.)
Pietra, pi-ę'tra (It.) *r.*
Pietra Nera, pi-ę'tra nę'ra (It.)
Pietra Santa, pi-ę'tra san'ta (It.)
Pietro, pi-ę'tro (It.)
Pieve, pi éve' (Neth.)
Pila, pi'la (It.)
Pilate, pī-la'tę (Switz.)
Pilgram, pil'gram (Austr.)

Pillau, pil'lou (Prus.)
Pilsen, pil'zén (Austr.)
Pilsno, pils'no (Austr.)
Pina, pi'na (Pen.)
Pinarello Point, pi-na-rél'lo (It.)
Pinczchely, pintch'chely (Austr.)
Pindus, pin'doos (dus) (Tur.) *mt.*
Pindus, Chain of, pin'doos (dus)
Pinega, pi-nę'ga (R.)
Pinega, pi-nę'ga (R.) *r*
Pinerolo, pi-ne-rō'lo (It.)
Piney, pi-nā' (Fr.)
Pinguento, pin-gooen'to (Austr.)
Pinheira, pin-yi-ra (Pen.)
Pinheiro, pin-yi-ro (Pen.)
Pinneberg, pin'nę-berg (Den.)
Pino, pi'no (It.)
Pinos, pi'nos (Mex.)
Pinos del Rey, pi'nos del rī (Pen.)
Pinotepa, pi-nō-tę'pa (Mex.)
Pinsk, pinsk (R.)
Pintlala, pint-la'la (U. S.)
Piombino, pi-om-bi'no (It.)
Piorrowo, pi-or-rō'vo (Prus.)
Piota, pi-ō'ta (Switz.)
Piperno, pi-per'no (It.)
Piqua, pi'qua (U. S.)
Pirna, pir'na (Ger.)
Pisa, pi'za (It.)
Pisa, Ruins of, pi'sa (Gr.)
Pisano, pi-za'no (It.)
Pisapejunova, pi sa-pę-choo-nō'va (Mex.) *r.*
Piscataqua, pis-kat'a-qua (U. S.)
Piscataquis, pis-kat'a-quis (U. S.)
Piscataway, pis-kat'a-way (U. S.)
Pisciotta, pi-shōt'ta (It.)
Piseco, pis'e-ko (U. S.)
Pissen, pis'sen (R.)
Pissevache, pis-vash' (Switz.)
Pistoja, pis-tō'i-a (It.)
Pisuerga, pi-soo-er'ga (Pen.) *r*
Pitea, pi'tę-a (Sc. Pen.)
Pitea, pi'tę-ā (Sc. Pen.) *r*
Pitianano, pi-ti-a-na'no (It.)
Pitigliano, pi-til-ya'no (It.)
Pitres, pi-tresse (Pen.)
Pittenween, pit'ten-vêne' (Neth.)
Pizzighettone, pit-dzi-get-to'nę (It.)
Plaffeyen, plaf'fi-en (Switz.)
Plan, plane (Austr.)
Plana, or Tabarca, pla'na, ta-bar'ka (Pen.) *isl.*
Planchenoit, plangsh-nwa' (Neth.)
Plaschman, plash'man (Prus.)
Plasencia, pla-sen'thi-a (Pen.)
Plata, pla'ta (Pen.) *c*
Plata, la, la pla'ta (S. Am.)
Plata, Rio de la, ri'o dę la plata (S. Am.)
Platana, pla-tan'ya (Pen.)
Platani, pla-ta'ni (It.) *r*
Platanilla, pla-ta-nil' (nil') ya (Mex.)
Platta, plat'ta (Switz.)
Plau, plou (Ger.)
Plau, plou (Ger.) *l*
Plaquemine, plak-mine' (U. S.)
Pleigne, pleny (Switz.)
Plencia, plen'thi-a (Pen.)
Pleska, plesse'ka (R.)
Plibischen, pli'bis-ken (Prus.)
Ploen, pleune (Den.) *l*
Plomb de Cantal, plong de kang-tal' (Fr.) *mt.*
Plombieres, plong bi-ére' (Fr.)
Plonval, plōng-val' (Fr.)
Plouay, ploo-a' (Fr.)
Pluckemin, pluk'e-min (U. S.)
Plume, la, la plûme (Fr.)
Po della Folle, pō del'la fōl'le (It.)
Po della Maestra, po del'la ma-esse'tra (It.)
Po di Fossone, pō di fōs-sō'nę (It.)
Po di Goro, pō di go'ro (It.)
Po di Levante, pō di lę-van'tę (It.)
Po di Volano, pō di vō-la'no (It.)
Po, Mouths of, pō (It.) *r.*
Pobla, pō'bla (Pen.)
Pocahontas, po-ka-hon'tas (U. S.)
Pocasset, po kas'set (U. S.)
Pochutla, pō-tchoot'la (Mex.)
Pocomoke, pok-o-moke (U. S.)
Pocotalico, pok-o-tal'i ko (U. S.)
Pocska, potch'ka (Austr.)
Podelsk, po'delsk (R.)
Podolia, po-dō'li-a (R.)
Poel, peule (Ger.) *isl.*
Pogstall, pog'stal (Austr.)
Poissine, pwas-sine' (Switz.)
Poitiers, pwa-ti-ę' (Fr.)
Poitou, pwa-too' (Fr.)
Poix, pwa (Fr.)
Pojana, pō-i-a'na (Austr.)
Pokrzydow, pōki-shi'do (Prus.)

Pola, pō'la (Austr.)
Pola, Cape Sta., pō'la (Pen.)
Poland, pō'lând (R.)
Polarra, pō-lar'ra (Pen.)
Polchinki, pol-tchin'ki (R.)
Polesina, po-lę-zi-na (It.)
Policastro, pō-li-kas'tro (It.) *g.*
Policzka, pō-litch'ka (Austr.)
Polignano, pō-lin-ya'no (It.)
Poligny, pō-lin-yi' (Fr.)
Polkevitz, pol'kę-vits (Prus.)
Pollenza, pōl-yen'tha (Pen.) *b*
Pollina, pōl-li'na (It.) *mt.*
Polnitz, pol'nits (Ger.)
Polonina, pō-lo-ni'na (Austr.)
Polovino, pō-lō-vi'no (R.)
Polsbrokedam, pōls'brō-kę-dam' (Neth.)
Poltava, pōl-ta'va (R.)
Polynesia, pol-i-nē'shi-a
Polzin, pol-tsine' (Prus.)
Pomba, pom'ba (Af.) *b.*
Pomerania, or Pomern, pom-ĕr-a'ni-a (Prus.)
Pomieczyn, pō-mi-tchine' (Prus.)
Pommern, or Pomerania, pom'mern (Prus.)
Pomo, pō'mo (It.) *isl.*
Pomosdin, pō-mōs-dine' (R.)
Pompeii, Ruins of, pom-pę'yi (It.)
Pompejano, pōm-pe-ia'no (It.)
Pondicherry, pon-di-sher'ry (Ind.)
Pont, pōng (Switz.)
Pont a Marque, pōng ta mark (Fr.)
Pont à Mousson, pōng ta moos-song' (Fr.)
Pont Audemer, pong tangd mere' (Fr.)
Pont au Beaux, pōng to bō (Fr.)
Pont au Mur, pong to mûre (Fr.)
Pont Charra, pōng shar-ra' (Fr.)
Pont Château, pōng sha-tō' (Fr.)
Pont Croix, pong krwa' (Fr.)
Pont d'Ain, pong dang (Fr.)
Pont de l'Arche, pong de larsh' (Fr.)
Pont Rosseau, pōng ros-so' (Fr.)
Pont St. Prix, pōng sang pri (Fr.)
Pont sur Yonne, pong sür yone (Fr.)
Ponta da Cruz, pon'ta da krooth (Af.)
Ponta da Galera, pōn'ta da ga-lę'ra (Af.)
Ponta do Sol, pōn'ta do sol (Af.)
Pontarlier, pōng-tar-li-ę' (Fr.)
Pontchartrain, pontch-ar-trane' (U. S.)
Ponte, pon'tę (It. Switz.)
Ponte Corvo, pōn'te kor'vo (It.)
Ponte Tresa, pon'te tre'za (Switz.)
Pontevedra, pōn'tę-vę'dra (Pen.)
Pontevedra Ria, pon'tę-vę'dra ri'a (Pen.)
Pontiac, pon'ti-ak (U. S.)
Pontine Marshes, pon'tine (It.)
Pontlaville, pōng-la-vile (Switz.)
Pontons, pōng-tong' (Fr.)
Pontotoc, pon'to-tok (U. S.)
Ponza, pon'dza (It.) *isl.*
Poonah, poo'nah (Ind.)
Popadia, pō-pa'di-a (Austr.)
Popayan, po-pa-yan (S. Am.)
Popoli, po'po-li (It.)
Poppenbuettel, pop'pen-büt'tel (Den.)
Poquetanock, po que-tan'ok (U. S.)
Poquonock, po-quon'ok (U. S.)
Porcarizza, pōr-ka-rit'dza (It.)
Porcuna, por-koo'na (Pen.)
Porquerolles, pork ole' (Fr.) *isl.*
Porri Rocks, pōr'ri (It.)
Porsal Rocks, pōr-sal' (Fr.)
Porsange, por'sang-ę (Sc. Pen.)
Port au Prince, pore'to-prangse, com. prince (W. Ind.)
Port Royal, pore rwa-yale', com. roy'yal (Fr. W. Ind.)
Port S. Marie, pore sang ma-ri' (Fr.)
Porte Fermo, por'tę fer'mo (It.)
Portuelos, pōr-too-ę'los (Mex.)
Portaguesa, pōr-ta-gę'sa (S. Am.) *r.*
Portalban, pōr'tal-ban' (Switz.)
Portalegre, pōr-ta-lę'grę (Braz. Pen.)
Portimao, por-ti-ma'o (Pen.)
Portneuf, pore-neuf' (Can.)
Porto Alegre, pōr'to a lę'grę (Braz.)
Porto Calvo, por'to kal'vo (Braz.)
Porto da Cruz, por'to da krooth (Af.)
Porto d'Anzo, pōr'to dan'dzo (It.)
Porto da Ribeira da Janella, por'to da ri-bī'ra da cha-nel'ya (Af.)
Porto da Serra da Agoa, pōr'to da sér'ra da a'gō-a (Af.)
Porto Fino, pōr'to fi'no (It.)
Porto Greco, pōr'to grę'ko (It.)
Porto Real, por'to rę-al' (Pen.)
Porto Santo, pōr'to san'to (Af.)
Porto Vecchio, pōr'to vek'ki-o (It.)
Porto Vecchio, pōr'to vek'ki-o (It.) *g.*
Portobello, pōr'to-bel'yo (S. Am.)

Ă, short băt; Fr. long eû, short eŭ, as in spur, Final ly, Fr. l mouillé, An"ger, vi"cious, g as s in pleasure; ḡ, ch guttural; ny liquid, th as in pith.

Portorico, pōr'to-rī'ko
Portugal, pōrt'u-gal (Pen.)
Portuga'ctc, pōr-too-gä-lç'tç (Pen.)
Posada, pō-za-da (It.)
Posadas, pō-sa'däs (Pen.)
Poschiavo, pō-shi-a'vo (Switz.) *l.*
Posen, po'zen (Prus.)
Posteberg, pōs' (pōsh') tç-bêrğ (Austr.)
Postel, pō'stel (Neth.)
Poteau, le, le pō-tō' (Fr.)
Potenza, pō-ten'dza (It.) *r.*
Pother, pō-ti-ç' (Can.) *l.*
Potomac, pō-tō'mak (U. S.)
Potosi, pō-tō'si (Mex. and Peru)
Potosi Cerro del Mine, pō-tō'si thêr' (sêr') ro del mi'nç (Mex.)
Potsdam, pots'dam (Prus.)
Pouancé, poo-ang-sç' (Fr.)
Pourheux, poo-shëü' (Fr.)
Poughkeepsie, pō-kip'see (U. S.)
Pouilly, poo-i-yī' or pool-yī' (Fr.)
Pourcieux, poor-si-eü' (Fr.)
Pouzat, le, le poo-zä' (Fr.)
Povoa, pō-vō'a (Pen.)
Poyaus, pō-yīs' (Mex.)
Pozo Estrecho, pō'tho ėsse-trç'cho (Pen.)
Pozoblanco, pō'tho-blan'ko (Pen.)
Prada, pra'da (Ger.)
Pradelles, pra-dêle' (Fr.)
Pradilla, pra dil'ya (Pen.)
Praestoe, pre t'eü (Den.)
Praga, pra ga (R.)
Prague, prag or praĝ (Austr.)
Prairie, la, la pra ri' (Can.)
Prasas, pra zas (It.) *isl.*
Pratica, pra'ti-ka (It.)
Prats de Llasanes, prat dç lya-sa'nėsse (Pen.)
Prausnitz, prous'nits (Prus.)
Prautoy, prō twa' (Fr.)
Pré S. Didier, prç sang di-di-ç' (It.)
Predmir, pred-mire' (Austr.)
Preetz, prets (Den.)
Pregaro, pre-ga'ro (It.)
Pregel, prē gel (Prus.) *r.*
Premuda, prç-moo'da (Austr.) *isl.*
Prenzlow, prents'lo (Prus.)
Presburg, presse' (presh') boorğ (Austr.)
Presentation, la, la prç-zang-ta-siōng' (Can.)
Prettigau, pret ti-gou (Switz.)
Pretzel, pre'tsel (Ger.)
Preussen, or Prussia, prois'sen (Ger.)
Primavera, pri-ma-vç'ra (Braz.) *r.*
Principato Citra, prin-tchi-pa'to tchi'tra (It.)
Principato Ultra, prin tchi-pa'to ool'tra (It.)
Principe, prin'thi (-si-) pç (Mex.)
Pritschwitz, pritch'vits (Ger.)
Pritzig, prit'zig (Prus.)
Pritzwalk, prits'valk (Prus.)
Probencio, prō-ben thi o (Pen.)
Procida, prō-chi'da (It.) *isl.*
Prona, prō'na (Austr.)
Propriano, prō-pri-a'no (It.)
Proter, prō'ter (Prus.)
Proter, prō ter (Prus.) *b.*
Provence, prō-vangse (Switz. Fr.)
Provenzale, prō-ven-dzä'lç (It.)
Provenzale, prō-ven tha'lç (Pen.)
Providencales, pro-vi-ven-thi (-si-) a'lesse or pro-vi-dang-si-äl' (W. Ind.) *isl.*
Prunelli, proo-nel'li (It.) *r.*
Prussia, or Preussen, proosh'ä (Ger.)
Pruszka, proos'ka (Austr.)
Pucanilla, poo-ka-nil'ya (S. Am.)
Puchow, poo'cho (Austr.)
Pudasjarvi, poo-das-si ar'vi (R.)
Puebla Cazalla, poo-ç'bla ka-thal'ya (Pen.)
Puebla de Fadrique, poo-ç'bla dç fa-dri'kç (Pen.)
Puebla de Tornea, poo-ç'bla dç tōr-ne'a (Pen.)
Puebla de Rodriga, poo-ç'bla dç rō-dri'ga (Pen.)
Puebla, la, la poo-ç'bla (Mex. Pen.)
Puebla Nueva, or Paz, poo-ç'bla noo-ç'va (S. Am.)
Pueblo, el, ėl poo-ç'blo (S. Am.)
Puente del Arzobispo, poo en'tç del ar-thō-bis'po (Pen.)
Puerco, poo-er'ko (Mex.) *r.*
Puertas, poo-er tas (Pen.)
Puerto, poo-er'to (Pen.)
Puerto de la Mala Muger, poo-êr'to dç la ma la moo-ĉhcr' (Pen.)
Puerto Principe, poo-er'to prin'thi (-sï-) pe (W. Ind.)
Puis, pü-i' (Fr.)
Puiseux, pü-i-zeü' (Fr.)
Pulaski, pū-läs'ki (U. S.)
Pulciano, pool-tchi-a'no (It.) *mt.*
Pully, pül-li' (Switz.)
Pultusk, pool'toosk (Austr.)
Puna, poo'na (S. Isl.)
Punahou, poo-nä-hou' (S. Isl.)
Pungoteague, pung-go-tige' (U. S.)
Punjaub, pun-jaub' (Ind.)
Punto Desconocida, poon'to dėsse-kō-nō-thi'-(si') da (W. Ind.)
Purchena, poor-tchç'na (Pen.)
Puricues, poo-ri'koo-ėsse (Mex.)
Purification, la, la poo-ri-fi-ka-thi (-si-) ōn' (Mex. S. Am.)
Purisima, la, la poo-ri'si-ma (Mex.)
Purissima, la, la poo-ris'si-ma (Mex.)
Purmerend, poor'mer end' (Neth.)
Puspoki, poos-pō'ki (Austr.)
Puszta, poos'ta (Austr.)
Putignano, poo-tin-ya'no (It.)
Putnok, poot'nok (Austr.)
Putten, poot'ten (Neth.)
Putthitz, poot'lits (Prus.)
Putzlor, poot'si-lor (Austr.)
Puy de Dome, pu-i' de dōme (Fr.) *dep.*
Puy Guillaume, pü-i' gi-i-yōme' or gil-yōme' (Fr.)
Puy, le, le pü-i' (Fr.)
Puzzuoli, poot-dzoo-ō'li (It.)
Pyaam, pi'ahm (Neth.)
Pylos, pi'los (Gr.)
Pymatuning, pim-a-tu'ning (U. S.)
Pyrenées, East, pi-rç-nç' (Fr.) *dep.*, pir'e-nēz (Eng.)
Pyrenées, Lower, pi rç-nç' (Fr.) *dep.*, pir'e-nēz (Eng.)
Pyrenées, Upper, pi-rç-nç' (Fr.) *dep.*, pir'e-nēz (Eng.)
Pyreneos, pi-rç-nç'os (Braz.) *mt.*
Pyrgos, pir'gos (Gr.) *mt.*
Pyritz, pi'rits (Prus.)
Pyssaritzen, pis'sa-rit'sen (Prus.)

Q.

Quackenbrueck, kwak'kėn-brük (Ger.)
Quaderna, kwa-der'na (It.)
Quagues, koo-a'gesse (S. Am.) *mt.*
Qualsund, kwal'soond (Sc. Pen.)
Quaranta, kwa-ran ta (It.)
Quarantana, kwa-ran-ta'ni-a (Pal.) *mt.*
Quarnebek, kwar'nç-bėke (Prus.)
Quarnerolo, kwar-nç rō'lo (Austr.) *ch.*
Quarto, kwar'to (S. Am.) *r.*
Quartu, kwar-too' (It.)
Quaschin, kwa-shine' (Prus.)
Quassel, kwas'sel (Ger.)
Quatre Bras, katr bra' (Neth.)
Quebec, kwe-bek' (Can.)
Quebec, kwē-bek' (Can.) *dist.*
Quedah, kç-dah' (East. Isl.)
Quedlinburg, kwed'lin-boorg (Prus.)
Querche, kwe'tche (U. S.)
Querch, kwich (Ger.) *r.*
Quemada, ke-ma da (Pen.)
Queretaro, kç-rç-ta'ro (Mex.)
Querfurt, kwer'foort (Prus.)
Quermda, kç-rin'da (Af.) *isl.*
Querndrup, kwern droop (Den.)
Quero, kwç'ro (It.)
Quesne, kêne (Fr.)
Quetobo, kç-tō'bo (S. Am.) *r.*
Quettehou, kāte-oo' (Fr.)
Queuille, la, la keüly' or keü-i' (Fr.)
Quiberon, ki-bç-rōng' (Fr.)
Quibo, ki'bo (S. Am.) *isl.*
Quickborn, kwik born (Den.)
Quilimari, ki-li-ma-ri (S. Am.) *r.*
Quilla, ki'ya or kil'ya (Mex.)
Quilmas, kil'mas (Pen.)
Quimsdal, kwi'ms-dale' (Sc. Pen.) *r.*
Quinnebaug, kwin-ne-baug' (U. S.)
Quinnipiac, kwin nip'i-ak (U. S.)
Quintana, kin-ta'na (Pen.)
Quintanar, kin-ta-nar' (Pen.)
Quinten, kwin'ten (Switz.)
Quipar, ki-par' (Pen.) *r.*
Quito, ki'to (S. Am.)
Quoge, kwōgue (U. S.)
Quoregnon, kō-ren-yōng' (Neth.)
Quorra, kwor'ra (Af.)

R.

Raab, rabe (Austr.)
Raab, rabe (Austr.) *r.*
Raabjerg, rō'bierg (Den.)
Raalte, rahl'tç (Neth.)
Rabanera, rä-bä-nç'ra (Pen.)
Rabbato, rab-ba'to (It.)
Rabbi, rab'bi (It.) *r.*
Rabozeo, ra'bō-zç' (Neth.)
Raches, räsho (Fr.)
Racine, ra-cine' (U. S.)
Raconitz, ra'kō-nits' (Austr.)
Rada, ra'da (Sc. Pen.)
Radeburg, ra de-boorğ (Ger.)
Radenforth, ra'den-fort (Ger.)
Radkersburg, rat'kers-boorğ (Austr.)
Radnorshire, rad'nor-shire (Eng.)
Radoe, ra'deü (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*
Radogast, ra'dō-gast (Ger.)
Radolfzell, ra dolf-tsėl (Ger.)
Radom, ra'dom (R.)
Radomyst, ra'dō-misht (Austr.)
Radomzyl, ra dōm-zile (R. and Austr.)
Radona, ra-dō'na (Pen.)
Radonia, ra-dō'ni-a (R.)
Radowitz, ra'dō-vits (Prus.)
Radsse, rat'tsç (Neth.)
Radstadt, rat-stat (Austr.)
Radymno, ra-dim'no (Austr.)
Ragaz, ra'gats (Switz.)
Ragusa, ra-goo'za (Austr.)
Rahde, ra'dç (Ger.)
Rahden, ra'den (Ger.)
Rahway, rah'wa (U. S.)
Rajpootana, raj-poo-ta'na (Ind.)
Rakolaks, ra kō-laks (R.)
Rakos, ra'kos (Austr.)
Raleigh, ra'lç (U. S.)
Ramah, ra'mah (Af.) *miss. sta.*
Ramapoo, ra ma-po' (U. S.)
Rambla, ram bla (Pen.)
Rambouillet, rang-boo-i-yç' or rang-bool-yç' (Fr.)
Ramillies, ra-mil-yi' (Neth.)
Ramla, ram'la (It.)
Ramsele, ram'sç-lç (Sc. Pen.)
Ramsen, ram'sen (Switz.)
Ranapangern, ra'na-poong'ėrn (R.)
Rances, rangse (Switz.)
Rancherio, la, la ran-chç-ri'o (Mex.)
Rancho, ran'cho (Mex.)
Ranco, ra'ko (S. Am.) *l.*
Randa, ran'da, (Switz.)
Randasso, ran-das'so (It.)
Randers, ran'ders (Den.)
Randers Fjord, ran'ders fiōrd (Den.)
Ranea, ra'nç-a (Sc. Pen.)
Ranea, ra nç-a (Sc. Pen.) *r.*
Rangoon, rang-goon' (Ind.)
Ramczow, ra-ni'cho (Austr.)
Ransel, The, ran'zel (Neth.)
Ranu, ra-noo' (Austr.)
Ranuzzi, ra-noot'dzi (It.)
Ranzau, rant'sou (Den.)
Raon l'Etape, rahng' lç tape' (Fr.)
Rapallo, ra-pal'lo (It.)
Rapita, ra-pi'ta (Pen.)
Rapola, ra-po'la (It.)
Rapos, ra'pos (Austr.) *r.*
Rappahannock, rap pa-han'nock (U. S.)
Rappersweiler, rap'pers-vï'ler (Switz.)
Raritan, rar'i-tan (U. S.)
Raron, ra-rōng' (Switz.)
Rasculm, ra za koolm' (It.) *c.*
Raschow, rash'o (Prus.)
Rasigerbi Point, ra-zi-jer'bi (It.)
Rasquera, ras-kç'ra (Pen.)
Rastadt, ras'tat (Ger.)
Rastede, ras-tē'dç (Ger.)
Rastekais, ras'tç-kis (Sc. Pen.) *mt.*
Ratcha, rat'tcha (R.)
Rathenau, ra'tç-nou (Prus.)
Ratisbon, or Regensberg, ra'tis-bon (Ger.)
Ratoneau, ra-tō-nō' (Fr.)
Rattan, rat-tan' (Mex.) *isl.*
Ratzebuhr, rat'sç-boor (Prus.)
Ratzeburg, rat'sç-boorğ (Den.)
Raven, ra'ven (Sc. Pen.) *r.*
Ravenna, ra-ven'na (It.)
Ravensburg, ra'vens-boorğ (Ger.)
Ravenstein, ra'ven-stine (Neth.)
Ravna Gora, räv'na gō'ra (Austr.)
Rawa, ra'va (Austr.)
Raweiler Pass, ra-vï'lėr (Switz.)
Rayeza, rï'tcha (Austr.)
Raynham, rāne'ham (U. S.)
Razes, raze (Fr.)
Razvalnji, raz-val-nji (R.)
Ré, rç (Fr.) *isl.*
Reading, red'ding (Eng. and U. S.)
Real, Porto, pōr'to rç-al' (Braz.)
Reale, rç-a'lç (It.) *mt.*
Realego, rç-a-lç'go (Mex.)
Realmont, rç-al-mong' (Fr.)

Rebolossa, rę-bō-lōs'sa (Pen.)
Recco, rėk'ko (It.)
Recherche, Archipelago of the, rē-shėrsh (Austral.)
Recogne, rę-kōny' (Neth.)
Recousse, rę-koos' (Fr.)
Redon, rę-dōng' (Fr.)
Redondela, rę-dōn'dę-la (Pen.)
Redondo, rę-dōn'do (Pen.)
Redondo, rę-dōn'do (S. Am.) *mt.*
Reekbergen, rėk'bėr'gėn (Neth.)
Reer, rēre (Den.) *isl.*
Reest, rēste (Neth.) *r.*
Reetz, rets (Prus.)
Refugio, rę-foo'ĉhi-o (Mex.)
Refugio, el, ėl rę-foo'ĉhi-o (Mex.)
Rega, rę'ga (Prus.) *r.*
Regalbulo, rę-gal'boo-lo (It.)
Regen, rē'gėn (Ger.)
Regensberg, or Ratisbon, rē'gėns-bėrġ (Ger.)
Regensperg, rē'gėns-pėrġ (Switz.)
Regenweisze, rē-gen-wis'sę (Ger.) *r.*
Reggio, rėd'jo (It.)
Rehna, rę'na (Prus.)
Rehoboth, re-hō'both (U. S.)
Reichenau, rī'ĉhę-nou (Switz.)
Reichenbach, rī'ĉhen-baĉh (Switz. Ger. and Prus.)
Reichenberg, rī'ĉhėn-bėrġ (Austr.)
Reichenstein, rī'ĉhen-stīne (Prus.)
Reichshofen, rīĉhs'hō'tėn (Fr.)
Reifnitz, rīfe'nits (Austr.)
Reigolzweiler, rī'golts-vī'ler (Switz.)
Reinwasser, rīne-vas'ser (Prus.)
Reisenburg, rī'zėn-boorġ (Prus.)
Reismarkt, rīs'markt (Austr.)
Reiss, rīs (Ger.)
Rekkem, rek'kem (Neth.)
Rema, rę'ma (Gr.) *c.*
Remete, rę-mę'tę (Austr.)
Remich, rę'miĉh (Neth.)
Remiremont, rę-mire-mōng' (Fr.)
Remmath, rem'mate (Ger.)
Remus, rę'moos or rę-mū' (Switz.)
Remusat, rę-mū-za' (Fr.)
Rena, rę'na (Gr.) *c.*
Renac, rę-nak' (Fr.)
Renau, rę'nou (Switz.)
Renco, ren'ko (It.) *r.*
Rendek, rėn'dėke (Austr.)
Rendsburg, rends'boorġ (Den.)
Renesse, re nėsse' (Neth.)
Reninghe, rę'ning-ę (Neth.)
Renligen, ren'li-gen (Switz.)
Rennen, rėn'nen (R.)
Rennes, rėne (Fr.)
Reno, rę'no (It.) *r.*
Rensselaer, ren-sel-lēre' (U. S.)
Renswoude, rens'vou-dę (Neth.)
Réole, la, la rę-o-lę' (Fr.)
Reparata, rę-pa-ra'ta (It.)
Requena, rę-kę'na (Pen.)
Requilego, rę-ki-lę'go (Pen.)
Ress Ness, rėsse nāsse (Den.)
Reuben, rū'bėn (Pal.)
Reuch, roiĉh (Ger.) *r.*
Reuss, roiss (Ger.)
Reuss, roiss (Switz.) *r.*
Reuthlingen, roit'ling-ėn (Ger.)
Revel, rę'vel (R.)
Revellata, rę-vel-la'ta (It.) *c.*
Revigny, rę-vin-yī' (Fr.)
Revilla, rę-vil'ya or rę-vī'ya (Pen. Mex.)
Rév, le, le rę-v' or rę (Fr.)
Rey, Villa Nova del, vil'ya nō'va del rī (Braz.)
Reyes, rę'yėsse (Mex. S. Am.)
Reyes, rę'yėsse (Mex.) *r.*
Rheda, rę'da (Ger.)
Rheenen, rē'nėn (Neth.)
Rheims, rangse or rīms (Fr.)
Rhein, or Rhine, rīne (Prus. Neth.)
Rhein, or Rhine, rīne (Prus. Neth. Ger.) *r.*
Rheinau, rī'nou (Switz.)
Rheine, rīne (Ger.)
Rheinek, rī'nek (Switz.)
Rheinfall, rīne'fal (Switz.)
Rheinfelden, rīne'fėl-dėn (Switz.)
Rheinthal, rīne'tale (Switz.)
Rheinwald, rīne'vält (Switz.)
Rhin, Lower, rāng (Fr.) *dep.*
Rhin, Upper, rang (Fr.) *dep.*
Rhine, or Rhein, rīne (Neth.) *r.*
Rhine (Bavarian), rīne (Ger.)
Rhine, Lower, Grand Duchy of, rīne (Ger.)
Rhodes, or Rhodus, rōdes (Tur.) *isl.*
Rhône, rōne (Fr.) *dep.*
Rhône, Mouths of the, rōne (Fr.) *r.*
Rhône, Mouths of the, rōne (Fr.) *dep.*
[illegible]Arosa, rī'a a-rō'sa (Pen.)

Ria Muros y Noya, rī'a moo'ros ī nō'ya (Pen.)
Ria Retanzes, rī'a rę-tan'thos (Pen.)
Ria Vigo, rī'a vī'go (Pen.)
Riace, ri-a'tchę (It.)
Riano, ri-a'no (It.)
Riazan, ri-a'zān (R.)
Ribadavia, ri-ba'da-vī'a (Pen.)
Ribadeo, rī-ba-dę'o (Pen.)
Ribas, rī'bas (Pen.)
Ribay, le, le ri-bā' (Fr.)
Ribe, rī'bę (Den.)
Ribecourt, ribe-koor' (Fr.)
Ribera, ri-bę'ra (It.)
Ribnitz, rip'nits (Ger.)
Richelieu, ri-she-lieū' (Can.)
Richtenberg, riĉh'ten-bėrġ (Prus.)
Richtensweiler, riĉh'tėns-vī'ler (Switz.)
Ricote, ri kō'tę (Pen.)
Rideau, ri-dō' (Can.) *l.*
Riego, ri-ę'go (Pen.)
Riel, rile (Neth.)
Riera, ri-ę'ra (Mex.)
Riesengebirge, rī'zen-gę-bir'gę (Austr.)
Rieti, ri-ę'tī (It.)
Rieupeyroux, rieū-pā-roo' (Fr.)
Riga, rī'ga or rī'ga (R.)
Righiberg, rī'gi-berġ (Switz.)
Rille, rīle (Fr.) *r.*
Rilvas, ril'vas (Pen.)
Rima Stombath, rī'ma stōm'bate (Austr.)
Rimini, rī'mi-ni (It.)
Rimouski, ri-moos'ki (Can.)
Rimouski, ri-moos'ki (Can.) *r.*
Rimout, ri-moo' (Fr.)
Rimpa, rim'pa (Ger.)
Rinaldo, ri-nal'do (It.) *isl.*
Ringerbruck, ring'er-brūk (Neth.)
Ringkjoebing Fjord, ring'kieū-bingh fiörd (Den.)
Ringoes, rin'goes (U. S.)
Ringsager, rings'a-ger (Sc. Pen.)
Ringvaldsoe, ring'valds-eū (Sc. Pen.)
Rinne, rin'nę (Neth.)
Rinsumageest, rin'soo-ma-gėste' (Neth.)
Rio Grande do Norte, rī'o gran'dę do nōr'tę (Braz.)
Rio Janeiro, rī'o ĉha-nī'ro (Braz.)
Rio Negro, rī'o nę'gro (Braz.)
Rio Tigre, rī'o tī'grę (Mex.)
Riocabado, rī'ō-ka-ba'do (Pen.)
Riocorbo, rī'ō-kor'bo (Pen.)
Rioja, ri-o'ĉha (Pen. and S. Am.)
Riolobos, ri ō-lō'bos (Pen.)
Rioni, ri-ō'ni (R.) *r.*
Riposto, ri-pōs'to (It.)
Rislinge, ris'ling-ę (Den.)
Ritzebuttel, rit'sę-but'tel (Ger.)
Riva, rī'va (It.)
Rivalgo, ri-val'go (It.)
Riviere a Jacques, ri-vi-ėre' á jak (U. S.)
Rivoli, rī'vō-li (It.)
Roanoke, rō'nōke (U. S.)
Robbe Sand, rob'bę sand (Neth.)
Robechies, rōbe-shī' (Neth.)
Robigen, rō'bi-gėn (Switz.)
Robillante, rō-bil-lan'tę (It.)
Robleda, rō-blę'da (Pen.)
Roc St. Andre, le, le rōk sāng āng-drō' (Fr.)
Roca, rō'ka (Pen.) *c.*
Roca, la, la rō'ka (Pen.)
Rocca Contrado, rōk'ka kōn-tra'do (It.)
Rocca Imperiale, rōk'ka im-pę-ri a'lę (It.)
Rocca Partida, rōk'ka par-ti'da (Mex.) *isl.*
Roccella, rōt-tchel'la (It.)
Roche, la, la rōshe (Fr. Neth.)
Rochechouart, rōshe-shoo-are' (Fr.)
Rochefort, rōshe-fōre' (Fr. and Neth.)
Rochefoucault, rōshe-foo-kō' (Switz.) *l.*
Rochelle, la, la rō-shėl' (Fr.)
Rochemaure, roshe-mōre' (Fr.)
Rochetta, la, la rō-ket'ta (It.)
Rockaway, rok'a-way (U. S.)
Rockbridge, rok'bridge (U. S.)
Rockenhausen, rok'ken-hou'zen (Ger.)
Roda, rō'da (Sc. Pen.)
Rodome, rō'dō-mę (Sc. Pen.)
Roekel, rōk'kel (Neth.)
Roer, roor (Neth.) *r.*
Roeraas, reūr'ōs (Sc. Pen.)
Roeskilde, ros'kil-dę (Den.)
Rogaguala, rō-ga-goo-a'la (S. Am.) *l.*
Roggenberg, rog'gen-bėrġ (Switz.)
Roggeveld, Agter, aĉh'ter rōg'gę-felt' (Af.)
Roggeveld, Bergen, ber'gėn rog'gę-fėlt' (Af.)
Roggeveld, Karro, kar'ro rog'gę-fėlt' (Af.)
Roggeveld, Klein, klīne rog'gę-fėlt' (Af.)
Roggeveld, Middel, mid'del rog'gę-fėlt' (Af.)
Rogliano, rōl-ya'no (It.)
Rohan, rō-ang' (Fr.)

Rohilcund, rō-hil-kund' (Ind.)
Rohrbach, rōre'baĉh (Switz.)
Rohrbrunn, rōre'broon (Ger.)
Rokitzan, rō'kit-sau' (Austr.)
Rokko Point, rōk'ko (It.)
Rolde, rol'dę (Neth.)
Rolduc, rōle-dūk' (Neth.)
Rolgesbuttel, rol'gėsse-būt'tėl (Ger.)
Rolle, rol'lę (Switz.)
Rom, rōme (Den.) *isl.*
Roma, rō'ma (Sc. Pen.)
Roma, or Rome, rō'ma (It.)
Romagna, rō-man'ya (It.)
Romagnano, rō-man-ya'no (It.)
Romala, rō-ma'la (Tur.)
Romammotiers, rō-mām-mō-tī-ę' (Switz.)
Romanel, rō-ma-nel' (Switz.)
Romanov, ro-ma'nov (R.)
Romanova, rō-ma-nō'va (R.)
Romans, rōmang (Fr.)
Rome, or Roma, rōme (It.)
Romishorn, rō'mis-hōrne' (Switz.)
Romont, rō-mōng' (Switz.)
Romorantin, rō-mō-rang-tang' (Fr.)
Romos, rō'mos (Switz.)
Romsdal, roms'dale (Sc. Pen.)
Ronbo, ron'bo (R.) *l.*
Roncas, rōn'kas (Pen.)
Roncesvalles, rōn'thesse-val'yesse (Pen.)
Ronciglione, rōn-tchil-yō'nę (It.)
Ronco, rōn'ko (It.)
Roncq, rōngk (Fr.)
Ronda, rōn'da (Pen.)
Rondout, ron-dout' (U. S.)
Ronkebye, ronk'ę-bū (Den.)
Ronne, ron'nę (Sc. Pen.)
Ronneby, ron'nę-bū (Sc. Pen.)
Ronquillo, el, ėl rōn-kī'yo (Pen.)
Roode Kruis, ro'dę krois (Neth.)
Roon, rōne (Neth.)
Ropezyce, rō'pę-shi'tsę (Austr.)
Roquefort, rōk-fōre' (Fr.)
Roquetas, rō-kę'tas (Pen.)
Roquevaire, rōke-vāre' (Fr.)
Rosa, rō'za (It.) *isl.*
Rosa de Castilla, rō'sa dę ka-stil'ya or ka-stī'ya (Mex.)
Rosa Monte, rō'za mōn'tę (It.)
Rosario, ro-za'ri-o (It.)
Rosario, rō-sa'ri-o (Mex.) *r.*
Rosario, el, el ro-sa'ri-o (Mex.)
Rosart, ro-zare' (Neth.)
Rosas, rō'sas (Pen.) *g.*
Roscommon, ros'kom-mon, (Ir.) *co.*
Rosenau, rō'zę-nou (Austr.)
Rosenberg, rō'zen-bėrġ (Austr. Prus. Ger.)
Rosenburg, rō'zen-boorġ (Prus.)
Rosendal, rō'zen-dale' (Sc. Pen.)
Rosenheim, rō'zen-hīme' (Ger.)
Rosenholm, ro'zen-holm' (Den.)
Rosetta, rō-set'ta (Eg.)
Rosi, rō'zi (It.) *mt.*
Rosignol, ro-zin-yol' (Can.) *l.*
Rosla, ros'la (Ger.) *r.*
Ross (shire) and Cromarty, krom'ar-ty (Scot.)
Rossa, rōs'sa (Switz.)
Rossano, rōs-sa'no (It.)
Rossbach, ros'baĉh (Prus.)
Rossignol, rōs-sin-yol' (Neth.)
Rossinière, rōs-si-ni-ėre' (Switz.)
Rostock, ros'tok (Ger.)
Rota, rō'ta (Pen.)
Rotels, rō'tels (Switz.)
Roth, rōte (Ger. Switz.)
Rothaus, rōte'hous (Ger.)
Rothenbach, rō'ten-baĉh (Ger.)
Rothenberg, ro'ten-bėrġ (Prus.)
Rothenbrunn, rō'ten-broon' (Switz.)
Rothenburg, rō'ten-boorġ (Ger.)
Rothenthurm, rō'ten-toorm' (Switz.)
Rotondo, rō-tōn'do (It.)
Rotondo, rō-tōn'do (It.) *mt.*
Rotterdam, rot'ter-dam' (Neth.)
Rottum, rot'toom (Neth.)
Rouen, roo-ang' (Fr.)
Rouge, rooġe (Fr.)
Rouillac, rool-yak or roo-i-yák' (Fr.)
Roulans, roo-lāng (Fr.)
Rousillon, roo-zil (-zī) yōng' (Fr.)
Rousses, les, lę roos (Fr.)
Rouville, roo-vile' (Can.)
Rovanemi, rō-va-nę'mi (R.)
Roveen, rō-vēne' (Neth.)
Roverbella, rō-ver-bėl'la (It.)
Roveredo, rō-vę-rę'do (Austr. Switz.)
Rovigno, rō-vin'yo (Austr.)
Rovigo, rō-vī'go (It.)
Roville, rō-vile' (Fr.)
Roxburgh, rox'burgh (Scot.) *co.*

Fr. short bŭt; Fr long eû, short eŭ, as in spur; Final ly, Fr. l mouille, An'ger, vi''cious, ġ as s in pleasure, ĝ ĉh guttural; ny liquid; th as in pith.

Roxen, rǫch-en' (Pen) *l.*
Roxo, rō'cho (Mex) *c*
Roya, ro ya (It) *r*
Roye, rwä (Fr)
Rozans, rō zang' (Fr)
Rozas, las, las ro thas (Pen)
Rozendaal, ro-zen-dale' (Neth)
Rozuelo, ro-thoo-e'lo (Pen)
Rubano, roo ba no (Pen)
Rubenstein, roo ben-stine' (Prus)
Rubielos, roo-bi-e los (Pen)
Rubiera, roo-bi-ę ra (It)
Rucello, roo-tchel lo (It)
Rucine, roo-tchi'nę (It)
Rucky, rook ki (Austr)
Rudkjobing, rŭd kieu bingh (Den)
Rudelstadt, roo dęls-stat (Ger)
Rueda, roo ę da (Pen)
Rueda de l'Ammante, roo ę da dę la mi-ran'tę (Pen)
Ruegno, roo-en yo (It)
Ruelle ru elle (Fr)
Ruexas (Castro de [illegible]) kas'to dę roo ę'chas (Pen)
Rugen rü gen (Prus) *isl*
Rugenwalde rü gen val de (Prus)
Ruggisberg, roo gis berg (Switz)
Ruggiero, roo-ji e ro (It)
Ruhr roor (Ger) *r*
Ruhwarden roo var den (Ger)
Ruighuizum [illegible] hoi zoom (Neth)
Ruinas, [illegible] (Mex)
Ruinerwold [illegible]-vell (Neth)
Rum room (Austr)
Ruma, [illegible] ma (Austr)
Rumberg [illegible] berg (Austr)
Rumelia [illegible] li (Tur)
Rumlingen [illegible] (Switz)
Rummelsburg [illegible] (Prus)
Runifen [illegible] (R)
Runnen [illegible] nen (Neth)
Ruoti [illegible] (It)
Rupelmonde, [illegible] (Neth)
Rusi, [illegible] (Austr)
Russ, [illegible] (Prus)
Russ [illegible] (Prus) *r*
Russia Asiatic [illegible] sha (rus sha)
Russia, European [illegible] rus sha
Russian Territory, [illegible] or rus sha (N Am)
Russczyn, [illegible] (Prus)
Russweiler [illegible] (Switz)
Ruti, [illegible] (Switz)
Ruth or Grüth [illegible] (Switz)
Ruvis [illegible] (Switz)
Ruvo [illegible] vo (It)
Ruysscheide [illegible] (Neth)
Ryleveld, [illegible] (Neth)
Rymanow [illegible] (Prus)
Rys, rus (Sc Pen) *l*
Rysbergen [illegible] (Neth)
Ryssen, ris sen (Neth)
Ryswyk, ris vike (Neth)

S.

Saaksumhuizen, sāks oom-hoiz en (Neth)
Saal, zale (Ger) *r*
Saala zā la (Ger) *r*
Saalburg zāl boorg (Ger)
Saale zā le (Prus) *r*
Saalfeld, zāle felt (Prus Ger)
Saane, or Sarine zāne (Switz)
Saanen, zā nen (Switz)
Saarbruck, zār brük (Ger)
Saarburg, zār boorg (Ger)
Saarlarvi, sā-ri-ar vi (R)
Saarlouis, sare-loo-i (Ger)
Saas, zas (Switz)
Sabana, sa ba (-va) na (S Am)
Sabancui, sa ban koo-i (Mex)
Sabbionetta, sab-bi o net ta (It)
Sabine, sa-bi ne (Mex) *l* & *r*, sa-bine' (Eng)
Sabioncella sa-bi on-tchel la (Austr)
Sabium, sa bi-oom (It)
Sable, sabl (Fr)
Sables d'Olonne, sabl dō-lōne' (Fr)
Sabroso sa bro so (Pen)
Sacandaga, sa-kan-da ga (U S)
Sacarappa, sa-ka rap pa (U S)
Sacatecoluco, sa-ka tę-ko loo ko (Mex)
Sacco, sak'ko (It)
Sacco, sak'ko (It) *r*
Sacconex, sak kō-neks (Switz)
Sacedon, sa thę-don' (Pen)
Sacer, sa tcher' (It)
Sacernela, sa-ther'nę-la (Pen)
Sachsen or Saxony, zak sen, sax'o-ny (Ger Prus)

Sachsen-Altenburg zak sen al'ten-boorg (Ger)
Sachsen Coburg-Gotha, zak'sen kō boorg gō ta (Ger)
Sachsenhausen, zak'zen-hou'zen (Ger)
Sachsen-Meiningen, zak sen mi ning en (Ger)
Sachsen-Weimar, zak'sen-vī'mar (Ger)
Sacile, sa'chi-lę (It)
Saco, sa'ko (U S)
Sacramento, sa-kra-men'to (Mex)
Sado, sa do (Pen) *r*
Sadogura sa-do goo ra (Austr)
Saeby, sa bu (Den)
Saengerhausen, zang'er-hou'zen (Prus)
Safi, sa fi (It)
Saghalien, sa-ha'li-en (As)
Saginaw, sag i naw (U S)
Sagone, sa go ne (It) *g*
Sagra, sa gra (Pen) *mt*
Saguenay, sig-na (Can)
Saguntum sa goon toom (Pen)
Sagurni, [illegible] (Austr)
Sahara, sa ha ra (Af)
Sahl, zale (Den)
Said, sa-id (Eg)
Saignes, sany' (Fr)
Saillon sal yong or sa i-yong' (Switz)
Sailly de la Somme, sa yi (sal yi) de la sōme (Fr)
St Afrique, sang ta-frike (Fr)
St Agrève, sang ta grève' (Fr)
St Alberto, san al-ber to (It)
St Alessio, san a-les si-o (It)
St Amand sang ta mang (Fr)
St Amans sang ta mang (Fr)
St Amantes, sang ta-man gt (Neth)
St Ambroix sang tam-brwa (Fr)
St Amour sang ta m[illegible] (Fr)
St Ana san ta a na (Mex)
St Andeol le Bourg, sang tang d[illegible] le boor (Fr)
St Andeol, sang tang de ole (Fr)
St André, sang tang-dre (Fr)
St Andrea, san an dre a (It) *c* & *isl*
St Angelo san an je-lo (It)
St Antioco, san an ti[illegible] (It) *l*
St Antonio, san an to ni-o (Mex Pen)
St Antonio san an to ni o (Mex) *r*
St Antonio de la Huerta, san an to ni o de la [illegible] (Mex)
St Antonius zankt an to ni[illegible]s (Neth)
St Arnoud san ta[illegible] (Fr)
St Aubin sang to[illegible] (Fr Switz)
St Aurelia san au[illegible] ka (It) *c*
St Avertin sang ta ver-tang (Fr)
St Avit sang ta-vi (Fr)
St Avold sang ta vo (Fr)
St Bartolo [illegible] (Mex)
St Barthelemi [illegible] (Fr)
St Bartolomeo san bar tol[illegible] (It)
St Benedetto, san b[illegible] (It)
St Benedicto san b[illegible] dik to (Mex)
St Benevento, san b[illegible] ven to (It)
St Benin sang be nan (Fr)
St Benito san be ni to (Mex) *r* *l*
St Bernard, sang ber nar (It Switz) *mt*
St Bernardo san ber nar do (Mex) *b*
St Blain sang blang (Fr)
St Blaise sang blaiz (Switz)
St Blas san blas (Mex) *g* *l*
St Blasien, zankt bla zi en (Ger)
St Braix, sang bra (Switz)
St Branchier, sang brang shi-ę (Switz)
St Brias, san bri as (Pen)
St Briz, san brith (Pen)
St Brice, sang brisse (Fr)
St Brieuc, sang bri u (Fr) *b*
St Bris, sang bri (Fr)
St Buenaventura, san boo-ę-na-ven too ra (Mex)
St Calais, sang ka la (Fr)
St Canat, sang ka-na (Fr)
St Carlos, san kar los (Mex)
St Carlos del Monterrey, san kar los del mon-ter-ri (Mex)
St Catalina, san ka-ta li na (Mex) *isl*
St Catharina, san ka-ta ri na (Braz)
St Catharine, san ka ta-ri ne (S Am)
St Celoni, san thę-lo ni (Pen)
St Chamand, sang sha-mang (Fr)
St Chamond sang sha mong (Fr)
St Chinian, sang shi ni-ang' (Fr)
St Clair, sang k'are (Fr)
St Clemens, zankt kle mens (Den)
St Clemente, san kle men tę (Mex) *isl*
St. Clemente Volcano, san kle-men tę vōl-ka no (S. Am)
St Cloud, sáng kloo (Fr)
St Coloma, san ko-lo ma (Pen)
St Colombe, sang ko-longb (Fr)

St Croce, san krō chę (It)
St. Croix, sáng krwa (Switz)
St Cruz, san ta krooth (Pen Mex S Am)
St Dalmazo, san'ta dal-mä dzo (It)
St. Dalmazzio, san'ta dal-mat zi o (It)
St Denis, sang dę-ni (Fr Switz.)
St Didier, sang di-di-ę' (Fr)
St Diego, san di e'go (Mex)
St Dizier, sang di zi-e (Fr)
St Domiano, san do-mi-a no
St Domingo, san (sang) dō min'go (Braz. Mex S Am)
St Domingo or Hayti, saint dō-min'go, hâ ti (W Ind)
St Domingo de la Calzado, san dō-min'go dę la kal tha do (Pen)
St Domino, san do mi'no (It)
St Donna, san ta don na (It)
St Eleazario, san e le a-tho (-so) ri o (Mex)
St Elena, san ę-le na (Pen S Am)
St Elisabetta san e-li-sa-bet ta (It)
St Endre, san en dre (Austr)
St Erga, sankt er ga (R)
St Esprit Pont, sang tes se pri' (Fr)
St Etienne, sang tę ti-ène (Fr)
St Eulalie, san ta e-oo-la li-e (Pen)
St Eustatius, [illegible] st e shi-us (W Ind) *isl*
St Fe san ta fe (S Am)
St Felices el Chico, san fę-li thesse el tchi ko (Pen)
St Felipe, sang fe-lipe (Mex)
St Fernando, san fer nan do (Mex Pen)
St Fernando, silver mines, san fer-nan do (S Am)
St Fiorenza san fi o-ren dza (It)
St Florent, sang flo rang (Fr)
St Florentin, sang flo-rang-tang' (Fr)
St Flour, sang fl[illegible]r (Fr)
St Fons sang fon (Fr)
St Francisco, san fran this (-sis) ko (Mex)
St Francisco san fran-this (-sis) ko (Mex) *r*
St Francisco de la Silla, san fran this (-sis) ko de la sil ya (si ya) (Mex)
St Francisco Xavier, san fran this (-sis) ko ê[illegible] (Mex)
St Francois [illegible]sang fran swa (Can)
St Gabriel, san ga bri el (Mex)
St Gallen, zankt gal len (Switz)
St Gaudens, sang go dang (Fr)
St Gautier sang go ti ę (Fr)
St Genevieve, sang shę-ne-vi êve (Fr)
St Genis sang sh[illegible]-ni (Fr)
St George, san ch[illegible] or che (S Am)
St Georges san[illegible] (Fr)
St Gerand sang she rang (Fr)
St Gerard sang sh[illegible] (Fr)
St Germain, sang sher mang (Fr)
St Germain en Laye, sang sher mang' ang lay (Fr)
St Germain Lambron, sang sher-mang lang-brong (Fr)
St Germain sur Seine, sang sher-mang sür sene (Fr)
St Geronimo san chę ro ni mo (Mex) *isl*
St Giacomo, san ja ko mo (Switz)
St Giles sang jile (Neth)
St Gilles, sang gil (Fr)
St Gimignano san ji mi-ni o[illegible] (It)
St Giorgio, san jior jio (It)
St Giovanni, san jio-van ni (It)
St Giovanni sa jio-van ni (It)
St Giovanni di Saluro, san jio-van ni di sal-lu ro (It)
St Giraldo, san chi ral do (Pen)
St Girons, sang gi-rong (Fr)
St Giuliano, san ji o-li-a no (It)
St Goar, zankt go ar (Ger)
St Gothard, zankt got hart (Switz) *mt*
St Guisto, san gwis to (It)
St Gyorgy, jurj (Austr)
St Heerenbrock, zankt he ren-brok' (Neth)
St Helena, san ta ę lę-na or hel-e na (Af) *isl*
St Helena Ionnara, san ta ę lę-na ton-na ra (It)
St Helene, sang tę lène' (Fr)
St Helier sang tę li ę (Fr)
St Hermite, sang ter-mite (Fr)
St Hilaire, sang ti lare' (Fr)
St Hubert, sang tü-ber (Neth)
St Hyacinthe, sang ti a sangt (Can)
St Hypolite, sang ti-pō lite' (Fr)
St, Iago, san cha'go (W Ind)
St Ignacio, san ig-na thi (-si-) o (Mex)
St Ines, san'ta i nesse (Mex)
St Imer, sang ti-mi-ę (Switz)
St. Jacob, zankt ya kob (Neth)
St Jacques, sáng shak (Fr)
St Jean, sáng shang (Fr)
St Jean d'Angely, sáng shang dangsh-li' (Fr)

St. Jean Day, sång shäng dā (Fr)
St. Jean de Gard, sång shäng de gar (Fr)
St. Jean Pied de Port, sång shäng pią de pōre (Fr.)
St. Joaninho, sän chō-a-nin'o (Pen)
St. Joao, san chō-a'o (Pen)
St. Joao de Foz, san chō-a'o de fōth (Pen)
St. Joao de Sines, san chō-a'o de si'nésse (Pen)
St. Joaquim, sän chō-a'kim (Mex)
St. Johan, zankt yō-han' (Den. Austr.)
St. Johann, zankt yō-han' (Austr)
St. Jooris Weert, zankt yō'ris vęrte (Neth.)
St. Jorge, san chōr'che (Pen.)
St. Jorge de Olancho, san chōr'che de ō-lan'-tcho (Mex)
St. Jose, san chō'se (Mex)
St. Jose de Premas, san chō'se de pre'mas (Mex)
St. Jose de Tamoalipan, san chō'se de ta'mō-ā-li-pan' (Mex)
St. Josef, san chō'sef (Mex)
St. Jouan, sång shoo-ang' (Fr)
St. Jouin, sång shoo-ăng' (Fr)
St. Juan, san choo-an' (Mex)
St. Juan Baptista, san choo-an' bap-tis'ta (Mex)
St. Juan Baptista, san choo-an' bap-tis'ta (Mex) *mt*
St. Juan de Nicaragua, san choo-an' de ni-ka-rā'goo-a (Mex)
St. Juan de Ulua, san choo-an' de oo'loo-a (Mex)
St. Juanico, san choo-a-ni'ko (Mex) *isl.*
St. Julias, san choo'li-as (Pen) *ft.*
St. Julien, sang shü-liang' (Fr)
St. Julien du Vouvantes, sång shü-liäng' dü voor-vangt' (Fr)
St. Julien le Chap, sang shü-liäng' le sha (Fr.)
St. Just, sang shüst (Fr.)
St. Justa, san'ta joos'ta (It)
St. Kirah, zankt ki'ra (Austr)
St. Konstantinov, zankt kŏn-stan-ti-nōv' (R)
St. Lambert, sang lang-ber' (Fr)
St. Lary, sang la-ri' (Fr.)
St. Lattier, sang lat-ti-e (Fr)
St. Laurent, sang lō-rang' (Fr)
St. Lazaro, san la'tha (-sa-) ro (Mex) *r*
St. Leo, san le'o (It)
St. Leonardo, san le-ō-nar'do (It and Pen.)
St. Leonhard, zankt le'ōn-hart (Switz)
St. Leonovo, zankt le-ō-nō'vo (R)
St. Lo, sang lō (Fr.)
St. Lorenzo, san lo-rén'tho (-so) (Mex
St. Lorenzo, san lō-ren'dzo (It)
St. Louis, sang loo i' (Fr. At)
St. Louis, sānt loo is (U. S)
St. Lucar de Barameda, san loo'kar de ba ra-me'da (Pen)
St. Lucar de Guadiana, san loo'kar de goo-a-di-a'na (Pen)
St. Lucar la Mayor, san loo'kar la ma-yōr' (Pen)
St. Lucas, zankt loo'kas (Neth) *c.*
St. Lucia, san'ta loo'thi (-si) a (Mex)
St. Lucida, san'ta loo-thi'da (It)
St. Luis, san loo'is (Mex)
St. Luiz, san loo'ith (-is) (Mex)
St. Lussurgiu, san loos-soor-joo' (It.)
St. Maarten, zankt marë'ten (Neth.)
St. Maddalena, san'ta mad-da-le'na (It)
St. Maertens, zankt mar'tens (Neth)
St. Magno, san'to man'yo (It)
St. Malo, sang ma'lo (Fr.)
St. Marano, san ma-ra'no (It)
St. Marc, sang mărk (Fr. W. Ind)
St. Marco, san mar'ko (It)
St. Marcos, san mar'kos (Pen)
St. Margarida, san'ta mar-ga-ri'da (Pen.)
St. Margarita, san'ta mar-ga-ri'ta (Mex) *isl.*
St. Maria, san'ta ma-ri'a (Mex)
St. Maria, zankt ma-ri a (Switz)
St. Maria de la Charcas, san'ta ma-ri a de la char'kas (Mex)
St. Maria del Oro, san'ta ma-ri'a del ō'ro (Mex.)
St. Maria di Leuca, san'ta ma-ri'a di le-oo'ka (It)
St. Maria Monte, san'ta mä-ri'a mōn'te (It.)
St. Marie, sang ma ri' (Fr)
St. Marino, san ma-ri'no (It.)
St. Marten, zankt mar'ten (Austr)
St. Martensdyk, zankt mar'tens-dike (Neth)
St. Martin, sång mar-täng' (Fr.)
St. Martin, zankt mar'tine (Austr Switz)
St. Martin d'Estreaux, sang mar-tăng' desse-trō-ō' (Fr.)
St. Martin de Montalban, san mar-tin' de mōn-tăl-ban' (Pen.)
St. Mateo, san mä-te'o (Pen.)
St. Matthieu, sång mat-ti-eū' (Fr.)
St. Maurice, sång mō-risse' (Can.)
St. Maurice, san mou'ri-che (It.)
St. Maurice, sang mō-risse' (Fr. Switz)
St. Mauro, san mou'ro (It.)
St. Maxence, Font de, fōng de sång mä-sängs' (Fr.)
St. Melain, sång me-lang' (Fr.)
St. Merino, san me-ri'no (It.)
St. Michel, sång mi-shĕl' (Fr)
St. Miguel, san mi'goo-el (Mex Pen)
St. Miguita, san mi-goo-li'ta (Mex)
St. Miklos, zankt mi'klos (Austr.)
St. Moritz, zankt mō'rits (Switz)
St. Nazaire, sang na-zäre' (Fr.)
St. Nicolaia, zankt ni-kō la'ya (R.)
St. Nicolo, san ni'kō-lo (It.)
St. Oedenrode, zankt oo'den-rō'de (Neth)
St. Olaya, san'ta ō-la'ya (Pen.)
St. Omer, sang ō-mer' (Fr.)
St. Oreste, san ō-resse'te (It)
St. Pablo, san pa'blo (Pen. Mex)
St. Palais, sang pa-lā' (Fr)
St. Pardoux, sang par-doo' (Fr.)
St. Paul Cap de Joux, sang pōle kap de shoo (Fr)
St. Paul de Fenouillet, sang pōle de fe-nool-ye or fe-nooi-ye (Fr.)
St. Paurvels Polder, zankt pour'vels pou'der (Neth)
St. Payo, san pa'yo (Pen)
St. Pé, sang pe (Fr.)
St. Pedro, san pe'dro (Mex)
St. Pedro, san pe'dro (Mex) *b* and *r.*
St. Pere à Vy, sang pêre a vi (Fr.)
St. Peter, zankt pe'ter (Austr.)
St. Petersburg, zankt (sānt) pe'ters-boorg or sānt pe'ters-burg (R.)
St. Piero, san pi-e'ro (It)
St. Pierre, sang pi-ère' (Can)
St. Pierre de la Fage, sang pi-ère' de la fage (Fr.)
St. Pierre, sang pi ère' (Switz W. Ind)
St. Pol, sang pole (Fr.)
St. Pol de Léon, sang pōle de le-ōng' (Fr)
St. Pourçain, sang poor-sang' (Fr)
St. Quirico, san kwi-ri ko (It)
St. Rafael, san ra'fa-el (Mex)
St. Rafael, san ra'fa-el (Mex) *r.*
St. Remo, san re'mo (It)
St. Remy, sang re-mi' (Fr)
St. Romain, sång rō mang' (Fr)
St. Rome, sang rōme (Fr)
St. Rome de Cernon, sang rōme de ser-nōng' (Fr)
St. Rosa, san'ta ro'sa (Mex)
St. Rosa, san'ta ro'sa (Mex) *isl*
St. Rosario, san rō-sa'ri-o (Mex)
St. Saba, san ta sa'ba (Mex)
St. Saba, san'ta sa'ba (Mex) *isl*
St. Salvador, san sal-va-dōr' (Mex)
St. Saphorin, sang sa-fō-rang' (Fr)
St. Sauveur, sang sō-veūr' (Fr)
St. Sebastian, san se-bas-ti-an' (Pen. Mex)
St. Sebastiao, san se-bas-ti-a'o (Pen)
St. Seine, sang saue (Fr)
St. Séver, sang se-ver' (Fr)
St. Severina, san ta se-ve-ri'na (It.)
St. Silvestre, sang sil-vĕstr' (Fr)
St. Stefano, san ste-fa'no (It.)
St. Thiebault, sang ti bō' (Fr)
St. Tomas, san to'mas (Mex)
St. Tommaso, san tōm-ma'so (It.) *b.*
St. Ursanne, sang tür-sane' (Switz)
St. Veit, zankt vite (Austr.)
St. Vei Tchirska, ver tchirs'ka
St. Vilier, sang vi-li-e' (Fr.)
St. Vincent, sång vang-sang' (Australia, Fr.)
St. Vincente, san vin-then' (-sén') te (Mex.)
St. Vito, san vi'to (It)
St. Viviens, sang vi-vi-ang' (Fr)
St. Xavier del Bac, san cha-vi'er del bāk (Mex)
Saintes, sangt (Fr)
Saintonge, sang-tōngsh' (Fr)
Sajo St. Peter, sa'yo zankt pe'ter (Austr.)
Sala, sa'la (It Sc. Pen.)
Salama, sa-la'ma (Mex.)
Salamanca, sa-la-man'ka (Pen. Mex)
Salamon, za'la mōn (Austr.)
Salandrella, sa-lan-drel'la (It.)
Salas, sa'las (Pen.)
Salbris, sal-bri' (Fr.)
Salerno, sa-ler'no (It.)
Salerno, sa-ler'no (It.) *g*
Salicetto, sa-li-chet'to (It)
Salina, sa-li'na (It)
Salinas, sa-li'nas (Pen)
Salinas de Orichuela, sa-li'nas de ō-ri-choo-e'la (Pen.)
Salinello, sa-li-nĕl'lo (It.) *r.*
Salino, sa-li'no (It.) *r.*
Salo, sa'lo (It.)
Salobrena, sa-lō-bre'na (Pen.)
Salona, sa-lō'na (Gr) *mt.*
Salonica, sa-lō'ni-ka (Tur.)
Salpi, sal'pi (It)
Salpi, sal'pi (It.) *l.*
Salsadella, sal'sa-dĕl'ya (Pen.)
Salso, sal'so (It.) *r.*
Salsola, sal'sō-la (It.) *r.*
Salta, sal'ta (S. Am)
Saltilla, sal-til'ya or sal-ti'ya (Mex.)
Saltillo, sal-til'yo or sal-ti'yo (Mex)
Saltino, sal-ti'no (It.)
Salto Gauobo, sal'to gä-nō'bo (Pen.)
Saltza, zalt'sa (Ger.) *r.*
Saltzburg, zalts'boorg (Austr. Ger.)
Saluzzo, sa-loot'zo (It.)
Saluzzola, sa-loot'zō-la (It.)
Salvador, sal-va-dōre' (S Am.)
Salvateria, sal-va-ter'ia (Pen.)
Salvatierra, sal-va-ti-er'ra (Pen.)
Salza, zal'tsa (Ger.) *r*
Salzwedel, zalts'vē-del (Prus)
Samara, sa-ma'ra (R)
Samara, sa-ma'ra (R) *r.*
Samarang, sam-a-rang' (East Isl)
Samarcand, sam'ar-kand (As.)
Samaria, sa-mä'ri-a (Pal.)
Samassi, sa-mas'si (It.)
Sambre, sam'bre or sangbr (Neth) *r.*
Sampayo, sam-pa'yo (Pen.)
Sanne, sangr (Fr.)
Samsoe, zam'zeū (Den.) *isl*
San, zan (Austr) *r.*
San Bonifacio, san bō ni-fa'cho (It)
San Boy, san boi (Pen.)
San Clemente, san kle-mén'te (Pen)
San Ildefonso, san il-de-fon'so (Pen)
San Juan, san choo-an' (S. Am)
San Luis, san loo'isse (S Am)
San Luis Potosi, san loo'isse pō to'si (Mex)
Sancerre, sang-sêre' (Fr)
Sanctispiritus, sank-tis-pi'ri-toos (Pen)
Sandager, zand'a-ger (Den)
Sandersleben, zan'ders-lē ben (Den)
Sandeweer, san de-vehr (Neth)
Sandoe, zan-deū' (Sc. Pen)
Sandusky, san-dus'ky (U. S)
Sandwich, sand'wich or sand'idge (Eng. and U. S)
Sangamon, sang'ga-mon (U. S)
Sangonera, san-go-ne'ra (Pen.) *r.*
Sangro, san'gro (It.)
Sangro, san'gro (It.) *r.*
Sanguesa, san-ge'sa (Pen)
Sanguhan, sank'en (Scot)
Sanneo, san'ne-o (It)
Sannikeda, zan-ni ke'da (Sc Pen)
Sansego, san-se'go (Austr.) *isl.*
Santa Ana, san'ta a'na (Pen.)
Santa Cruz, san'ta krooth or kroos (W. Ind) *mt*
Santa Fé, san'ta fe (Mex S. Am. Pen)
Santa Manza, san'ta man'dza (It)
Santa Manza, san'ta man'dza (It) *g.*
Santa Rosa, san'ta rō'sa (Mex.) *isl*
Santander, san tan'der (Ind Mex. Pen)
Santarem, san-ta'rem (Pen)
Santerno, san-ter'no (It) *r*
Santholen, zant'hō-len (Ger.)
Santiago, san-ti-a'go (Pen S Am Mex)
Santillana, san-til-ya'na or san-ti-ya'na (Mex.)
Santomera, san-tō-me'ra (Pen.)
Santona, san-tō na (Pen.)
Santos, los, los san'tos (Pen.)
Saone, Upper, sōne (Fr) *dep*
Saone and Loir, sōne, lwaie (Fr) *dep.*
Saragosa, sa-ra-gō'sa (Pen.)
Saranac, sar'a-nak (U. S.)
Saransk, sa'ransk (R)
Saratoga, sar-a-tō'ga (U. S.)
Saratov, sa-ra-tov' (R.)
Sarcoxie, sar-kox'ie (U. S.)
Sardara, sar-da'ra (It.)
Sardas, sar'das (Pen.)
Sardinia, sar-di'ni-a (It.) *isl.*
Sardis, sar'dis (Tur.)
Sargans, zar'gans (Switz.)
Sarmas, sar'mas (Austr.)
Sarmatia, sar-mā'shi-a
Sarnen, zar'nen (Switz.)
Sarnen, zar'nen (Switz.) *l.*
Sarno, sar'no (It.)
Saros, sa'ros (Tur) *g.*

Sarrbourg, säre-boor′ (Fr.)
Sarrebruck, sare-brük′ (Fr.)
Sarthe, sarte (Fr.) *dep* and *r.*
Sartilly, sär-til-yī′ or sar-ti-yī′ (Fr.)
Sassari, sas-sa′ri (It.)
Satara, sa-ta′ra (Ind.)
Satoraljya Ujely, sa-tö-räl′ya oo-yěly′ (Austr.)
Sau, or Save, zou (Austr.) *r.*
Saugatuc, saw′ga-tuk (U. S.)
Saugerties, saw′gẽr-tēēz (U. S.)
Sauley, sö-lā′ (Switz.)
Sault de Nouailles, sö dé noo-äly′ or nooa-ī (Fr.)
Saut du Doubs, sö dü doobz (Switz.)
Sautour, sö toor′ (Neth.)
Sauveterre, söve-tẽre′ (Fr.)
Sauze, Ai, a′ī sou′the (se) (Mex.)
Savalletro, sa-val-le′tro (It.)
Savanna de la Mar [Hayti], sa-van′na dé lá mar (W. Ind.)
Savanna la Mar and Harbor, sa-van′na la mar (W. Ind.)
Savannah, sa-van′nah (U. S.)
Save, or Sau, za′ve (Austr.) *r.*
Savena, sa-ve′na (It.)
Saverne, sa-vẽrn′ (Fr.)
Savigne, sa-vïny′ (Fr.)
Savio, sa′vi-o (It.) *r.*
Savona, sa-vö′na (It.)
Saxkjobing, saks′kieü′bing (Den.)
Saxony, or Sachsen, sax′o-ny (Ger. Prus.)
Sayamen, sa-ya′men (Tur.) *mt.*
Scaglosa Monte, skal-yö′sa mŏn′te (It.)
Scala, ska′la (It.)
Scala, la, la ska′la (It.)
Scalesta, ska-lesse′ta (Switz.)
Scanderoon, skan-der-oon′ (As.)
Scantic, skan′tik (U. S.)
Scardona, skar-dö′na (Austr.)
Schaffhausen, shaf-hou′zen (Switz.)
Schaghticoke, skagh′ti-koke (U. S.)
Scheemda, skeem′da (Neth.)
Schelde, East, skel′de (Neth.)
Schelde, West, or De Hond, skel′de, de hönd (Neth.)
Scheldt, skelt (Neth.)
Schenectady, ske-nek′ta-dy (U. S.)
Scherzingen, shert′sing-en (Switz.)
Scheschuwa, she-shoo′va (Prus.) *r.*
Scheveningen, ske′ve-ning-en (Neth.)
Schiedam, skï′dam (Neth.)
Schiermonnik, skïr′mon-nik (Neth.) *isl.*
Schinznach, shints′nach (Switz.)
Schiovona, ski-ö-vo′na-a (It.)
Schluschiu, ski-oos-ski-oo′ (It.) *mt.*
Schlent, shlent (Den.)
Schlent, shlent (Den.) *l.*
Schlesien, or Silesia, shle′zi-en (Austr. Prus.)
Schleswig, or Sleswick, shles′vig (Den.)
Schlosser, shlos′ser (U. S.)
Schmalleuburg, shmal′len-boorg (Ger.)
Schmalkalden, shmal-kal′den (Ger.)
Schnecberg, shne′berg (Austr.)
Schodac, skö′dak (U. S.)
Schoenberg, sheün′berg (Austr.)
Schoenberg, sheün′berg (Prus.)
Schoeningen, sheü′ning-en (Ger.)
Schoftland, sho′f′lant (Switz.)
Schoharie, skö-har′ie (U. S.)
Schoodic, skoo′dik (U. S.)
Schooley, skoo′ly (U. S.)
Schoolte, skool′te (Neth.)
Schouwen, skou′ven (Neth.)
Schroon, skroon (U. S.)
Schubelbach, shoo′bel-bach (Switz.)
Schuilenburg, skoi′len-boorg (Neth.)
Schuyler, ski′ler (U. S.)
Schuylkill, skül′kil (U. S.)
Schwabach, shwa′bach (Ger.)
Schwaben, or Suabia, shwa′ben, sooa′bĭ-a (Ger.)
Schwartzburg, shwarts′boorg (Ger.)
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, shwarts′boorg roo′döl-stat (Ger.)
Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, shwarts′boorg zŏn′ders-hou′zen (Ger.)
Schwarza, shwart′sa (Ger.) *r.*
Schwarzach, shwart′sach (Ger.) *r.*
Schwarzwald, shwarts′valt (Ger.)
Schwedt, shwedt (Prus.)
Schweidnitz, shwīt′nits (Prus.)
Schweiz, or Switzerland, shwītse
Schwerin, shwe-rine′ (Ger.)
Schwiebus, shwī′bus (Prus.)
Schwyz, shwīts (Switz.)
Sciarra Point, shi-är′ra (It.)
Scinde, shin′di-a (Ind.)
Scinosa, shi-no′sa (It.)
Scio, sī′o or shi′o (Gr.)
Scioto, sī-ō′to (U. S.)
Scituate, sit′u-ate (U. S.)
Sclavonia, or Schlavonien, sklä-vö′nï-a, shlä-vö-nï-en (Austr.)
Scononduah, sko-non′do-ah (U. S.)
Scorna, skör′na (Austr.)
Scotland, skot′land
Sculetta, skoo-lét′ta (It.)
Scutari, skoo-ta′ri (Tur.)
Scylla, sil′la (It.)
Scythia, sith′i-a
Seaconnet, se-kon′net (U. S.)
Sebasticook, se-bas′ti-kook (U. S.)
Sebec, se′bek (U. S.)
Seca, la, la se′ka (Pen.)
Sedan, se-dang′ (Fr.)
Seedorf, ze′dorf (Switz. Ger.)
Seehausen, ze′hou-zen (Prus.)
Seekonk, see′konk (U. S.)
Segarra, la, la se gar′ra (Pen.)
Segeberg, ze′ge-berg (Den.)
Segnes Pass, sany (Switz.)
Sego, se′go (R.) *l.*
Segovia, se-gö′vi-a (Pen. Mex.)
Segre, se′gre (Pen.) *r.*
Segua, se′goo-a (Pen.)
Segura, se-goo′ra (Pen.)
Sehmutter, zeh′moot′ter (Ger.) *r.*
Seine, säne (Fr.) *dep.*
Seine, säne (Fr.) *r.*
Seine, Lower, säne (Fr.) *dep.*
Seine and Marne, säne, marne (Fr.) *dep.*
Seine and Oise, säne, wase (Fr.) *dep.*
Selaya, se-la′ya (Pen.)
Sele, se′le (It.) *r.*
Selitska, se-lïs′ka (R.)
Selkirk, sel′kurk (Scot.)
Sella, sel′ya (Pen.) *c.*
Selzach, zel′tsach (Switz.)
Semja, sem′ja (R.)
Semlin, zem-line′ (Austr.)
Semmaria, sem-ma′ri-a (It.)
Sempach, zem′pach (Switz.)
Sempach, zem′pach (Switz.) *l.*
Semur, se-mür′ (Fr.)
Seneca, sen′e-ka (U. S.)
Senegal, sen-e-gal′ (Af.) *r.*
Senegambia, sen-e-gam′bi-a (Af.)
Senio, se′ni-o (It.) *r.*
Senlis, sang-lï′ (Fr.)
Sennaar, sen-naar′ (Af.)
Senne, zen′ne or sène (Neth.) *r.*
Sennwald, zen′valt (Switz.)
Sentier, le, le sang-ti-e′ (Switz.)
Sepulcro de Scipion, se-pool′kro de sï′pi-ŏn (Pen.)
Seraincourt, se-rang-koor′ (Fr.)
Serampore (poor) ser-am-pōre′ (Ind.)
Seravalle, se-ra-val′le (It.)
Serdao, ser-da′o (Pen.)
Serechova, se-re-chō′va (R.)
Sered, se-red′ (Aus.) *r.*
Seringapatam, ser-ing′ga-pa-tam′ (Ind.)
Serle, ser′le (Austria) *mt.*
Sermiers, ser-mi-e′ (Fr.)
Sermoise, ser-mwaz′ (Fr.)
Sernano, ser-na′no (It.)
Sernon la Doire, ser-nong la dwarc (Fr.)
Serpa, ser′pa (Pen.)
Serpentaria, ser-pen-ta′ri-a (It.) *isl.*
Serpouchov, ser-poo′chov (R.)
Serrieres, ser-ri-ère′ (Fr.)
Sertig, zer′tig (Switz.)
Serverette, serve-rette′ (Fr.)
Servia, ser′vi-a (Tur.)
Sery, se-ri′ (Neth.)
Sesia, se′zi-a (It.) *r.*
Sesto Calende, ses′to ka-len′de (It.)
Sesto Varese, ses′to va-re′ze (It.)
Sestri, sess′tri (It.)
Sestri di Levante, sess′trĭ di le-van′te (It.)
Setauket, se-taw′ket (U. S.)
Setsch, zetsh (Austr.)
Settimo, set-ti-moo′ (It.)
Setubal, se-too-bal′ (Pen.)
Setyk, setyk (Austr.)
Severac le Château, se-ve-rak′ lě shä-tö′ (Fr.)
Sevilla, se-vil′ya (Pen.)
Sevres, sèvr (Fr.)
Sevres Deux, sèvr deü (Fr.) *dep.*
Sewestan, se-wes-tan′ (Per.)
Sezernowa, she-se-soo-rö′va (Austr.)
Sferra Cavallo, sfer′ra ka-val′lo (It.) *c.*
Shamokin, sha-mö′kin (U. S.)
Shandakeu, shan-da′ken (U. S.)
Shannon, shăn′non (Ir.)
Sharkieh, shar′ki-eh (Eg.)
Sharon, Plain of, shar′on (Pal.)
Shawnee, shaw-nee′ (U. S.)
Sheboygan, she-boi′gan (U. S.)
Sheerness, shẽr-nĕss′ (Eng.)
Shelbourne, shĕl′boorne (Can.)
Shelluhs, shĕl′lĕhs (Af.)
Shelocta, she-lok′ta (U. S.)
Shenandoah, shĕn-ăn-dō′ăh (U. S.)
Shenango, she-năng′go (U. S.)
Sherbrooke, shẽr′brooke (Can.)
Sheshequin, shĕsh′e-kwin (U. S.)
Shetucket, she-tuk′et (U. S.)
Shiawasse, shi a-was′see (U. S.)
Shirar, shi-rar′ (Per.)
Shoa, shō′a (Af.)
Shoomla, shoom′la (Tur.)
Shoshonee, shosh′o-nee (U. S.)
Shragna, shrag′na (Af.)
Shropshire, shrop′shire (Eng.)
Siak, si-ak′ (East. Isl.)
Siam, sī′am (As.)
Siberia, sī-bē′ri-a (As.)
Sibilla, si-bil′la (It.) *mt.*
Sichem, zi′chem (Neth.)
Sicily, sis′i-ly (It.) *isl.*
Sid, sid (Austr.)
Siddeburen, zid′de-boo′rĕn (Neth.)
Sidensjoe, zi′den-sheü (Sc. Pen.)
Siderno, si-der′no (It.)
Sidra, si′dra (Af.) *g.*
Siebenlingen, zi′ben-ling-ĕn (Austr.)
Siena, si-e′na (It.)
Sienne, si-ĕne′ (Fr.) *r.*
Sierra de Estrella, si-ĕr′ra de ĕsse-trel′ya (Pen.)
Sierra Madre, si-er′ra mä′dre (Mex.)
Sierra de los Mimbres, si-er′ra de los mĭm′-bresse (Mex.)
Sierra de Monchique, si-ĕr′ra de mŏn-chi′ke (Pen.)
Sierra Nevada, si-er′ra ne-va′da (Pen.)
Siete Carreras, si é′te kar-re′ras (Pen.)
Sigmaringen [Hohenzollern], zig′ma-ring′ĕn (Ger.)
Signau, zing′nou (Ger.)
Sigriswyler, zi′gris-vï′ler (Switz.)
Sigtuna, sig-too′na (Sc. Pen.)
Siguantanejo, si-goo an ta-ne′cho (Mex.)
Siguenza, si-gen′tha (Pen.)
Sigueyro, si-ga′ro (Pen.)
Siklo, si′klo (Austr.)
Siklos, si′klos (Austr.)
Silbodal, zil′bō-dale′ (Sc. Pen.)
Silde Rivet, zil′de (Den.) *isl.*
Silden, zil′den (Sc. Pen.)
Silesia, or Schlesien, si-lē′si-a (Austr.)
Siliqua, si′li-kwa (It.)
Siljan, sil′yan (Sc. Pen.) *l.*
Sillery, sil-ri′ (Fr.)
Silora, si-lō′ra (It.) *r.*
Sils, zils (Switz.)
Silser, zil′zer (Switz.) *l.*
Silsilh, sil′si-li (Eg.)
Silvano, sil-va′no (It.)
Silvaplana, sil-va-pla′na (Switz.)
Silvenas, sil-vi′ras (Pen.)
Silvi, sil′vi (It.)
Simand, zi′mand (Austr.)
Simbach, zim′bach (Ger.)
Simbirsk, sim′birsk (R.)
Simeon, si′me-on (Pal.)
Simione, si-mi-o ne (It.)
Simlyana, sim-lia′na (Austr.)
Simmen, zim′men (Switz.) *r.*
Simmern, zim′mern (Ger.)
Simpeln, sang-plŏng′ (Switz.)
Simplon, Route du, root dü sáng-plŏng′ (Switz.)
Sinai, sī′na (Pal. Eg.) *mt.*
Sinai, sī′na (Pal. Eg.) *pen.*
Sinalva, si-nal′va (Mex.)
Sinalva, si-nal′va (Mex.) *r.*
Sinde, sin′de (Per. Ind.)
Singapore (-poor), sing-ga-pōre′ (Ind.)
Singaglia, si-ni-gäl′ya (It.)
Sinnemahoning, sin′ne-ma-hō ning (U. S.)
Sinnour, Plain of, sin-noor′ (Eg.)
Siout, si-oot′ (Eg.)
Sioux, com. soo (U. S.)
Sippican, sip′pi-kan (U. S.)
Sirante, si-ran′te (Pen.)
Siriani, si-ri-a′ni (R.)
Sisal, si-sal′ (Mex.)
Sisarga, si-sar′ga (Pen.) *isl.*
Sissach, zis′sach (Switz.)
Sissigen, zis′si-zen (Switz.)
Sittard, sit′tard (Neth.)
Sitte Aguas, sit′te a′goo-ás (Pen.)
Siverier, si-ve ri-e′ (Switz.)
Skagen, ska′gen (Den.) *c.*
Skagstol, skag′stōle (Sc. Pen.) *mt.*

Skamproy, skäm'proi (Neth.)
Skanderberg, skan'dėr-bėrġ (Den.)
Skåne, skō'nę (Sc. Pen.)
Skara, ska'ra (Sc. Pen.)
Skarsta, skars'ta (Sc. Pen.)
Skellefteå, skyel-lėf-tę'o (Sc. Pen.)
Skellefteå, skyel-lei-tę'o (Sc. Pen.) r.
Skeneateles, skėn'e-ät'ę-les (U. S.)
Skibbereen, skib'bėr-reen' (Ir.)
Skippack, skip'pak (U. S.)
Skoefde, skyeuf'dę (Sc. Pen.)
Skog, skoog (Sc. Pen.)
Skoliapa, skō-li-a'pa (R.)
Skowhegan, skow'hę-gan (U. S.)
Skye, sky (Scot.)
Slagelse, sla'gel-zę' (Den.)
Sleen, slēne (Neth.)
Sleswick, or Schleswig, slės'wik (Den.)
Sligo, sli'go (Ir.) co.
Slooten, slō'ten (Neth.)
Slykenburg, slī'ken-boorġ (Neth.)
Småland, smo'land (Sc. Pen.)
Smolensk, smo'lensk (R.)
Smyrna, smer'na (Tur.)
Snochattan, sneu'hat'tan (Sc. Pen.) mt.
Snowden, sno'den (Eng.)
Soana, sō-a'na (It.) mt.
Sobradès, sō-bra'desse (Pen.)
Sobrado, sō-bra'do (Pen.)
Sobral, sō-bral' (Pen.)
Sobreira Formosa, sō-brī'ra fōr-mō'tha (Pen.)
Soconusco, sō-kō-noos'ko (Mex.)
Socorro, sō-kōr'ro (Mex.) isl.
Socuel'amos, sō-koo-el-ya'mos (Pen.)
Soederhamn, zeu'dėr hamn (Sc. Pen.)
Soederkjoping, zeu'dėr (kyeu') cheu'ping (Sc. Pen.)
Soedertelge, zeu'dėr-tel'ye (Sc. Pen.)
Soest, zōste (Ger.)
Sogne Fjeld, zōng'nę field (Sc. Pen.)
Sogne Fjord, zong'ne fiord (Sc. Pen.)
Sognedal, zōng'ne-dale (Sc. Pen.)
Soignes, swany (Neth.)
Soignes, Forest of, swan-yī' (Neth.)
Soissons, swas-song' (Fr.)
Solanillos, so-la-nil'yos (Pen.)
Soleure, sō-leure' (Switz.)
Solingen, zō'ling-en (Ger.)
Solola, sō'lō-la (Mex.)
Solvitsborg, zol'vits-borg (Sc. Pen.)
Solway, sol'way (Scot.)
Sombrete, sōm-bre'te (Mex.)
Sombrief, sōng-bri-ef' (Neth.)
Someren, sō-marn (Neth.)
Somers, sum'ers (U. S.)
Somerset, sum'er-set (Af. N. Am.)
Somersetshire, sum'er-set-shire (Eng.)
Somme, sōme (Fr.) dep.
Somme, sōme (Fr.) r.
Somme Velo, sōme ve'lo (Fr.)
Sommelsdyk, som'mels-dike' (Neth.)
Sommen, zōm'men (Sc. Pen.) l.
Sommières, sō-mi-ère' (Fr.)
Sonderborg, zon'dėr-borg (Den.)
Sondershausen (Schwarzburg), zōn'dėrs-hou-zen, shwarts'boorg (Ger.)
Sondershøben, zōn'dėrs-lē'ben (Ger.)
Songueras, sō-ne-ge'ras (Mex.)
Sonoja, sō-ne'cha (Pen.)
Sonnenburg, zōn'nen-boorġ (Prus.)
Sonora, sō nō'ra (Mex.)
Sonsonate, sōn-sō-na'tę (Mex.)
Sonvillier, song-vi-li-ę' (Switz.)
Soodan, soo-dan' (Af.)
Soorabaya, soo-ra-bi'a (Ind.)
Sopello, sō-pel'lo (It.)
Sophienberg, zo-fi-en-berġ (Ger.)
Sorbas, sōr'bas (Pen.)
Sorgue, sōrg (Fr.) r.
Soria, so'ri-a (Pen.)
Soroe, zō'reu (Den. Sc. Pen.)
Sorrento, sor-ren'to (It.)
Sorsele, sor'sę-lę (Sc. Pen.)
Sorsjoen, sor sheune (Sc. Pen.)
Sorso, sōr'so (It.)
Sortes, sōr tesse (Pen.)
Sorup, so'roop (Den.)
Sospello, sōs-pel'lo (It.)
Sostri, sōs'tri (It.)
Sote Fjord, sō'tę fiōrd (Sc. Pen.)
Soto de la Marina, sō'to dę la ma-ri'na (Mex.)
Sotres, sō'tresse (Pen.)
Sotteghem, sot'tę-gem (Neth.)
Soubes, soobe (Fr.)
Sou-choo, sou'choo (Ch.)
Souchons, soo-shong' (Fr.)
Souciac, soo-si-ak' (Fr.)
Souhegan, sou-hē'gan (U. S.)

Souillac, sool-yak' or sooi-yak' (Fr.)
Souilly, sool-yī' or sooi-yī' (Fr.)
Soulaines, soo-läne' (Fr.)
Souloni, soo-lō-ni' (Fr.)
Soulvache, sool-vashe' (Fr.)
Sourbes, soorbe (Fr.)
Sources, los, lōs soor'thësse (sësse) (Mex.)
Souterraine, la, la soo-tėr-räne' (Fr.)
Southampton, suth-hamp'ton (Eng.)
Southbury, south'bu-ry (U. S.)
Southington, suth'ing-ton (U. S.)
Southwark, suth'ark (Eng.)
Southwick, com. south'ik (U. S.)
Sovry, sō-vrī' (Fr.)
Soyhiere, swa-i-ère' (Switz.)
Spa, spa (Neth.); spaw (Eng.)
Spada, spa'da (Tur.) c.
Spadicinto, spa-di-thin'to (Pen.)
Spain, España, Espagne, späne, ėsse-pan'ya (Sp.), esse-pany' (Fr.)
Spakenburg, spa'ken-boorġ (Neth.)
Spalatro, spa-la'tro (Austr.)
Spanberg, span'berġ (Austr.)
Spanbroek, span'brook (Neth.)
Spandau, span'dou (Prus.)
Spangenberg, spang'en-berġ (Ger.)
Spannum, span'num (Neth.)
Sparre, le, le sparre (Fr.)
Sparta, spar'ta (Gr.)
Spartimento, spar-ti-men'to (It.) c.
Spartivento, spar-ti-ven'to (It.) c.
Spas of Kissengen and Bocklet, spas, kis'-seng-en, bok'let (Ger.)
Spati, spa'ti (Gr.) c.
Speicher, spī cher (Switz.)
Speier, or Speyer, spī er (Ger.)
Speierbach, spī'ėr-bach (Ger.) r.
Spenicz, spe'nitch (Austr.)
Sperlonga, sper-lōn'ga (It.)
Spetzia, spet'zi-a (Gr.) isl.
Spey, spā (Scot.)
Speyer, or Speier, spī'er (Ger.)
Spezzia, spet'zi-a (It.)
Spiez, spits (Switz.)
Spigno, spin'yo (It.)
Spina, spi'na (It.) pt.
Spineto, spi-ne'to (It.)
Spinpelpaede, spi-pel-pa'dę (Neth.)
Spinding, spin'ding (Prus.) l.
Spirebach, or Speierbach, spīėr-bach (Ger.)
Spiridione, spi-ri-di-ō'nę (Gr.)
Spiritu Santo, spi-ri-too san'to (U. S.) b.
Spitzbergen, spits'ber-gen (R.)
Splugen, sploo'gen (Switz.)
Splugen, sploo'gen (It.) mt.
Spoleto, spo-le'to (It.)
Spoorndonk, spōrne'donk (Neth.)
Spree, sprę (Prus.) r.
Spremberg, sprem'berg (Prus.)
Spressiano, spres-si-a no (It.)
Springhirsch, spring'hirsh (Den.)
Sproe, spreu (Den.) isl.
Sprottau, sprot'tou (Prus.)
Sprundel, sproon'del (Neth.)
Spulico, spoo'li-ko (It.) c.
Squam, squam (U. S.)
Squillace, skwil-la'che (It.) g.
Stabgotten, stab-got'ten (Prus.)
Stade, sta'dę (Ger.)
Stadolitza, sta-do-lit'za (R.)
Stadtberg, stat'berġ (Ger.)
Stadthagen, stat-ha'gen (Ger.)
Staeden, sta'den (Neth.)
Stafa, sta'fa (Switz.)
Staffel, staf'fel (Ger.) l.
Staffeld, staf'felt (Prus.)
Staffora, staf-fō'ra (It.) r.
Staffordshire, staf'ford-shire (Eng.)
Stalamata, sta-la-ma'ta (Gr.) c.
Stalden, stal'den (Switz.)
Stamboul, or Constantinople, stam-bool' (Tur.)
Stamfen, stam'fen (Austr.)
Stamheim, stam'hime (Switz.)
Stamphane, stam-fa'nę (Gr.) isl.
Standia, stan'di-a (Tur.) isl.
Stanki, stan'ki (R.)
Stano, sta'no (Gr.) mt.
Stanovoi, sta'nō-voi (As.) mt.
Stanstead, stan'sted (Can.)
Stantzia, stant'zi-a (Per.)
Stanz, stants (Switz.)
Staphorst, staf'orst (Neth.)
Staramara, sta'ra-ma'ra (Austr.)
Stare Miastow, sta'rę mi-as'to (Austr.)
Stargard, star'gart (Prus.)
Staritza, sta-rit'za (R.)
Start, start (Austral.)
Starucca, sta-ruk'ka (U. S.)

Starup, stä'roop (Den.)
Staten Isl., stat'en (U. S.)
Staubach, stou'bach (Switz.)
Staunton, stan'ton (U. S.)
Stavanger, stä'väng-ėr (Sc. Pen.)
Stavenhagen, sta'ven-ha'gen (Ger.)
Stavros, sta'vros (Tur.)
Steenbergen, stene'bėr-gen (Neth.)
Steengade, stene'ga-dę (Den.)
Steenwyk, stene'vike (Neth.)
Stefano, stę-fa'no (It.) mt.
Stefanos, stę-fa'nos (Tur.) c.
Stegtenhorst, steġ'ten-horst (Neth.)
Steiermark, or Styria, stī'er-mark, stī'ri-a (Austr.)
Stein, stine (Neth. Ger. Switz.)
Steinamanger, stī'na-mang'ėr (Austr.)
Steinfort, stine'fort (Neth.)
Steinfurth, stine'foort (Ger.)
Steinweiss, stine'vice (Ger.)
Stella, stel'la (It.) r.
Stellenbosch, stel'len-bosk (Af.)
Stenbidskjarra, stene-bids-char'ra (Sc. Pen.)
Stephansweith, ste'fans-vert (Neth.)
Sternberg, stern'berġ (Austr. Prus. Ger.)
Stettin, stet-tine' (Prus.)
Steuben, com. stu-ben' (U. S.)
Steyer, stī'er (Austr.)
Stia, stī a (It.)
Stibingen, stī'bing-en (Switz.)
Stigliano, stil-ya'no (It.)
Stillwater, stil'wa-ter (U. S.)
Stilo Point, stī'lo (It.)
Stirling, ster'ling (Scot.) co.
Stjerna, sher'na (Sc. Pen.)
Stoborets, stō-bō-res'ti (Tur.)
Stockemark, stok'ke-mark (Den.)
Stocken, stok'en (Ger.)
Stockhausen, stok-hou'zen (Ger.)
Stockholm, stok'holm (Sc. Pen.)
Stoer, steur (Den.) r.
Stolatz, sto-latz' (Tur.)
Stolberg, stol'berġ (Prus.)
Stolpe, stol'pę (Prus. Den.)
Stolpe, stol'pę (Prus.) r.
Stongoli, stōn'gō-li (It.)
Stonne, stōne (Fr.)
Stora, stō'ra (Af.) g.
Stora Umen, stō'ra oo'mėn (Sc. Pen.) l.
Storafvan, störe-a'ven (Sc. Pen.) l.
Storbacken, stōre-bak'ken (Sc. Pen.)
Storsjoe, store-sheu' (Sc. Pen.)
Storsjoen, störe-sheune' (Sc. Pen.) l.
Storta, la, la stōr'ta (It.)
Stouters Gat, stou'ters gat (Neth.)
Straabe, strō'bę (Sc. Pen.)
Strabane, stra-bane' (U. S.)
Strakonitz, stra-kō-nits' (Austr.)
Stralen, stra'len (Ger.)
Stralsund, strale-zoont' or strale'zoont (Prus.)
Strandhuus, straat'hoos (Den.)
Stranraer, stran'rawr (Scot.)
Strasbourg, or Strasburg, stras-boor', stras'-boorġ (Fr.)
Strasburg, stras'boorġ (Prus.)
Straskirchen, stras-kir'chen (Ger.)
Strass, stras (Austr.)
Stratos, stra'tos (Gr.)
Straubing, strou'bing (Ger.)
Strausburg, strous'boorġ (Prus.)
Strechonetz, stre'cho-nets (Austr.)
Stree, strę (Neth.)
Strega, strę'ga (Ger.)
Strehla, strē'la (Ger.)
Strelitz, strē'lits (Ger.)
Strik-a-poor, strik-a-poor' (Per.)
Stroe, stroo (Neth.)
Stroem, streume (Sc. Pen.)
Stroemstadt, streum'stat (Sc. Pen.)
Strogonova, strō-gō-no'va (As.) g.
Strohnatz, or Grotzka, strōl'natz, grōtz'ka (Tur.)
Stromboli, strōm'bō-li (It.) isl.
Stry, stri (Austr.) r.
Stryszow, stris'so (Austr.)
Stubbekjoebing, stoob'bę-keu'bing (Den.)
Stuhlweissenburg, or Sycke's Fejervar, stool-vis'sėn-boorġ (Austr.)
Stuifzand, stoif'zant (Neth.)
Stuolovitchi, stoo-ō-lō-vit'chi (R.)
Stura, stoo'ra (It.) r.
Stutgard, or Stuttgart, stoot'gart (Ger.)
Stuyvesant, stī've-sant (U. S.)
Stype, sti'pę (Neth.)
Suabia, or Schwaben, swā'bi-a (Ger.)
Styria, or Steiermark, stī'ri-a (Austr.)
Suanca, soo-an'ka (Mex.)
Suances, soo-an'thësse (Pen.)
Suarez, soo-a'reth (res-e) (S. Am.) r.

Suaruro, soo-ä-roo'ro (S. Am.)
Subbiano, soo-bi-ä'no (It.)
Subiaco, soo-bi-a'ko (It.)
Suchenthal, zoo'chen-tale' (Austr.)
Sucio, soo'thi (si-) o (S. Am.) r.
Suckasunny, suk-a-sun'ny (U. S)
Suckow, zoo'ko (Prus.)
Sucumbio, soo-koom'bi-o (S. Am)
Suczawa, soo-cha'va (Austr)
Sudrata Plain, soo-dra'ta (Af.)
Sueca, soo-e'ka (Pen)
Sucadana, soo-e-ka-da'na (East Isl)
Suedoog, süd'ög (Den)
Suenderwall, zün'der-val' (Den)
Sues, züs (Switz)
Suessenheim, züs'sen-hime' (Neth.)
Suevre, swêvr (Fr)
Suez, soo'ez and soo-ez' (Eg.)
Suez, soo'ez and soo-ez' (Eg) g.
Suez, soo'ez and soo-ez' (Eg) isth.
Suffolk, suf'fok (Eng.)
Sugachi, soo-ga'chi (S. Am.) r
Suhr, zoore (Switz)
Suippe, swip (Fr)
Sulen, Outer, ou'tér soo'lén (Sc Pen) isl
Sulgen, zool'gen (Switz)
Sulitelma, soo-li-tel'ma (Sc Pen) mt.
Suliman, soo-li-man' (Per) mt
Sulingen, zoo'ling-en (Ger)
Sulmona, sool-mo'na (It)
Sulpice, sül-pice' (Switz)
Sulz, zoolts (Ger)
Sulzbach, zoolts'bach (Ger)
Sulzbacher, zoolts'bach-er (Austr)
Sulzburg, zoolts' (zults') boorg (Ger)
Sumatra, soo-ma-tra (East Isl.) isl
Sumbawa, soom-ba'wa (Austral) isl
Sumbilla, soom-bil'ya (Pen)
Sumidoro, soo-mi-dō'ro (Braz) r
Sumiswald, zoo'mis-valt' (Switz)
Sumjacz, shoom'yatch (Austr)
Summatino, soom-ma-ti'no (It.)
Sunapee, sun'a pee (U. S)
Sunda, soon'da (Austral) st.
Sundal, sun'dale (Sc Pen.)
Sundbye, soond'bü (Den)
Sundsvall, soonds'vall (Sc Pen)
Sungora, soon-gō'ra (East Isl)
Supa, soo'pa (S Am) r.
Superga, soo-per'ga (It.)
Surat, soo-rat' (Hind)
Sure, zoore or süre (Neth) r
Surenen Pass, zoo-re'nen (Switz)
Surgeres, sür-gère (Fr)
Surig, soo'rig (Neth)
Surigao, soo-ri-ga'o (East Isl) isl.
Surinam, soo-ri-nam' or soo-ri-nam' (Braz) r
Surrein, sur-rang' (Switz.)
Surrey, sur ry (Eng)
Sursee, zoor'ze or sür'ze (Switz.)
Susa, soo za (It)
Suse, soo'se (Af)
Susquehanna, sus-que-han'na (U. S)
Sussex, sus'sex (Eng)
Susten Pass, zoos'ten (Switz)
Sutherland, suth'er-land (Eng)
Suvalki, su-val'ki (R)
Suvero, soo-ve'ro (It) c
Suvers, sü-vere (Switz)
Suwanne, su-wa'nee (U. S.) r
Svanecke, swa'ne-ke (Sc. Pen)
Svanholm, swane'holm or swane holm' (Den.)
Svartla, swart'la (Sc. Pen.)
Svartsjoe, swart'sheu (Sc. Pen.)
Sveaborg, swe'a-borg (R)
Svendborg, swend'borg (Den)
Svensmark, swens'mark (Den)
Sviatjsk, swi-tjsk (R)
Sviatoi, swia'toi (R.) isl.
Svinoe, swi-neü (R.) l.
Swabia, Suabia, or Schwaben, swā'bi-a (Ger)
Swalmen, swal'men (Neth.)
Swansea, swan'sea (Eng)
Sweden, or Sverige, swe'den, svér'ye
Swellendam, swel'len dam' (Af.)
Swienemuende, swi'ne-mün'de (Prus.)
Swigteler, swig'te-ler (Neth.)
Switzerland, die Schweiz, swit'zer-land, dé shwits
Syl Faellen, sül fäl'len (Sc Pen.)
Sylvan, sil'van (Sc. Pen.) l
Syracuse, sir'a-küse or si'ra-küse (U S.)
Syria, sir'i-a
Szada, sa'da (Austr)
Szakal, sa'kal (Austr.)
Szalonta, sa-lön'ta (Austr)
Szarcsa, sa-re'sha-a (Austr.)
Szarvas, sör'vösh (Austr.)
Szaszvaros, sös-va'rosh (Austr)
Szatymatz, sotj'mots (Austr)
Szczurowice, stchoo-rö-vi'tse (Austr)
Szegedin, se-ge-dine' (Austr)
Szekefalva, se-ke-föl'va (Austr.)
Szekes Fejervar, or Stuhlweiszenburg, se'-kesh fe-yer'var (Austr)
Szereda Zik, se-re'da zik (Austr)
Szeszuppe, she-shoop'pe (Prus.) r.
Szikszo, sik'so (Austr.)
Szokelalva, sö-ke-föl'va (Austr.)
Szolnok, sol'nök (Austr.)
Szroda, shro'da (Prus)
Szurul, soo'rool (Austr)
Szuszko, soos'ko (Austr.)

T.

Ta, Esqua di, esse'ka de ta (S Am)
Taarlo, tar'lo (Neth)
Taars, törse (Den.)
Taasinge, tö'sing-e (Den.) isl
Tabacal, ta'ba kal' (S Am.)
Tabalhuetto, ta ba oo-et'to (Mex)
Tabarca, ta-bar'ka (Af)
Tabarca, or Plana, ta-bar'ka pla'na (Pen) isl.
Tabarieh, ta-ba ri'eh (Syr)
Tabasco, ta-bas'ko (Mex)
Tabernas, ta-ber'nas (Pen.)
Tabiua, ta-bi'ta (It)
Tablas, ta'blas (East Isl) isl.
Tableau, le, le ta-blo' (Can)
Taboca, ta-bō'ka (Braz) r
Taboleiro, ta bo-li'ro (Braz.)
Tabor, ta'bor (Austr)
Tabor, ta'bor or ta'bor (Pal) mt
Tabriz, ta-briz' (Per)
Tacoara, ta-kō-a'ra (Braz) r.
Tadousac, ta-doo-zak' (Can)
Taf-damah, ta fa-la'ma (Af.)
Taffalva, taf-fal'va (Pen)
Taffers, taf'fers (Switz.)
Tafilelt, taf'lelt (Af)
Tagerschen, ta'ger-shen (Switz)
Taghkanic, tagh-kan'ik (U S)
Taghamento, tal-ya-men'to (It) r.
Tagomago, ta'go-ma'go (Pen) isl.
Tagus, ta'gus (Pen) r.
Tajo, ta'cho (Sp)
Tahiti, or Otaheite, ta-hi'ti, ö-ta-hite' (Soc Isl)
Taillemontier, taly-mong-ti-e' or ta-mong-ti-e' (Fr)
Tailles, taly or tai (Neth)
Takanova, ta-ka-nō'va (Austral.)
Takma, ta-ki'na (As)
Talabo, ta-la'bo (East Isl) c
Talamone, ta-la-mo'ne (It.)
Talant, ta-lang (Fr)
Talanti, ta-lan'ti (Gr) c.
Talava, ta-la'va (It) r
Talavera ta-la-ve'ra (Pen)
Talavera de la Reyna, ta la-ve'ra de la ri na (Pen)
Talavera de Puna, ta-la-ve'ra de poo'na (S Am)
Talavera la Real, ta-la-ve'ra la re-al' (Pen)
Talavera Vieja, ta-la-ve'ra vi-e'cha (Pen)
Talbot, tal'bot (U. S)
Talcahuano, tal-ka-oo-a'no (S Am)
Talhaterro, vulg tol'e-ver (U S.)
Tal Kaus, tal kans (Ger)
Talladega, tal-la-de'ga (U. S)
Tallahassee, tal-la-has'see (U S)
Tallahatchie, tal-la-hatch'ie (U. S.)
Tallapoosa, tal-la-poo'sa (U S)
Tallara, tal-ya'ra (Pen)
Tallasee, tal-las'see (U. S.)
Talmaz, tal-madz' (It) c.
Ta-lou-che, ta-lou'che (East Isl)
Talviz, tal vig (Sc Pen)
Tamalameque, ta-ma'la-me'ke (S Am)
Tamameo, ta-ma-me'o (Pen.)
Tamandua, ta-man'doo-a (Braz)
Tamapaya, ta-ma-pa'ya (S Am.) r.
Tamaqua, tam-a'qua (U. S)
Tamarwa, tam-ar'wa (U. S)
Tamasi, ta-ma'zi (Austr.)
Tamaulipas, ta-mou'li-pas (Mex)
Tambach, tam'bach (Ger.)
Tambelan, tam-be-lan' (East. Isl.) isl
Tambo, tam'bo (S. Am.)
Tambobamba, tam'bo-bam'ba (S. Am.)
Tambov, tam'bov (R.)
Tamega, ta-me'ga (Pen) r.
Tamerfors, ta'mer fors' (R)
Tamiagua, ta-mi-a'goo-a (Mex.)
Tamisque, ta-mis'ke (S. Am)
Tamlaght, tam-laght' (Ir)
Tampa, or Espiritu Santo, tam'pa, èsse-pi'ri-too san'to (U. S.) b.
Tampico, tam-pi'ko (Mex)
Tampico, tam-pi'ko (Mex.) ft
Tampico Bar, tam-pi'ko bar (Mex.)
Tamurejo, ta-moo-re'cho (Pen.)
Tan, tan (Ger)
Tana, ta'na (Sc Pen.)
Tana Fjord, ta na fiord (Sc. Pen.)
Tanagra, ta-na'gra (It)
Tanakeken, ta-na-ke'ken (East. Isl.) isl.
Tanasserim, ta-nas'se-rim (As)
Tancha Porta, or Sable Point, tan'cha pōr'ta (U. S)
Tancitaro, tan-thi (si-) ta'ro (Mex)
Tancos, tan'kos (Pen.)
Tangermuende, tang'er-mün'de (Prus)
Tangier, tan-jeer' (Af.)
Tanjore, tan-jōre' (Hind)
Tanna, tan'na (Ger)
Tanum, ta'noom (Sc Pen)
Taormina, ta or-mi'na (It.)
Taos, ta'os (Mex)
Tapacari, ta'pa-ka'ri (S. Am)
Tapacures, ta'pa-koo'resse (S Am.) r
Tapajos, or Toyapos, ta-pa'chos, tō-ya'pos (Braz) r
Tapaquicha, ta-pa-kil'cha (S. Am)
Tapera, ta-pe'ra (Braz)
Tapiau, ta'pi-ou (Prus)
Tapio Szele, ta'pi-o se'le (Austr)
Tapua, ta-pu'a (S Am) mt
Tapolera, ta-pō-le'ra (R)
Tapolcza, ta-pō-le'sa (Austr)
Tappahannock, tap-pa-han'nok (U S)
Tappanooli, tap-pa-noo' (East Isl)
Taquestrele, ta'kesse-tre'le (Mex)
Taranaki, ta-ra-na'ki (N. Zeal)
Tarancon, ta'ran-kön' (Pen.)
Taranenen, ta-ra-n-koo-e'na (Pen)
Taranto, ta-ran'to (It)
Tararua, ta-ra-roo'a (N Zeal)
Tarascon, ta-ras-köng' (Fr.)
Tarasp, ta'rasp (Switz)
Taravilla, ta'ra-vil'ya (Pen.)
Tarazona, ta'ra-tho na (Pen)
Tarbes, tarbe (Fr)
Tarchiurola, tar-ki-oo'rō-la (It)
Tarekheim, ta rek-hime (Ger.)
Targovitsa, tar-gö vit'za (R)
Tarifa, ta-ri'fa (Pen)
Tarija Rio, ta-ri'cha ri'o (S. Am)
Tarn, tarnz (Fr) dep
Tarn et Garonne, tarng' e ga-rōne' (Fr) dep
Tarna, tar'na (Sc. Pen)
Tarnocz, tar'notch (Austr)
Tarnogora, tar'nō-gō'ra (Austr)
Tarnow, tar'no (Ger)
Tarnowitz, tar'nō-vits' (Prus)
Taro, ta'ro (It)
Taro, ta'ro (It) r
Tarragona, tar'ra gō'na (Pen)
Tarsus, tar soos (Tur)
Tartanedo, tar'ta-ne'do (Pen)
Tartary, tar'ta-ry (As)
Tartigo, tar'ti-go (Can) r.
Tasch, tash (Switz)
Taschendorf, tash'en-dorf (Ger)
Tasco, tas'ko (Mex)
Tasjoe, ta'sheu (Sc Pen)
Tatnall, tat'nall (U. S)
Tatra, ta'tra (Austr) mt
Tauber, tou'ber (Ger) r.
Taunton, tan'ton (U. S)
Taurida, tou-ri'da (R)
Tauroa, tou-rō'a (N. Zeal)
Taurus, tau'roos (Tur) mt.
Tausz, tous (Austr.)
Tauves, tōve (Fr)
Tavinga, ta-van'ga (R)
Tavannes, ta-vane' (Switz)
Tavastehus, ta-vas'te-hoos (R)
Tavende, ta'ven-de (Sc Pen)
Taverne, ta-verne' (Switz)
Tavernes, les, le ta-vern' (Fr)
Taviano, ta-vi-a no (It.)
Tavier, ta-vi-e' (Neth)
Tavignano, ta-vin-ya'no (It.) r
Tavira, ta-vi'ra (Pen)
Tavolara, ta-vo-la'ra (It) isl
Tawe, ta've (Ger)
Tawitawi, ta'i-ta'i (East. Isl) isl.
Tazewell, taz'wel (U S.)
Tchablar, tcha-blar' (Tur.) c.
Tchala, tcha'la (R.)
Tchanoma, tcha-nō'ma (R)
Tcheikask, tchar'kask (R)
Tchernigov, tchér'ni-gov (R)

Tchernowitz, tshěr'nō-vịts (Austr.)
Tchiprovatz, tshi'prō-vatz (Tur.)
Tchukakema, tshu'ka-kẹ ma (R.)
Tchocunna, tcho-kun'na (U. S.)
Tchula, tchoo'la (U. S.)
Tecklenburg, tek'lĕn-boorğ (Ger.)
Tecolotlan, tẹ-kō-lōt'lan (Mex.)
Tecoman, tẹ'ko-man' (Mex.)
Tecumseh, te-kum'seh (U. S.)
Tedla, ted'la (Af.)
Teenthal, tẹne'tale (Switz.)
Teestrup, tẹ'stroop (Den.)
Tefalene, tẹ'fa-lẹ'nẹ (Af.) c.
Tegelen, tẹ'gẹ-len (Neth.)
Tegualema, ta-goo-a lẹ'ma (S. Am.)
Tegueco, tẹ-gẹ'ko (Mex.)
Tegusate, te-gu-sa'tẹ (Mex.)
Teheran, teh-he-ran' (Per.)
Tehuacan, te-oo-a'kan (Mex.)
Tehuantepec, tẹ oo-an'tẹ-pek' (Mex.)
Tehyantepec, tẹ-yan'tẹ-pek' (Mex.) b.
Teignmouth, com tin'muth (Eng.)
Teining, ti'ning (Ger.)
Teinitz, ti'nits (Austr.)
Teipau, ti'pau (Mex.)
Teisz, tīs (Austr.) r.
Teixido, ti chi'do (Pen.)
Tejeda, Sierra, si-er ra tẹ-čha da (Pen.)
Tekeri, tẹ'kẹ ri (It.) l.
Tekla, tẹ kla (Gr.) it.
Telchanka, tel-chan'ka (R.)
Telek Tis, tẹ'lek tish (Austr.)
Teles, tẹ'lesh (Austr.)
Telese, tẹ-lẹ'zẹ (It.)
Telessad, tẹ-les sad' (Af.)
Telethrus, te-lẹ'thross (Gr.) mt.
Telgt, telgt (Ger.)
Telhico, tel'ħ-ko (U. S.)
Tellin, tel-line' (Neth.)
Tellingsted, tel'ing-sted (Den.)
Temascaltepec, tẹ-mas-kal'tẹ-pẹk (Mex.)
Tembia, tem'bi-a (Af.)
Tembleque, tem-ble'kẹ (Pen.)
Temegua, tẹ-mẹ'go-a (Tur.)
Temerin, tẹ-me-rine' (Austr.)
Temes, tẹ'mesh (Austr.) r.
Temesvar, te-mesh-var' (Austr.)
Tempe, tem'pẹ (Tur.)
Tempelburg, tem pel-boorg (Prus.)
Tempio, tem'pi-o (It.)
Temploux, tang-ploo' (Neth.)
Temsena, tem'sẹ-na (Af.)
Tenasserim, ten-as'ser-im (Ind.)
Tenda, Col de, kŏl dẹ ten'da (It.)
Tendra, ten'dra (Ger.) isl.
Tendre, tangdr (Switz.) mt.
Teneriffe [Colombia], te-ne-rif'tẹ (S. Am.)
Teneriffe, te-ne-rife' (Af.) isl.
Tenna, ten'na (It.) r.
Tennessee, ten-nes-see' (U. S.)
Tenochtitlan, tẹ-noch tit-lan' (Mex.)
Tenpisque, ten-pis'kẹ (Mex.) r.
Tensift, or Morocco, ten'sift (Af.) r.
Tentigny, tang-tin'yi (Neth.)
Tentschbrod, tentsh'brōte (Austr.)
Tepeaca, tẹ-pẹ-a'ka (Mex.)
Tepic, tẹ-pik' (Mex.)
Tepoa, tẹ-pō'a (Mex.)
Teposcolula, tẹ-pos-ko'loo-la (Mex.)
Teposhtlan, tẹ'pos-ht-lan' (Mex.)
Tequila, tẹ-ki'la (Mex.)
Ter, ter (Pen.) r.
Ter Heide, ter hī'de (Neth.)
Ter Schelling, ter skel'ling (Neth.) isl.
Tera, tẹ'ra (Pen.) r.
Teramo, tẹ-ra'mo (It.)
Teran, tẹ-ran' (Pen.)
Terbleit, ter-blite' (Neth.)
Tercero, ter-thẹ' (s.) ro (S. Am.) r.
Terebes, tẹ-rẹ'besh (Austr.)
Teregovaci, tẹ-rẹ-gō-va'er (Austr.)
Terena, tẹ-rẹ'na (Pen.)
Terera d'Oliveira, tẹ-rẹ'ra dō-li-vi'ra (Pen.)
Teresa, tẹ-rẹ'sa (Pen.)
Teresa, tẹ-rẹ'sa (Braz.) fl.
Terhappel, ter-hap'pel (Neth.)
Terjan, Plain of, ter-jan' (Tur.)
Termes, les, lẹ terme (Fr.)
Termini, ter'mi ni (It.)
Terminos, ter-mi'nos (Mex.) l.
Termo, tĕr'mo (It.) r.
Termoli, ter'mō-li (It.)
Terneuse, ter-neuze' (Neth.)
Terni, tĕr'ni (It.)
Terra del Fuego, tĕr'ra del foo-ẹ'go (S. Am.)
Terra di Bari, ter'ra di ba'ri (It.)
Terra di Lavora, ter'ra di la-vō'ra (It.)
Terra di Otranto, ter'ra di ō-tran'to (It.)
Terra Nova, ter'ra nō'va (It.)

Terracina, tĕr'ra-chi'na (It.)
Terralba, ter-ral'ba (It.)
Terrana, Maria de, ma-ri'a dẹ tĕr-ra'na (It.)
Terrebois St. André, tĕre-bwa' sang tang-drẹ' (Can.)
Terrebonne, tĕre-bone' (Can.)
Terrible, ter-ribl' (Switz.) mt.
Terricciola, ter-rit'tcho-la (It.)
Terrida, ter-ri'da (Eg.)
Tersh, tersh (R.) r.
Terwalde, ter-val'dẹ (Neth.)
Teschen, tesh'en (Austr.)
Teschendorf, tesh'en-dorf (Prus.)
Tessin, tes-sine' (Switz.)
Testigos, tes-ti'gos (S. Am.) isl.
Tetala, te-ta'la (Mex.)
Tête de Mort, tête de mōre (U. S.)
Teuchern, toi'chĕrn (Prus.)
Teutelsbruecke, toi'tels-brük'kẹ (Switz.)
Teufen, toi'fen (Switz.)
Teuffelen, toi'feln (Switz.)
Teulada, te-oo-la'da (It.) c.
Teuschnitz, toish'nits (Ger.)
Teveigo, tẹ-vẹ'go (Braz.)
Teverone, tẹ-vẹ rō'nẹ (It.) r.
Texaman, tẹ-čha-man' (Mex.)
Texana, tex-a'na (U. S.)
Texas, tẹ'chas or tex'as (U. S.)
Texel, teks el (Neth.) isl.
Tezcuco, tẹth- (tess-) koo'ko (Mex.)
Thalkirch, tale'kirch (Switz.)
Thalheim, tale hime (Switz.)
Thames, com temz (Eng.)
Thamsbruck, tams'bruk (Prus.)
Thaso, tha'so (Tur.) isl.
Thebaid, Desert of, the-bā'id (Eg.)
Thebes, thēbes (Eg.)
Thebes, the'besse (Gr.)
Theiss, or Tisza, tice, tis'sa (Austr.)
Thelpusa, thel-poo'sa (Gr.)
Thenon, tẹ-nōng' (Fr.)
Theodosia, tẹ-ō do'si-a (It.)
Thera, thẹ'ra (Gr.) isl.
Theresianopel, tẹ-rẹ-zi-a-nō'pel (Austr.)
Thessalia, thes-sa'li-a (Tur.)
Theux, teu (Neth.)
Thibault, ti-bō' (It.)
Thibet, or Tibet, tib'et (As.)
Thiel, tile (Neth.)
Thielt, tilte (Neth.)
Thierache Forest, tire'a-chẹ (Neth.)
Thierachern, tire'a-chern (Switz.)
Thiers, ti-ĕre' (Fr.)
Thil, le Chat, til le sha (Fr.)
Thionville, ti-ōng-vile' (Fr.)
Thiviers, ti-vi-ẹ' (Fr.)
Tholen, tō'len (Neth.)
Thomar, to-mar' (Pen.)
Thomaschovatz, tō-mash'ō-vats' (Austr.)
Thone, to'nẹ (Ger.)
Thorda, tōr'da (Austr.)
Thorigny, tō-rin'yi (Fr.)
Thorn, tōrne (Neth. Prus.)
Thorout, tō-roo' (Neth.)
Thouars, too-are' (Fr.)
Three Rivers, or Trois Rivières, trwa ri-vi-ĕre (Can.)
Thronium, thrō'ni-oom (Gr.)
Thueringen, Thurgovie, tu'ring-ĕn (Ger.), tŭr-gō-vie' (Fr.)
Thun, toone (Ger.)
Thun, toone (Switz.)
Thur, toore (Switz.) r.
Thurgau, toor'gou (Switz.)
Thuringer Wald, tü'ring-er valt (Ger.)
Tiandjaer, ti-an'di-ya'ir (Sc. Pen.) l.
Tiber, Tevere, ti'ber, tẹ'vẹ-rẹ (It.)
Tibet, or Thibet, tib'et (As.)
Tibiquari-guazu, ti-bi-koo-a'ri-goo-a'thu (S. Am.) isl.
Tiburon, ti-boo-rōn' (Mex.) isl.
Ticino, ti-chi'no (It.)
Ticonderoga, ti-kon-der-ō'ga (U. S.)
Tidone, ti dō'nẹ (It.) r.
Tiefens, ti'fens (Prus.)
Tieh, el, Desert of, el ti'eh (Eg.)
Tierra del Fuego, ti-er'ra del foo-ẹ'go (S. Am.) isl.
Tiesa, ti-ẹ'sa (Mex.)
Tietar, ti-ẹ-tar' (Pen.) r.
Tiflis, ti'flis (R.)
Tigre, Lago del, la'go del ti'grẹ (S. Am.)
Tigre, ti'grẹ (Mex.) r.
Tigris, ti'gris (Tur.) r.
Tilapa, ti-la'pa (Mex.)
Tilburg, til'boorg (Neth.)
Tilleres, til-yĕre' or ti-yĕre' (Fr.)
Tillegte, til lĕch-te (Neth.)
Tilly, til-yi' or ti-yi' (Fr.)

Tilsit, til'zit (Prus.)
Timbucto, or Tombucto tim-buk'to (Af.)
Timea, ti-mẹ'a (It.) r.
Timolus, ti'mō-loos (Tur.) mt.
Timor, ti'mōr (East. Isl.) st.
Timpabaches, tim-pā-ba'chesse (Mex.)
Tingelstad, ting'el-stat (Sc. Pen.)
Tinicum, tin'i-kum (U. S.)
Tinoso, ti-nō'so (Pen.) c.
Tinto, tin'to (Pen.) r.
Tinzen, tin'tsĕn (Switz.)
Tioga, ti-o'ga (U. S.)
Tipimacho, ti-pi-ma'cho (Mex.)
Tippecanoe, tip-pe-ka-noo' (U. S.)
Tipperary, tip-pe-ra'ry (Ir.) co.
Tipperary, tip-pe-ra'ry (Ir.)
Tirara, ti-ra'ra (It.)
Tirlemont, tirle-mong' (Neth.)
Tirone, ti-rō'nẹ (It.) l.
Tirschenreit, tirsh'en-rite (Ger.)
Tirsi, tir'si (It.) r.
Tisted, ti'sted (Den.)
Tisza Fured, tis'sa foo-rẹ'a (Austr.)
Titicaca, ti-ti-ka'ka (S. Am.) l.
Tivoli, ti'vō-li (It.)
Tizzano Point, tit-dza'no (It.)
Tjakelvas, ja'kel-vas (S. Pen.) l.
Tjoering, tieu'ring (Den.)
Tjoern, yeurne (Sc. Pen.) isl.
Tjoerneberg, tieur'nẹ-berg (Den.) isl.
Tlapa, tla'pa (Mex.)
Tlascala, tlas'ka-la (Mex.)
Toballo, tō-bal'lo (It.)
Tobarra, tō-bar'ra (Pen.)
Tobehanna, to-be-han'na (U. S.)
Tobique, to-bike' (Can.) r.
Tobolsk, to-bolsk' (As.)
Tocco, tōk'ko (It.)
Todal, tō'dale (Sc. Pen.)
Todars, tō'dars (It.)
Todi, to'di (It.)
Todos Santos, to dos san'tos (Mex.)
Todtenau, to'ten-ou (Ger.)
Toeningen, teun'ning-en (Den.)
Toeplitz, teup'lits (Austr.)
Toeppingen, teup'ping-en (Ger.)
Toipahua, toi-pa'oo-a (Mex.)
Tokay, to-kī' (Austr.)
Toko-labo, to'kō-la'bo (N. Zeal.) harbour.
Tola, Desert of, tō'la (As.)
Tolapampa, tō la-pam pa (S. Am.)
Toledo, to lẹ do (Pen.)
Tolentino, tō-len-ti'no (It.)
Tolgen, tol'yen (Sc. Pen.)
Tolhuis, tol'hois (Neth.)
Toluma, tō-li'ma (S. Am.)
Toluma Volcano, tō-li'ma vōl ka'no (S. Am.)
Tolna, tol'na (Austr.)
Tolosa, to-lō'sa (Pen.)
Tolsager, tols'a-ger (Den.)
Toluca, to-loo'ka (Mex.)
Tolzt, toltst (Ger.)
Tomaszin, to-mas'so (R.)
Tomatlan, to-mat'lan (Mex.)
Tombigbee, or Tombeckbee, tom-big'bee (U. S.)
Tomé, tō-mẹ' (Fr.) isl.
Tomini, tō-mi'ni (East. Isl.) g.
Tomo, to'mo (S. Am.) r.
Tonal, to-nal' (It.)
Tonala, tō-na'la (Mex.)
Tonawanda, ton-a-wan'da (U. S.)
Toncado, ton-ka'do (Pen.)
Tonder, ton'der (Den.)
Tongo, ton'go (East. Isl.)
Tongres, tongr (Neth.)
Tonnara, ton-na'ra (It.)
Tonneins, tōn-nang' (Fr.)
Tonnerre, ton-nĕre' (Fr.)
Tonnin, ton-nine' (Ger.)
Tonquin, ton-kin' (As.)
Tonsberg, tōns'bĕrg (Sc. Pen.)
Toorkistan, toor-kis-tan' (As.)
Toorkmania, toork-ma'ni-a (Per.)
Toorsheez, toors'hēz (Per.)
Topaufalva, tō-pou-fal'va (Austr.)
Topayor, Rio, ri'o tō-pā-yōr' (Braz.)
Topolias, tō-pō li-as (Gr.) l.
Topolya, tō-pōl'ya (Austr.)
Topool, tō-pool' (East. Isl.) isl.
Tor, tōr (Pen.)
Torbay, tor-bay' (Eng.)
Torbel, tor'bel (Switz.)
Torcisi, tōr-tchi'si (It.)
Torcsa, tōr'tcha (Austr.)
Tordendorf, tor'den-dorf (Ger.)
Tordera, tōr-dẹ'ra (Pen.)
Tordesillas, tōr-dẹ-sil'yas (Pen.)
Tordillo, tōr-dil'yo (S. Am.) l.
Torefors, tō'rẹ-fors' (Sc. Pen.)

Torello, tō-rĕl'lo (It)
Torga, tor'ga (Prus)
Torgau, tor'gou (Prus.)
Torkau, tor-kau' (R)
Torma, tor'ma (R.)
Tormalco, tŏr-ma-le'o (Pen.)
Tormes, tŏr'messe (Pen.) r.
Tornau, tor'nou (Ger.)
Tornavacus, tor-na-va'koos (Pen)
Tornaya, tor-na'ya (Austr)
Tornea, tor'ne-o (Sc. Pen)
Tornea, tor'ne-o (R.)
Tornea, tor'ne-o (Sc. Pen.) l.
Torneåtors Foundry, tor'ne-ŏ-fors (Sc. Pen.)
Tornella, tor-nel'ya (Pen)
Tornese, tŏr ne'se (Gr) c and castle
Torni, tor-ni' (Switz)
Tornos, tŏr'nos (Pen.)
Toro, tŏ'ro (Pen)
Toro, tŏ'ro (It.) isl
Toro, tŏ'ro (S. Am) l
Tororzko, tō-rotch'ko (Austr)
Torok, tŏ'rŏk (Austr)
Torok Becse, to'rŏk bet'sē (Austr)
Torpa, tor'pa (Sc. Pen)
Torquemada, tor-ke-ma'da (Pen)
Torr, tor (Sc. Pen) l
Torralba, tŏr-ral'ba (Pen.)
Torrao, tŏr-ra'o (Pen)
Torberg, tor'berg (Sc Pen)
Torre Rossa, tŏr're rŏs'sa (It)
Torrebianca, tŏr're-bi-an'ka (Pen)
Torrecilla, tŏr're-thil'ya (Pen)
Torrejoncillo, tŏr're-chŏn-thil'vo (Pen)
Torremochal, tor're-mŏ chal' (Pen)
Torrenate, tŏr're-na'te (Mex)
Torrenueva, tŏr're-noo-e'va (Pen)
Torres, tŏr'resse (Austral) isl
Torres de Orcas, tor'resse de ŏr'kas (Pen)
Torres Vedras, tor'resse ve'dras (Pen)
Torrestro, tor-resse'tro (Pen)
Torri, tŏr'ri (It.)
Torrijos, tŏr-ri'chos (Pen)
Torrubia, tŏr-roo'bi-a (Pen)
Torsås, tŏrs'ŏce (Sc Pen)
Torsken, tŏrs'sken (Sc Pen)
Torsted, tore'sted (Den)
Tortola, tor-tŏ'la or tŏr'to-la (Pen)
Tortoles, tŏr-tŏ'lesse (Pen)
Tortoli, tŏr'tŏ-li (It)
Tortona, tŏr-tŏ'na (It)
Tortosa, tŏr-tŏ sa (Pen)
Tortuga, tŏr-too'ga (S Am) isl
Torviscan, tor-vis-kan' (Pen)
Tosens, tŏ'zens (Austr.)
Toss, tos (Switz.)
Toss, tos (Switz) r
Tossa, tŏs'sa (Pen)
Tost, tŏst (Prus)
Tostes, tŏste (Fr)
Totana, to-ta'na (Pen)
Toth Vavard, tot-va'vard (Austr)
Totonacapan, tŏ to-na-ka-pan' (Mex)
Totora, tŏ-tŏ'ra (S. Am)
Toukoulan, tou'kou-lan' (As) mt
Toul, tool (Fr)
Toula, tou'la (R)
Toulon, too-lŏng' (Fr)
Toulouse, too-loose' (Fr)
Tour du Pin, la, la toor dŭ pang (Fr)
Tour, la Blanche, la blangshe toor (Fr)
Touraine, too-rāne' (Fr.)
Touriers, too-ri-e' (Fr.)
Tournay, toor-nā' (Fr and Neth)
Tourniquet, toor-ni-ke' (Fr.)
Tournon, toor-nŏng' (Fr)
Touron, tou'rŏn (East Isl)
Tourouvre, too-roovr' (Fr.)
Tourques, took (Fr.)
Tours, toor (Fr)
Towamensing, tow-a-men'sing (U. S)
Towanda, tow-an'da (U. S.)
Tracadie, tra-ka-di' (Can)
Tracadie Lagoon, tra-ka-di' la-goon' (Can)
Trachenburg, trăch'en-boorg (Prus.)
Traen, tra'en (Austr.) r
Trafalgar, traf-ăl'gar, tra fal'gar, or tra-fal-gar' (Pen) c
Trafeya, tra-fe'ya (Austr.)
Tragacete, tra-ga-the'te (Pen)
Tragoso, tra-gŏ'so (It)
Traiskirchen, trīs-kir'chen (Austr)
Tramelan, tra'me-lan' (Switz)
Tranbach, tranc'bach (Switz)
Tranen, tra'nen (Sc Pen) isl
Tranquebar, trăn-que-bar' or trăn-ke-bar' (Ind)
Transylvania, Transylvanien, or Siebenbuergen, Erdely Orszag, trăn-syl-vă'ni-a or
trăn-sil-va'ni-a (-ni-ĕn), zi-bĕn-bŭr'gĕn, er'dely ŏre'sag
Trapa, tra'pa (Pen.)
Trapani, tra-pa'ni (It.)
Trapano, tra-pa'no (Tur) c.
Trapes, trape (Fr)
Trarbach, trar'bach (Ger)
Tras os Montes, tras os mŏu'tesse (Pen)
Trasen, tra'zen (Austr.) r
Trau, trou (Austr.)
Traun, Falls of, troun (Austr)
Traunstein, troun'stīne (Ger.)
Travancore, trav-ăn-kŏre' (Ind)
Travasos, tra-va'sos (Pen)
Trave, tra've (Ger.) r
Travemuende, tra-ve-mŭn'de (Ger)
Travers, tra-ver' (Switz)
Travis, trav'is (U S.)
Tre Ponti, tre pŏn'ti (It.) t.
Tre Santi, tre san'ti (It.)
Trebbin, treb-bine' (Prus)
Trebia, tre'bi-a (It) r.
Trebisacche, tre-bi-sak'ke (It)
Trebizond, treb'i zond (Tur)
Trebnitz, treb'nits (Prus.)
Trebujena, tre-boo-che'na (Pen)
Treen, trene (Den) l
Tregue, le, le treg'ye (It)
Treib, trīp (Switz)
Treilhères, trel-yi-ère' or tre-i-yère' (Fr)
Treis, trīs (Ger)
Treischam, tri'sham (Ger)
Trementine, tre-mang-tine' (Fr)
Tremiti, tre-mi'ti (It.) isl
Trende Espinos, tren'de es-pi'nos (S Am)
Trent, trent (Austr Den)
Trentino, tren-ti'no (It) r.
Treptow, trep'to (Prus)
Tres Barras, tresse bar'ras (Braz)
Tres Columas, tresse ko-loo'nas (As) isl
Tres Montes, Peninsula de, pe-nin-soo'la de tresse mon'tesse (S Am)
Tres Portos, tresse por'tos (Braz)
Tresbes, trêbe (Fr)
Treuenbriezen troi'en bri tsen (Ger)
Treves, or Trier trêve (Ger)
Trevi, tre'vi (It)
Treviglio, tre vil yo (It)
Trevignano, tre vin-ya no (It)
Treviso, tre-vi'zo (It)
Trevoux, tre-voo (Fr)
Tri Simara, tri si-ma'ra (Gr) mt
Triagons, tri-a-gong' (Fr)
Triangeros, tri-an-che'ros (Pen)
Tribehne, trish-ri' (Fr)
Trichinopoly, trik-in-op'o-ly (Hind)
Trichoma, tri-chŏ' (kŏ) ni-a (Gr)
Triel, tri-el' (Fr)
Trient, tri-ent' (Switz) r
Trier, or Treves, tri'er (Ger)
Trieste, tri-est'e or tri-est' (Austr)
Trigno, trin'yo (It) r
Trigomano, tri-go-ma'no (Gr)
Trigueros, tri-ge ros (Pen)
Trikala, tri-ka'la (Tur It)
Trinadad [Cuba], tri na-dad' (W Ind)
Trinadad [Guatimala] tri-na-dad' (Mex)
Trincomalee, tring-ko-ma-lee' (Ind)
Trindelen Point, trin deln (Den)
Trinidad, tri-ni-dad' (Mex S. Am Braz)
Trinidad, Real de la, re al de la tri-ni-dad' (Mex)
Trinitie, la, la tri-ni-ti' (W Ind)
Trino, tri no (It)
Trionto Point, tri-ŏn'to (It)
Triou, tri-oo' (Fr)
Triphylia, tri-fy'li-a (Gr)
Tripoli, tri'pŏ li (At East Isl)
Tripoli Vecchi, tri'pŏ-li vek'ki (Af)
Tripolis, tri'pŏ-lis (Tur. Gr)
Trivento tri-ven'to (It.)
Trochtelfingen, troch-tel-fing-en (Ger)
Trodda trŏd'da (Pen) isl
Trois Pistolles, trwa pis-tŏle' (Can)
Troja, trŏ'ya (It)
Troldtoft, trold'toft (Den.)
Trolhaetta, Falls of, trol-het'ta (Sc Pen.)
Trommoe, trom'meŭ (Sc Pen)
Tromsoe, troms'eŭ (Sc Pen.)
Tronaes, trŏ'näse (Sc. Pen.)
Trond, St., sang trŏng (Neth)
Trondhjem, trond'yem (Sc Pen)
Trons, trŏng (Switz)
Tronto, tron'to (It) r.
Tropea, trŏ-pe'a (It)
Troppau, trop'pou (Austr.)
Troyes, trwa (Fr)
Trun, trŭng (Fr.)
Trunz, troonts (Prus)
Truxillo, troo-thil' (-thi') yo (Mex.)
Tryggevelde, trŭg'ge-fel'de (Den)
Tsareva, tsa-re'va (R)
Tschakathurm, tsha'ka-toorm' (Austr)
Tschapina, tsha-pi'na (Switz)
Tscherf, tsherfe (Switz.)
Tuat, or Twat, tu-at', twăt (Af)
Tuat, Oasis of, tu-at', twat (Af.)
Tuban, tŭ-ban' (East. Isl)
Tubbus, tŭb'bŭs (Pen)
Tuebingen, tu'bing-en (Ger)
Tuboc, tŭ-bok' (East Isl)
Tuburbo, tu-bŭr'bo (At.)
Tuckahoe, tuk'a-hoe (U. S)
Tuckasaga, tuk-a-sa'ga (U S)
Tucuman, too'koo-man' (S. Am)
Tudela, too-de'la (Pen)
Tudela de Douro, too-de'la de doo'ro (Pen)
Tuefelsbrucke, Teufelsbrücke, or Devil's Bridge, toifels-brük'ke (Switz)
Tuejar, too-e-char' (Pen.)
Tuela, too-e'la (Pen) r
Tuil, tŭ-il' (Neth)
Tuille, la, la too-il'le (It)
Tula, too'la (Mex)
Tula, too la (Mex) r.
Tule, too'le (Mex)
Tullamore, tul-la-mŏre' (Ir)
Tulle, tŭl (Fr)
Tullins, tŭl-lang' (Fr)
Tullstorp, tool'storp (Sc Pen)
Tulutepoque, too-loo'te-pŏ ke (Mex)
Tumbach, toom'bach (Ger.)
Tuna, too'na (Sc Pen)
Tunbridge, tun'bridje (Eng)
Tunis, too'nis or tu'nis (Af)
Tunkhannock, tunk-han'nok (U S)
Tunkovitchi, toon'ko-vit'chi (R)
Tupilco, too-pil'ko (Mex)
Tupinambaranas, too'pi-nam-ba-ra'nas (Braz) isl and r
Turbenthal, toor'ben-tale' (Switz)
Turco too'ko (Gr) mt.
Turenzo, too-ren'tho (Pen)
Turin, tu-rin', to-ri no (It), tŭ rang (Fr)
Turka, toor'ka (Austr)
Turkestan, toor'ke-stan' (As)
Turkey, tur'key (Eur As)
Turkomania, toor-kŏ ma'ni-a (As)
Turn, toorn (Neth)
Tursi, toor'si (It)
Turturano, toor-too-ra'no (It)
Turves, tŭrve (Fr)
Tuivo, too vo (Braz) r
Tuscahoma, tus-ka-ho'ma (U S)
Tuscaloosa, tus-ka-loo sa (U S)
Tuscany [Etruria], tus'ka-ny, tŏs-ka'na, e-troo'ri a (It)
Tuscarawas, tus-ka-ra'was (U S)
Tuscarora, tus-ka ro'ra (U S)
Tuscumbia, tus-kum'bi-a (U. S)
Tusillo, too-sil lo (It.)
Tuslund, toos'loond (Den)
Tuspan, toos-pan' (Mex)
Tved, twede (Den)
Tvede, twe de (Sc Pen)
Tvenstrup, twen'stroop (Den)
Tver, twere (R)
Twame, twa'me (Switz)
Twello, twel'lo (Neth)
Twiss, twis (N Zeal)
Twyzel, twi'zel (Neth)
Tyeberg, tu'berg (Den)
Tymochtee, ti-mok'te (U S)
Tyrnau, tir'nou (Austr)
Tyrol, ti-rol' (Austr), tyr'ol (Eng)
Tyrone, ti-rŏne' (Ir)
Tys Fjord, tŭs fiörde (Sc. Pen)
Tzapoteca, tsa- (tha-) pŏ-te ka (Mex)
Tzum, tzoom (Neth)

U

U Kharofa, u khar'geh (Eg)
Uacosi Ville, ooa-ko'si (Mex.)
Uasituba, ooa-si-too'ba (Braz)
Ubeda, oo-be'da (Pen)
Ubrique, oo-bri ke (Pen.)
Uchau, u-shŏ' (Fr.)
Uchee, u'tchee (U S)
Uchelen, oo'che-lĕn (Neth.)
Uchte, ooch'te (Ger.)
Ueckermuende oo'ker-mŭn'de (Prus)
Udbina, ood-bi'na (Austr.)
Udbye, ood'bŭ (Den)
Udde, ood'e (Neth)
Uddevalla, ood de-val'la (Sc Pen)

Fāte, fār, fąll, whąt, bat, Mēte, prey, help, thēre, her, Pīne, marine, bird, fig, Nōte, dōve, move, wolf, book, lord; Tūne, bull, unite, Fr. long û,e;

Uddjaur, ood'dyour (Sc. Pen.)
Uden, oo'dèn (Neth.)
Udine, oo'di-ne or oo di'ne (It.)
Udvar, ood'var (Sc. Pen.)
Udvarhely, ood'var-hely' (Austr.)
Ueberling, ü'ber-ling (Ger.)
Ueberstorf, ü'bers-torf' (Switz.)
Uebigau, ü'bi-gou' (Prus.)
Ueteisen, ü'ter-zen (Den.)
Uffenheim, oof'fen-hime (Ger.)
Ugalino, oo-ga-li'no (Mex.)
Uggelbolle, oog'gel-bol'le (Den.)
Ugliano, oo-gla'no (Austr.) *isl*
Ugra, oo'gra (Austr.)
Uhlst, oo'hlst (Prus.)
Uhlingen, oo'ling-en (Ger.)
Uhnow, oo'no (Austr.)
Uiden Anwen, oi'den an'vène (Neth.)
Uied Salvator, oo-ied' sal-va'tor (It.)
Uitdam, oit'dam (Neth.)
Uitenhage, oi'tenha'ge (Af.)
Ujest, oo'yest (Prus.)
Ujhely, ooi'hely (Austr.)
Ujijar, oo chi char' (Pen.)
Ujvaros, ooi-va'ros (Austr.)
Ukraine, or **Ukraina**, u-krāne', oo-kra'na (R.)
Ulbe, ool'be (Austr.) *isl*
Ulbjerg, ool'byerg (Den.)
Uldecona, ool deko'na (Pen.)
Uldum, ool'doom (Den.)
Uleå, oo'le-o (Pen.)
Uleå, oo'le-o (R.) *l*
Uleåborg, oo le-o-borg (R.)
Ulfors, ool'fors (Sc. Pen.)
Ulla, ool la (It.) *r*
Ullerslov, ool'lers-lov' (Den.)
Ullerup, ool'le-roop (Den.)
Ulm, oolm (Ger.)
Ulrichstein, ool'rich stine' (Ger.)
Ulrikehamn, ool-ri'ke-hamn' (Sc. Pen.)
Ulster, ul'ster (Ir.)
Ulstrup, ool'stroop (Den.)
Uluk Tag, oo'look tag (As.) *mt*
Umbagog, um-ba'gog (U. S.)
Umbrail Pass, oong-bra-i' (-braly) (Switz.)
Umeå, oo'me-o (Sc. Pen.)
Umeå, oo'me-o (Sc. Pen.) *r*
Umstadt, oom'stat (Ger.)
Umtrask, oom'trask (Sc. Pen.)
Unadilla, u-na-dil'la (U. S.)
Unchales, oon-cha'lesse (S. Am.) *ft*
Underbye, oon'der-bü' (Den.)
Underland, oon'der lant' (Den.)
Underswik, oon'ders-vik' (Sc. Pen.)
Underup, oon'de-roop (Den.)
Underweiler, oon'der-vī'ler (Switz.)
Unier Vas, ü-ni-e' vas (Switz.)
United States, u-nit ed states (N. Am.)
Unna, oon'na (Ger.)
Unserselten, oon'zer-zel'ten (Ger.)
Unstruth, oon stroot (Prus.) *r*
Unter Franken, oon'ter frank'en (Ger.)
Unterbach, oon'ter-bach (Switz.)
Unterschachen, oon'ter-shach'en (Switz.)
Unterseen, oon'ter-zene' (Switz.)
Unterwalden, oon'ter-val den (Switz.)
Uomo Morto, Point, oo-ō mo mor'to (It.)
Upolu, oo-pō'loo (S. Isl.)
Upsala, or **Upsal**, oop-sa'la, up sal (Sc. Pen.)
Urach, oo'rach (Ger.)
Ural, oo-ral' (As.) *r*
Ural, or **Oural**, oo-ral' (R.) *mt*
Uranienburg, oo-ra'ni-en boorg' (Den.)
Urbamao, oor-ba ni-a'o (It.)
Urbanna, ur-ban'na (U. S.)
Urbino, oor-bi'no (It.)
Urboo, oor-boo' (Per.)
Urdache, ür-de-she' (Fr.)
Ures, or **Sonora**, oo'resse, sō-nō'ra (Mex.)
Uri, oo'ri (Switz. Mex.)
Urique, oo'ri-ke (Mex.)
Uriquillo, oo-ri-kil' (-kir') yo (Mex.)
Urk, oork (Neth.) *isl*
Urmond, oor'mond (Neth.)
Urnaschen, oore'nash'en (Switz.)
Urnen, oor'nen (Switz.)
Urszad, oors'sad (Austr.)
Uruara, oo roo-a'ra (Braz.) *r*
Urubuguara, oo-roo-boo goo-a'ra (Braz.) *l.*
Uruguay, or **Banda Oriental**, oo-roo-goo'i (Braz.); u-ru-guay' (Eng.)
Usclades, üs-klade' (Fr.)
Uscz, oostch (Prus.)
Usedom, oo'ze dom (Prus.)
Uselbach, oo'zel-bach (Ger.) *r.*
Ushant, ü-shang (Fr.) *isl*
Usingen, oo'zing-ěn (Ger.)
...novsk, oo-si novsk' (R.)
...ar, oos'lar (Ger.)

Ussel, üs-sèl' (Fr.)
Ustica, oos'ti-ka (It.) *isl.*
Ust-Urt, üst-ürte (As.)
Usumasinta, oo-soo-ma-sin'ta (Mex.) *r.*
Utah, u'tah (U. S.)
Utica, u'ti-ka (U. S.)
Utiel, oo-ti-el' (Pen.)
Utila, oo'ti-la (Mex.) *isl.*
Uto, oo'to (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*
Utrecht, oo'trecht (Neth.), u'trěkt (Eng.)
Utrera, oo-tre'ra (Pen.)
Utstrup, oot'stroop (Den.)
Utweiler, oot-vī'ler (Switz.)
Uwchlan, yook'lan (U. S.)
Uzerche, ü-zersh (Fr.)
Uzès, ü-zāte (Fr.)
Uznach, oots'nach (Switz.)
Uzweiler, oots'vī'ler (Switz.)

V.

Vaarlsbye, vō'els-bü' (Den.)
Vaagsoe, vog'seü (Sc. Pen.)
Vaalteen, vale'tene (Neth.)
Vaarsnae, vore'so (Den.)
Vacaria, va-ka'ri-a (Braz.)
Vacasansa vak-a-san'sa (U. S.)
Vacasansa vak-a-san'sa (U. S.) *b.*
Vacca, vak ka (It.) *isl*
Vado, va'do (It.)
Vadovskoe, va dovsk-eü' (R.)
Vaga, va'ga (R.) *r.*
Vaida, va-i da (Austr.)
Vaida Hunyad, va-i'da ho un'yad (Austr.)
Vailly, va-i-yi' or val-yi (Fr.)
Vaison, vā-zong' (Fr.)
Val de Bagne, val de bany (Switz.)
Val de Caballeros, val' de ka-bal'ye ros (Pen.)
Val de Juzo, val de choo'tho (Pen.)
Val de Peñas, val de pen'yas (Pen.)
Val de Rhone, val de rone (Switz.)
Val di Dimone, val di di-mo'ne (It.)
Val di Mazzara, val di mat-dza'ra (It.)
Val di Noto, val di no'to (It.)
Valais, va la' (It.)
Valais or **Wallis**, va-lā', val'lis (Switz.)
Valançay, va-lang-sā' (Fr.)
Valazote, va-la-tho'te (Pen.)
Valcour, val koor (U. S.)
Valdeazores, val'de-a-thō'resse (Pen.)
Valdelacasa val'de-la-ka'sa (Pen.)
Valdemaqueda, val'de-ma-ke'da (Pen.)
Valdemoro, val'de-mō'ro (Pen.)
Valdepasso, val'de-pas so (Pen.)
Valdepielago, val'de-pi e-la'go (Pen.)
Valdesantiago, val'de-san-ti-a go (Pen.)
Valdestillas, val'de-stil'yas (Pen.)
Valdivia, val-di'vi-a (Chili)
Valeggio, va-led'go (It.)
Valença, va len'sa (Braz.)
Valença do Minho, va-len sa do min'yo (Pen.)
Valence, va-langse (Fr.)
Valencia, or **Valentia**, va-len'thi-a (Pen.)
Valencia de Alcantara, va-len thi-a de al-kan-ta'ra (Pen.)
Valenciennes, va-lang-si ène' (Fr.)
Valendas, va-len'das (Switz.)
Valeni, va-le'ni (Tur.)
Valentano, va-len-ta'no (It.)
Valentine, va-lang-tine' (Fr.)
Valenza, va-len'dza (It.)
Valetta, va-let'ta (It.)
Valgarana, val-ga ra'na (It.)
Valhalla, val-hal'la (Ger.)
Valines, va-line' (Fr.)
Valjesara, val-ye-sa'ra (Austr.)
Valladolid, val'ya do-lid' (Pen. Mex.)
Valle Fertil, val'ye fer-til' (S. Am.)
Valle, le, le vale (Fr.)
Valle, Rio del, ri'o del val'ye (S. Am.)
Valleggio, val-le'dgo (It.)
Vallenisi, val-le-ni si (Tur.)
Vallensved, val'len-swed (Den.)
Valles, val'yesse (Mex.)
Vallo, val'lo (It.)
Valmaseda, val'ma-se'da (Pen.)
Valmojado, val'mō-cha'do (Pen.)
Valognes, va-lony' (Fr.)
Valona, va-lō'na (Tur.)
Valona, va-lō'na (Tur.) *g.*
Valone, va-lō'ne (It.)
Valparaiso, val-pa-rī'so (Chili)
Valsequillo, val'se-kil'yo (Pen.)
Valteline, val-te-li'ne (It.)
Valtellina, val-tel-li'na (It.)
Valvasore, val-va-sō're (It.)
Valverda, val ver'da (Pen.)

Van, van (Tur.)
Van Diemen's Land, van di'mèns lànd (Austral.)
Vancouver's Isl vàn-koo'vèr (N. Am.)
Vandalia, van-dā'li-a (U. S.)
Vannen, vān'nen (Sc. Pen.)
Vannes, van (Fr.)
Vans, les, le vang (Fr.)
Vansburg, vans'boorg (Prus.)
Var, var (Fr.) *dep.*
Var, var (It.) *r*
Vara, va'ra (It.) *r*
Varallo, va-ral'lo (It.)
Varanger Fjord, va-rang'èr fiörd (Sc. Pen.)
Varano, va-ra'no (It.)
Varano, va-ra'no (It.) *l*
Varchmin, varch-mine' (Prus.)
Vardoehuus, var'de u-hoos' (Sc. Pen.)
Varen, va'ren (Switz.)
Varenne, va rène' (Fr.) *r.*
Varennes, va-rène' (Fr.)
Varick, var'ick (U. S.)
Varin, va-rine' (Austr.)
Varinas, va-ri nas (S. Am.)
Varna, var'na (U. S.)
Vas Kon, vas kon (Austr.)
Vasa, va'sa (R.)
Vasilevka, va-si-lev'ka (R.)
Vasilika, va-si'li-ka (Gr.)
Vasquez, vas'keth (Austral.) *isl*
Vassy, vas si' (Fr.)
Vasto d'Ammone, vas'to dam-mō'ne (It.)
Vatake, va-ta'ka (Gr.) *b.*
Vattis, vat'tis (Switz.)
Vaubacourt, vo-ba-koor' (Fr.)
Vaubadon, vō-ba-dong' (Fr.)
Vaucluse, vo-klüze' (Fr.) *dep*
Vaud, or **Waadt**, vō, vate (Switz.)
Vaudreuil, vo-dreüly' (Can.)
Vaudrey, vō drā' (Fr.)
Vaulion, vō-li-ong' (Switz.)
Vauvriet, vō-vri-e' (Switz.)
Vecchiol Point, vek'ki-ol (It.)
Vecht, vecht (Neth.) *r*
Vechta, vech'ta (Ger.)
Veczk, vetchk (Austr.)
Vedelsborg, ve'dels-borg (Den.)
Veendam, vene'dam (Neth.)
Veenendaal, ve nen-dale (Neth.)
Veer, vere (Neth.)
Veere, ve're (Neth.)
Vega, la, la ve'ga (W. Ind. Pen.)
Vega de Supia, ve'ga de soo'pi a (S. Am.)
Vega de Tera, ve'ga de te'ra (Pen.)
Vegalomoso, ve-ga-lō-mō so (Pen.)
Vegesack, vê ge-zak (Ger.)
Veglia, vel'ya (Austr.) *isl.*
Veile, vī'le (Den.)
Veiros, vī'ros (Pen.)
Veirum, vī'room (Den.)
Vejer, ve-cher' (Pen.)
Velaine, ve-lane' (Fr.)
Velan, ve-lang' (Switz.)
Velas Point, ve'las (Mex.)
Velasco, ve-las'ko (U. S.)
Velasquez, ve-las'keth (-kesse) (Mex.)
Velden, fel'den (Ger.)
Veldhoven, velt'hō-ven (Neth.)
Veletre, ve-le'tre (It.)
Velez Blanco, ve'leth blan ko (Pen.)
Velez de Bendudalla, ve'leth de ben-doo-dal'ya (Pen.)
Velez Malaga, ve'leth ma'la ga (Pen.)
Velez Rubio, ve'leth roo bi o (Pen.)
Velha Barra, vel'ya bar'ra (Braz.)
Velha, Cabella da ka-bel'ya da vel'ya (Braz.) *b*
Velhas, vel'yas (Braz.) *r.*
Velho, vel'yo (Pen.)
Velilla, ve-li'ya (Pen.)
Velillas, ve-li'yas (Pen.)
Velino, ve-li'no (It.) *r*
Velines, ve-line' (Fr.)
Velkermarkt, fel'ker-markt (Austr.)
Vellin, vel-line' (Neth.)
Velomela, ve-lō-me'la (Gr.) *mt.*
Velp, velp (Neth.)
Velpke, felp'ke (Ger.)
Velsique, vel-sike' (Neth.)
Velva, vel'va (R.) *r.*
Vemdalen, vem-da'len (Sc. Pen.)
Vemeno, ve-mi'ro (Pen.)
Ven, vene (Den.) *isl*
Venafro, ve-na'fro (It.)
Venasque, ve-nas'ke (Pen.)
Venda Nova, ven'da no'va (Pen.)
Vendée, vang-de' (Fr.) *dep.*
Venden, ven'dèn (R.)
Vendeuil, vang-deüly' (-deüi') (Fr.)
Vendola, ven'dō-la (Austral.) *isl.*

Ŭ short bŭt; Ī long eū, short eŭ, as in spur; Final ly, Fr. l mouillé. An'ger, vi''cious, g as s in pleasure, ġ ch guttural; ny liquid, th as in pith.

Vendome, vang-dōme′ (Fr.)
Venezia, or Venice, ve-ne′dzi-a (It.)
Venezuela, ve-ne-thoo-e′la (S. Am.), ven-e-zoo-ē′la (Eng.)
Venhuisen, ven′hoi-zen (Neth.)
Vern Valley, ve-ri′ (Switz.)
Venice, or Venezia, ven′iss (It.)
Venlo, ven′lo (Neth.)
Venloo, vén′lo (Neth.)
Vennergaard, ven′ner-gōrde (Den.)
Venosa, ve-nō′sa (It.)
Venta de la Guia, ven′ta de la gi′a (Pen.)
Venta de S. Lucia, ven′ta de san′ta loo′thi-a (Pen.)
Vente la Fuente, ven′te la foo-en′te (Pen.)
Ventaillac, vang-tal′ (-tai′) yak (Fr.)
Ventes, Grande, grangde vangte (Fr.)
Ventilegue, ven′ti-le′ge (It.) c
Ventilla, la, la ven-til′ya (S. Am.)
Venzone, ven-dzō′ne (It.)
Vera, ve′ra (Pen.)
Vera Cruz, ve′ra krooth (kroos) (Mex.)
Veraggia, ve-rad′cha (It.)
Veragua, ve ra′goo-a (W. Ind.)
Verberie, ver-bri′ (Fr.)
Verbier, ver-bi-e′ (Switz.)
Vercelli, ver-chel′li (It.)
Verde, ver′de (vêrde) (W. Ind.) c.
Verde, ver′de (Mex. S. Am.) r.
Verden, fer′den (Ger.)
Verdo, ver′do (It.) mt
Verdun, ver-doon′ (Pen.)
Verdun, ver-deung′ (Fr.)
Vere, ve′re or vêre (W. Ind.)
Verga, ver′ga (Af.) c
Vergennes, ver-dgens′ (U. S.)
Verin, ve-rin′ (Pen.)
Verlaine, ver-laine′ (Neth.)
Vermanton, ver-mang-tōng′ (Fr.)
Vermelho, ver-mel′yo (Braz.) r
Vermont, ver-mont′ (U. S.)
Vernamo, ver-na′mo (Sc. Pen.)
Vernet Bas, le, le ver-ne ba (Fr.)
Verneuil, ver-neüly′ or ver neui′ (Fr.)
Verneuse, ver-neuze′ (Fr.)
Vernon, ver-nong′ (Fr.)
Vernoux, ver-noo (Fr.)
Verocze, ve-rō′che (Austr.)
Verona, ve-ro′na (It.)
Verplanck, ver-plank′ (U. S.)
Verrieres, ver-ri ere′ (Switz.)
Verrua, ver-roo′a (It.)
Versailles, ver-saly′ or ver sai′ (Fr.), ver sales′ (Eng.)
Versaignes, ver-seny′ (Fr.)
Versentino, ver-sen ti no (It.)
Versoix, ver-swa′ (Switz.)
Vert Galant, le, le vere ga-lang′ (Fr.)
Verviers, ver-vi-e′ (Neth.)
Vervins, ver-vang′ (Fr.)
Vescia, ve′shi-a (Switz.)
Vescovato, ves-kō-va to (It.)
Vesebye, vê se-bû (Den.)
Vesin, ve-sine or ve-sang′ (Neth.)
Vesle, vêle (Fr.) r
Vésoul, ve zool′ (Fr.)
Vessaux, vesse-sō′ (Fr.)
Vest Fjorden, vest fiōr′den (Sc. Pen.)
Vestvig, vest vig (Sc. Pen.)
Vesuvius, Vesuvio, ve-su′vi-us, ve-zoo′-vi-o (It.) mt
Vetrios, ve-trioz′ (Switz.)
Veue, veü (Fr.)
Veuidre, la, la veüidr′ (Fr.)
Veuves, veüve (Fr.)
Vevay, ve-va′ (U. S.)
Vevey, ve-vā′ (Switz.)
Viana, vi-a′na (Pen.)
Vianen, vi-a′nen (Neth.)
Viar, vi-ar′ (Pen.) r
Viareggio, vi′a-red go (It.)
Viarouge, vi-a-rooge′ (Fr.)
Viatka, vi-at′ka (R.) r
Viborg, or Wiborg, vi′borg (Den.)
Vibro, vi′bro (Den.)
Vic, vik (Pen.)
Vic le Fesq, vik le fésk (Fr.)
Vic sur Losse, vik sür loce (Fr.)
Vicchio, vik′ki-o (It.)
Vicencio Villa, vi-then′thi-o vil′ya (S. Am.)
Vicentino, vi-chen-ti′no (It.)
Vicenza, vi-chen′dza (It.)
Viciosas, vi-thi (-si-) o′sas (Mex.) isl.
Vico, vi′ko (It.)
Vico Sopriano, vi′ko sō-pria′no (Switz.)
Vicolosano, vi′ko-lō-sa′no (Pen.)
Vidigueira, vi′di-gī′ra (Pen.)
Vidio, vi′di-o (Pen.) c
Vidrieras, vi-dre′ras (Pen.)
Viechtach, viĉhe′tăĉh (Ger.)
Viechtag, viĉhe′tag (Ger.)
Vielle, la, la vi-ély′ (-ér′) (Can.) l.
Vieille, Ville la, vile la vi-ely′ (-er) (Fr.)
Viera, vi-ī′ra (Pen.)
Vieja Villa, vi-e′cha vil′ya (S. Am.)
Viejas Guardias, vi-e′chas gooar′di-as (Pen.)
Viejo Porto, vi-e′cho (S. Am.)
Viejo Porto, vi-e′cho (S. Am.) r.
Viel Salm, viel′ salm (Neth.)
Vienna, or Wien, vi-en′na, vine (Austr.)
Vienne, vi-êne′ (Fr.) dep.
Viennois, vi-en-nwa′ (Fr.)
Viersoe, vire′seü (Den.)
Vierzon, vi-er-zong′ (Fr.)
Viesti, vi-esse′ti (It.)
Vieux Boucau, vi-eu′ boo-ko′ (Fr.)
Vifvild, vi′filde (Den.)
Vigevano, vi-je-va′no (It.)
Vignano, vin-ya′no (It.)
Vignola, vin′yō-la (It.)
Vigo, vi go (Pen.)
Vigo Ria, vi′go ri′a (Pen.)
Vigten, vig′ten (Sc. Pen.) isl
Vihiers, vi-i-e′ (Fr.)
Viibye, vi′bû (Den.)
Viig, vig (Sc. Pen.)
Vilacastin, vi′la-kas-tin′ (Pen.)
Vilagos, vi-li′gos (Austr.)
Vilaine, vi laine′ (Fr.) r
Vilalla, vi-lal′ya (S. Am.)
Vilarchao, vi-lar-cha′o (Pen.)
Vilcabamba, vil-ka-bam′ba (S. Am.)
Viliguamo, vi′li goo-di′no (Pen.)
Villa Bella, vil′la bel la (Braz.)
Villa Blanca, vil′ya blan′ka (Pen.)
Villa Boa, or Goyaz, vil′ya bo a, gō-yath (Braz.)
Villa de Frades, vil′ya de fra′desse (Pen.)
Villa de Rey, vil′ya de ri (Pen.)
Villa de Sta Cruz, vil′ya de san′ta krooth (At.)
Villa Flor, vil′ya flore′ (Pen.)
Villa Franca, vil′ya fran ka (Pen.)
Villa Franca, vil′la fran ka (It.)
Villa Maria, vil′ya ma-ri′a (Braz.)
Villa Nova da Rainha, vil′ya nō va da rai′ya (Braz.)
Villa Real, vil′ya re-al′ (Pen. S. Am.)
Villa Rica, vil′ya ri′ka (S. Am.)
Villa Verde, vil′ya ver′de (Braz.)
Villabrazara, vil ya-bra-tha′ra (Pen.)
Villach, vil′lach (Austr.)
Villacidro, vil′la-chi dro (It.)
Villafermosa, vil′ya-fer-mo′sa (Pen.)
Villafranca, vil ya-fran′ka (Pen.)
Villafranca, vil′la-fran′ka (It.)
Villafranca de los Abujas, vil′ya-fran′ka de los a-boo′ĉhas (Pen.)
Villafruela, vil′ya-froo-e′la (Pen.)
Villagrusa, vil ya-groo′sa (Pen.)
Villaharta, vil ya ar ta (Pen.)
Villahermosa, vil′ya er-mo′sa (Mex.)
Villajoyosa, vil ya-cho-yō sa (Pen.)
Villalaco, vil′ya-la′ko (Pen.)
Villalar, vil′ya-lar′ (Pen.)
Villalba, vil-yal′ba (Pen.)
Villalpardo, vil-yal-par′do (Pen.)
Villamanan, vil′ya ma-nan′ (Pen.)
Villamanrique, vil′ya-mon-ri ke (Pen.)
Villamejor, vil′ya-me-ĉhor′ (Pen.)
Villamiel, vil ya-mi el′ (Pen.)
Villamorchante, vil′ya-mor chan′te (Pen.)
Villamoros, vil′ya-mō′ros (Pen.)
Villanova, vil′la-nō va (It.)
Villanubla, vil′ya-noo′bla (Pen.)
Villanueva, vil′ya-noo-e′va (Mex. Pen.)
Villenueva del Duque, vil′ya noo-e′va del doo′ke (Pen.)
Villaodrid, vil′ya-ō-drid′ (Pen.)
Villapadierna, vil ya-pa-di-er′na (Pen.)
Villapuzzu, vil′la-poot-dzoo′ (It.)
Villar, vil-yar′ (Pen.)
Villar, el, el vil-yar′ (Pen.)
Villar de Frades, vil-yar′ de fra′desse (Pen.)
Villar de Ganas, vil-yar′ de gan′yas (Pen.)
Villarabledo, vil′ya-ra-ble′do (Pen.)
Villard, vil-yare′ or vi-are′ (Fr.)
Villareal, vil′ya-re-al′ (Pen.)
Villarica Volcano, vil′ya-ri′ka vol-ka′no (S. Am.)
Villarino, vil-ya-ri′no (Pen.)
Villarios, vil′la-ri′os (It.)
Villarodrigo, vil′ya-rō-dri′go (Pen.)
Villarrobexo, vil′yar-rō-be′cho (Pen.)
Villars, vil-yare′ or vi-are′ (Switz.)
Villars Bocage, vil-yare′ (vi-are) bō-kage (Fr.)
Villarta, vil-yar′ta (Pen.)
Villarzel, vil-lar-tsel′ (Switz.)
Villasiplíz, vil′yá-si-plith (Pen.)
Villatoro, vil′ya-tō′ro (Pen.)
Villavanez, vil′yá-va-néth′ (Pen.)
Villaviciosa, vil′ya-vi-thi-ō′sa (Pen.)
Villcanas, vil-ka′nas (Pen.)
Ville Contal, vile kōng-tal′ (Fr.)
Ville Dieu, vile dieu′ (Fr.)
Villeau Brun, le, le vi-lō′ breüng (Fr.)
Villedieu, vile-dieü′ (Fr.)
Villefaux, vile-fō′ (Fr.)
Villefort, vile-fōre′ (Fr.)
Villefranche, vile-frangshe (Fr.)
Villel, vil-yel′ (Pen.)
Villempur, vi-lang-pür′ (Fr.)
Villena, vil-ye′na (Pen.)
Villeneuve, vile-neüve′ (Switz.)
Villeneuve, vile-neüve′ (Fr.)
Villeneuve d′Agen, vile-neüve′ da-gang′ (Fr.)
Villeneuve de Marsan, vile-neüve′ de mar-sang′ (Fr.)
Villeneuve la Guard, vile-neüve′ la gi-are′ (Fr.)
Villeneuve l′Archeveque, vile-neüve′ larsh-vêke′ (Fr.)
Villeneuve le Roy, vile-neüve′ le rwa (Fr.)
Villestrup, vil′le-stroop (Den.)
Villeta, vil-ye′ta (S. Am.)
Villimpenta, vil-lim-pen′ta (It.)
Villingen, fil′lin-gen (Ger.)
Villmanstrand, vil′man-strand (R.)
Villo do Bispo, vil′vo do bis pō (Pen.)
Villoslada, vil′yos-la′da (Pen.)
Vilstrup, vil stroop (Den.)
Vilmar, vil′mar (Ger.)
Vilna, vil′na (R.)
Viloyo, vi-lō′vo (S. Am.)
Vils Sound, vils sound (Den.)
Vilvestre, vil-vesse′tre (Pen.)
Vimeiro, vi-mī′ro (Pen.)
Vimontier, vi-mong ti e′ (Fr.)
Vinaros, vi-na′ros (Pen.)
Vinay, vi-nā′ (Fr.)
Vincennes, vang-senne′ (Fr.)
Vincennes, vin-cens′ (U. S.)
Vincenzo, vin-chen′dzo (It.)
Vincz, vintch (Austr.)
Vindebye, vin′de bû (Den.)
Vindicari, vin-di-ka′ri (It.)
Vindo, vin′do (Sc. Pen.)
Vinge, ving′e (Den. Sc. Pen.)
Vinkebek, vink′e-bek (Den.)
Vinnitsa, vin-nit′sa (R.)
Vinon, vi-nōng′ (Fr.)
Vintimiglia, vin′ti-mil′ya (It.)
Viniesa, vi-noo-e′sa (Pen.)
Vipperow, vip′pe-ro (Ger.)
Viques, vike (Switz.)
Vire, vire (Fr.)
Vireux, vi-reu′ (Switz.)
Virginia, ver-gin′ia (U. S.)
Virlingsbeek, vir′lings-bek (Neth.)
Virneburg, fir′ne-boorg (Ger.)
Virton, vir-tong′ (Neth.)
Visborg, vis′borg (Den.)
Visbye, vis′bû (Den.)
Viscardo, vis-kar′do (Gr.) c.
Visdal, vis′dale (Sc. Pen.)
Vise, vi′se (Neth.)
Visekerke, vi′se-ker′ke (Neth.)
Viserum, vi′se-room (Sc. Pen.)
Visillo, vi-sil′yo (Pen.)
Viso, el, el vi′so (Pen.)
Visp, visp (Switz.)
Visp, visp (Switz.) r
Visselhovede, vis′sel-hōve′de (Ger.)
Visso, vis′so (It.)
Vissoye, vis-swa′ (Switz.)
Vistula, vis′too-la (Ger.) r.
Viterbo, vi-ter′bo (It.)
Vitoria, vi-tō′ri a (Pen.)
Vitray, vi-tra′ (Fr.)
Vitre, vitr′ (Fr.)
Vitry, vi trī′ (Fr.)
Vitry sur Marne, vi-trī′ sür märne (Fr.)
Vitteaux, vit-to′ (Fr.)
Vittoria, vit-to′ri-a (Mex.)
Vitzi, vit′zi (Tur.) mt.
Vivaros, vi-va′ros (Austr.)
Vivegnis vi-ven′yi (Neth.)
Viver, vi′ver (Pen.)
Vivero, vi′ve-ro (Pen.)
Viverup, vi′ve-roop (Den.)
Viviers, vi-vi-e′ (Fr.)
Vivonne, vi-vōne′ (Fr.)
Vivoras, vi-vō ras (S. Am.) l.
Vizzini, vit-dzi′ni (It.)
Vlaardingen, vlare′ding-en (Neth.)
Vladikaukas, vla′di-kou kas (R.)
Vladimir, vla′di-mire or vla-di-mīre′ (R.)

Fāte, fär, fall, what, bát; Mēte, prey, hélp, thêre, her; Pīne, marine, bīrd, fīg; Nōte, dōve, move, wolf, book, lord; Tūne, bull, unite, Fr. long vüe;

Vianden, vian'dĕn (Neth.)
Vlieland, vli'land (Neth.)
Vlodorp, vlō'dorp (Neth.)
Voerbjerg, feure'bierg (Den.)
Voerdalsoren, feure'dals-ō'ren (Sc. Pen.)
Vogel Sand, vō'gel sand (Neth.)
Vogelsberg, fō'gels-berg' (Ger.) *mt.*
Vogelsdorf, fō'gels-dorf' (Prus.)
Voghera, vō-ge'ra (It.)
Vogogna, vō-gōn'ya (It.)
Vogslagen, fōgs'ha'gen (Prus.)
Vohring, fō'ring (Ger.)
Voiets, vwa (Fr.)
Voisage, vwa zage' (Fr.)
Voko, fo'ko (Austr.) *r.*
Volga, or **Wolga**, vol'ga (R.) *r.*
Volgara, vol-ga ra (Tur.)
Volhynia, vol-hi'ni-a (R.)
Vollege, vol-lège (Switz.)
Vollenhoven, vol'len-hō'ven (Neth.)
Vollezeels, vol'le-zēles (Neth.)
Volo, vō lo (Gr.) *q.*
Volone, vō-lōne' (Fr.)
Volta, vol'ta (It.)
Volterra, vol-ter'ra (It.)
Voltri, vol'tri (It.)
Volturna, vol-toor'na (It.) *r.*
Voorburg, vōre'boorg (Neth.)
Voorden, vore'den (Neth.)
Voorn, vōrne (Neth.)
Voors, vōrse (Neth.)
Voorthuizen, vōrte-hoi'zen (Neth.)
Vorey, vō-rā' (Fr.)
Voreppe, vō-rep' (Fr.)
Vorgten, vorg'ten (Neth.)
Vorjedudder, vore'ye-doo'der (Sc. Pen.) *mt.*
Vornez, vor'nez (R.)
Voronov, vō rō-nov (R.) *c.*
Vorwalde, fōre'val-de (Ger.)
Vorwerk, fōre'verk (Ger.)
Vosges, voge (Fr.) *dep.*
Vosges, vōge (Fr.) *mt.*
Vossevangen, vos'se-vang'en (Sc. Pen.)
Voulgara, vool-ga'ra (Gr.) *mt.*
Voulte, la, la voolte (Fr.)
Vouziers, voo-zi-e' (Fr.)
Vrana, or **Ivarina**, vra'na, i va-ri na (Tur.)
Vreden, frē'den (Ger.)
Vrelle, vri le (Den.)
Vries, vrise (Neth.)
Vriezen Veen, vri zen vēne (Neth.)
Vrigsta, vrig'sta (Sc. Pen.)
Vrin, frine (Switz.)
Vrin, frine (Switz.) *l.*
Vuarens, foo-a'rens (Switz.)
Vuchin, voo-chine' (Austr.)
Vuka, voo ka (Austr.)
Vukovar, voo-kō-var' (Austr.)
Vulgan, fool'gan (Ger.)
Vullen, fool'len (Ger.)
Vunitorio, voo-ni-to ri-o (Braz.)
Vurenn, voo'ren (Neth.)

W.

WAAG, vag (Austr.) *r.*
Waagen, vō'gen (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*
Waal, vale (Ger.)
Waalwyk, vale'vike (Neth.)
Wabash, wa'bash (U. S.) *r.*
Wabern, va'berne (Ger.)
Wachenroth, vach'en-rōte'
Wachusett, wā-choo'set (U. S.)
Wacoochee, wa-koo'chee (U. S.)
Wacousta, wa kous ta (U. S.)
Waden, The, va'den (Neth.)
Wadstena, vad-ste'na (Sc. Pen.)
Waerghen, vare'gen (Neth.)
Waerschoot, vare'skōte (Neth.)
Waesmuenster, vas-mūn'ster (Neth.)
Wageneningen, va ge-ne'ning (Neth.)
Wagram, va'gram (Austr.)
Wah el Dakkel, wah el dak'kel (Eg.)
Wah el Kargeh, wah el kar'geh (Eg.)
Wahlen, va'len (Ger. and Switz.)
Wahlsassen, vale'zas-sen (Ger.)
Wahlstadt, vale'stat (Ger.)
Waisenhard, vi'zen-hart' (Ger.)
Waitzen, vit'sen (Austr.)
Walachia, or **Wallachia**, **Iflak**, wal-lā'ki-a, if-lake' (Tur.)
Walchen, val'chĕn (Ger.) *l.*
Walcheren, val'cherne (Neth.), wal'ker-en (Eng.)
Walchweiler, valch'vi-lĕr (Switz.)
Walcourt, val'koor (-koort) (Neth.)
Wald, valt (Switz.)

Waldau, val'dou (Prus.)
Waldeck, val dek (Ger.)
Walden, val'den (Ger.)
Waldenburg, val'den-boorg (Switz.)
Waldheim, valt'hime (Ger.)
Waldkirch, valt'kirch (Switz.)
Waldmuenchen, valt'mūn'chen (Ger.)
Waldsee, valt'ze' (Ger.)
Waldshut, valts'hoot' (Ger.)
Waldstatt, valt'stat' (Switz.)
Walkringen, valk'ring'en (Switz.)
Walla Walla, wal'la wal'la (N. Am.)
Walle, val'le (Ger.)
Wallenfels, val'len fels' (Ger.)
Wallenstadt, val'len-stat (Switz.)
Wallenstadt, val'len-stat (Switz.) *l.*
Wallkill, wall'kill (U. S.)
Wallingford, wal'ling-ford (U. S.)
Wallomsack, wal-loom'sak (U. S.)
Walloostook, or **St. John's**, wal loos'took (Can.) *r.*
Walpertsweiler, val'perts-vi'ler (Switz.)
Walpole, wal pole (U. S.)
Walsrode, vals'rō'de (Ger.)
Waltersdorf, val'ters-dorf' (Prus.)
Waltershausen, val ters-hou'zen (Ger.)
Waltham, wal thum or walt'um (U. S.)
Wanahglangen, va'na glou'gen (Prus.)
Wandschow, vant'sho (Prus.)
Wangen, vang'en (Switz.)
Wangerin, vang-e-rine' (Prus.)
Wanroy, van-rwa' (Neth.)
Wansiedel, van'zi del (Ger.)
Wansleben, vans-lē ben (Prus.)
Wansum, van soom (Neth.)
Wapahkonetta, wa-pah-kō-net'ta (U. S.)
Wapistaniscou, wa-pis-tan-is-kou (U. S.) *r.*
Warasdin, va-ras (-rash-) dine' (Austr.)
Waratowaha, wa-ra to-wa'ha (Can.) *r.*
Warberg, var'berg (Sc. Pen.)
Warem, va rem (Neth.)
Waren, va ren (Ger.)
Warez, va'resse (Austr.)
Warnemuende, var'ne-mūn'de (Ger.)
Warsaw, **Varsovie**, **Warszawa**, var-sō-vi', var sha'va (Fr. Pol. R.)
Warta, var'ta (R.)
Wartenberg, var'ten-berg (Prus.)
Wartenburg, var'ten-boorg (Prus.)
Wartha, var'ta (Prus.)
Wartha, var ta (Prus.) *r.*
Warwickshire, war'rik-shire (Eng.)
Wasen, va'zen (Switz.)
Washita (formerly **Ouachita**), wosh'i-ta (U. S.)
Washtenaw, wash'te-naw (U. S.)
Wasserburg, vas'ser-boorg (Ger.)
Wassenaar, vas'so-nare' (Neth.)
Wastjaur, vas'ti-youre (Sc. Pen.)
Wasungen, va'zoong-en (Ger.)
Watala, va-ta la (R.)
Watauga, wa-tau'ga (U. S.)
Waterford, wa'ter-ford (Ir.) *co.*
Wateringe, va'te-ring-e (Neth.)
Waterloo, va ter-lo' (Neth.)
Watervliet, wa'ter-vleet (U. S.)
Wattenweiler, vat ten-vi ler (Switz.)
Wattweiler, vat vi'ler (Switz.)
Waupan, wau'pan (U. S.)
Wavignies, va-vin-yi' (Fr.)
Wavre, vavr (Neth.)
Wawa, ooa'ooa (Mex.) *r.*
Wayagamack, way-ag'e-măck (Can.) *l.*
Wedel, ve'del (Den.)
Wedelbrok, vē'del-brōke (Den.)
Wednesbury, wenz'ber-ry (Eng.)
Weener, vé ner (Ger.)
Weerdinger, vēre'ding-er (Neth.)
Weert, vērte (Neth.)
Weesp, vēspe (Neth.)
Weggis, veg'gis (Switz.)
Wegrow, ve'gro (R.)
Wegscheid, veg'shid (Ger.)
Wehlau, ve'lou (Prus.)
Weibye, vi bū (Den.)
Weida, vī'da (Prus.) *r.*
Weiden, vī'den (Ger.)
Weidenburg, vī'den-boorg (Ger.)
Weikerdorf, vi'ker-dorf' (Austr.)
Weikersheim, vi'kers-hime' (Ger.)
Weil (Wyl), vīle (Switz.)
Weila (Wyla), vī'la (Switz.)
Weilburg, vīle'boorg (Ger.)
Weilheim, vīle'hime (Ger.)
Weimar, vī'mar (Ger.)
Weinheim, vine'hime (Ger.)
Weinsperg, vines'perg (Ger.)
Weischau, vi'shou (Austr.)
Weischenfeld, vi'shen-felt (Ger.)
Weisen, vī'zen (Ger.)

Weiskurchen, vīs'koor'chĕn (Austr.)
Weissenburg, vīs'sen-boorg (Switz. and Ger.)
Weissenstein, vis'sen-stīne' (Switz.)
Weisshorn, vīs'horne (Switz.)
Weisthugen, vist'hoo'gen (Switz.)
Weixel, vik'sel (Austr.)
Weixelburg, vīk'sel-boorg (Austr.)
Wekermuende, vē'ker-mūn'de (Ger.)
Welle, vel'le (Ger.)
Wellmich, vel'mich (Ger.)
Welna, vel'na (Prus.) *r.*
Welsbillich, vels'bil lich (Ger.)
Welschrono, vel-shrō'no or vels-kro'no (Switz.)
Welsee, vel'se (Den.)
Welsem, vel'sem (Neth.)
Weltem, vel'tem (Neth.)
Wendenbuettel, ven'den-būt'tel (Ger.)
Wendessen, ven des'sen (Ger.)
Wendlingen, vend ling en (Ger.)
Wener, vē'ner (Sc. Pen.) *l.*, wē'ner (Eng.)
Wenersberg, vē'ners berg (Sc. Pen.)
Wenersborg, vē'ners-borg (Sc. Pen.)
Wenigerode, ve'ni-ge-ro'de (Switz.)
Weningen, ve'ning-en (Switz.)
Werben, ver'ben (Prus.)
Werdenberg, ver'den-berg (Switz.)
Werfen, ver'fen (Austr.)
Weringen, wer'ing-en (Ger.)
Werne, ver'ne (Ger.)
Wernitz, ver'nits (Ger.) *r.*
Werra, ver'ra (Ger.) *r.*
Werschitz, ver'shits (Austr.)
Wertach, ver'tach (Ger.) *r.*
Werth, verte (Ger.)
Wesel, vē zel (Ger.), wa'zel (Eng.)
Wesen, vē'zen (Switz.)
Wesenberg, vē'zen berg (R.)
Wesenburg, vē zen-boorg (Ger.)
Wesendorf, vē'zen-dorf' (Ger.)
Weser, vē'zer (Ger.), we'zer (Eng.)
Weser, ve'zer (Ger.) *r.*
Weslingburen, ves ling-boo'ren (Den.)
Wessem, ves'sem (Neth.)
Wesselin, ves-se-line' (Austr.)
West Indies, west in jes
Westeras, ves'te-rose' (Sc. Pen.)
Westerdorf, ves ter-dorf' (Neth.)
Westerholt, ves'ter-holt' (Ger.)
Westervelde, ves ter-vel de (Neth.)
Westervik, ves'ter-vike' (Sc. Pen.)
Westheim, vest'hīme (Ger.)
Westland, vest' ant (Neth.)
Westmoreland, west'more-land (Eng.)
Westphalia, **Westphalen**, west-pha li-a, vest-fa'len (Ger.)
Westrum, vest'room (Ger.)
Westrup, vest'roop (Neth.)
Wetter, vet ter (Ger.)
Wetterhorn, vet'ter-horne (Switz.)
Wettern, or **Wetter**, vet'tern, vet'ter (Sc. Pen.) *l.*
Wettesjarvi, vet'tesse-yar'vi or vet'te shar'vi (Sc. Pen.)
Wettin, vet-tine' (Ger.)
Wetumpka, we-tump ka (U. S.)
Wetzlar, vets'lar (Ger.)
Wexford, wex'ford (Ir.) *co.*
Wexjoe, vek'sheū (Sc. Pen.)
Wey, vi (Switz.)
Weyda, vī'da (Ger.)
Whamel, va'mel (Neth.)
White Sea, or **Bieloe More**, bie'lōe mō're (R.)
Wiaschim, vi-ash'im (Austr.)
Wicomico, wi-kom'i-ko (U. S.)
Wiconisco, wi-kon-is'ko (U. S.)
Widau, vi'dou (Den.) *r.*
Widawa, vi-da'va (R.)
Wiecht, vicht (Neth.)
Wiedlisbach, vid'lis-bach' (Switz.)
Wiefels, vi'fels (Ger.)
Wieliczka, vi-litch'ka (Austr.)
Wieruszow, vi-roo'sho (R.)
Wiesbaden, or **Wisbaden**, vis'ba-dĕn (Ger.)
Wiesen, vi'zen (Switz.)
Wiesensteig, vi'zen-stig (Ger.)
Wight, wite (Eng.) *isl.*
Wigton, wig'ton (Scot.) *co.*
Wika, vi'ka (Sc. Pen.)
Wildbad, vilt'bat (Ger.)
Wildenscharen, vil'den-sha'rĕn (Den.)
Wildhaus, vilt'hous (Switz.)
Wildungen, vil'doong-en (Ger.)
Wilhelmstein, vil'helm-stīne' (Ger.)
Wilhelmsthal, vil'helms-tale' (Ger.)
Wilkesbarre, wilks'bar-re (U. S.)
Willammette, or **Wallahmutte**, wil-lăm'mĕt (N. Am.)
Willemstad, vil'lem-stat' (Neth.)

ŭ, ŭ, short bŭt; ü, r. long eū, short eū, as in spur; Final ly, I r l mouillé, An'ger, vi''cious, g as s in pleasure, g, ch guttural, ny liquid, th as in path.

Willenburg, vil'lĕn-boorg̃ (Prus)
Willimanset, wil-li-man'sĕt (U S.)
Willimantic, wil-li-mán'tik (U S)
Willnihmen, vil-loo'men (Prus)
Wilna, or Vilna, vil'na (R.)
Wilnis, vil'nis (Neth)
Wilsdurf, vils'doorf (Ger.)
Wilsnack, vils'nak (Prus)
Wilster, vil'ster (Den)
Wilt, vilt (Neth)
Wiltshire, wilt'shire (Eng)
Wiminis, vi'mi-nis (Switz)
Wimmerby, vim'mer-bü (Sc Pen)
Windisch Feistritz, vin'dish fel'strits (Austr.)
Windischgarten, vin'dish-gar'ten (Austr)
Windischgraetz, vin'dish-grätse (Austr)
Windsbach, vints'bach (Ger)
Windsheim, vints'hime (Ger)
Winigen, vi'ni-gen (Switz)
Winnebago, win-ne-bā'go (Can) *l.*
Winneperween, vin'ne per vĕne' (Neth.)
Winnipeg, win'ni-peg (N Am) *l*
Winnipiscogee, win-ni-pis-e-ō'ge, vulg. win-ni-pis-sok'ke (U S) *l*
Winnweiler, vin'vi'ler (Ger)
Winsen, vin'zen (Ger)
Winsum, vin'soom (Neth)
Winter Berg, vin'ter berg (Af) *mt*
Winter Bergen, vin ter ber'gen (Af)
Winterberg, vin'ter-berg (Austr)
Wintersinge, vin'ter-zing'e (Switz)
Winterfeld, vin'ter-felt (Af)
Winterthur, vin'ter-toor' (Switz)
Winterweiler, vin'ter-vi'ler (Neth)
Wiodawa, vi-ō-da'va (Austr)
Wipper, vip'per (Ger) *r*
Wipperfurth, vip'per-foort (Ger)
Wirthjaur, vir'ut-your' (Sc Pen.)
Wirmo, vir'mo (R)
Wirsitz, vir'zits (Prus.)
Wirtemberg, or Wurtemberg, vir'tem-berg (Ger)
Wirtheim, virt'hime (Ger)
Wisbaden, or Wiesbaden, vis'ba-den (Ger)
Wisby, vis'bü (Sc Pen)
Wiscasset, wis-kas'set (U S)
Wischwill, vish'vil (Prus)
Wisconisco, wis kō-nis'ko (U S)
Wisconsin, or Wiskonsin, wis-kon'sin (-san) (U. S)
Wislok, vis'lok (Austr) *r*
Wisloka, vis-lo'ka (Austr) *r*
Wismal, vis'mal (Austr)
Wismar, vis'mar (Ger)
Wisowitz, vi'zo-vits (Austr)
Wissek, vis'sek (Prus)
Wissembourg, vis-sang-boor' (Fr)
Wissen, vis sen (Ger)
Wiszkow, vish'ko (-koof) (R)
Wittelsbach, vit'tels-bach (Ger)
Witten, vit'ten (Neth)
Wittenberg, vit'ten-berg (Prus.)
Wittenburg, vit'ten-boorg (Ger)
Wittewierum, vit te-vi'room (Neth.)
Wittingen, vit'ting-en (Neth)
Wittlich, vit'lich (Neth)
Wittmund, vit'moont (Neth)
Wittnau, vit'nou (Switz)
Wittstock, vit'stok (Prus)
Witzendorf, vit'sen-dorf (Ger)
Witzenhausen, vit'sen-hou'zen (Ger)
Witzhaten, vits'ha'ten (Den.)
Wodden, vod'den (Den)
Wodnian, vod'ni-an (Austr)
Woelz, vëlts (Austr)
Woerden, vōre'den (Neth.)
Wohlau, vo'lou (Prus.)
Wohlen, vo'len (Switz)
Wolcott, wool'kut (U S)
Wolfenbuettel, vol'fen-bŭt'tel (Ger)
Wolfenschiess, vol'fen-shis (Switz)
Wolfersdyk, vol fers-dike' (Neth)
Wolffen, volf'fen (Ger.)
Wolfratshausen, volf'rats-hou'zen (Ger)
Wolfsberg, volfs'berg (Austr)
Wolfsburg, volfs'boorg (Ger)
Wolfshagen, volfs'ha'gen (Ger)
Wolfshausen, volfs hou'zen (Ger)
Wolgang, vol'gangh (Switz.)
Wolgast, vol'gast (Prus)
Wolka, vol'ka (Prus)
Wollin, vol-line' (Prus)
Wollisholfen, vol'lis-hol'ten (Switz)
Wolmar, vol'mar (R.)
Wolmirstadt, vol'mir-stat (Prus.)
Wolsgo, vols'go (Sc. Pen.)
Woluwe, vō-loo've (Neth.)
Wolvertham, vol'ver-tam (Neth)
Wommels, vom'mels (Neth)
Wongrowitz, von'grō-vits' (Prus.)
Woolwich, wool'itch (Eng)
Worb, vorb (Switz)
Worbis, vor'bis (Prus.)
Worcester, woors'ter (Eng)
Worcestershire, woorst'er-shire (Eng)
Wordingborg, vor'dingh-borg (Prus.)
Worgl, vorgl (Austr)
Workum, vor'koom (Neth)
Wormdit, vorm'dit (Prus.)
Wormhout, vōr-moug' (Fr)
Worms, vorms (Ger)
Worth, vorte (Ger)
Wossegau, vos'se gou' (Prus)
Wottersen, vot'ter-zen (Den)
Woudrichem, vou'drich-em (Neth)
Woxna, voks'na (Sc. Pen)
Wreschen, vresh'en (Prus)
Wrietzin, vri-tsine' (Prus)
Wumme, voom'me (Ger) *r.*
Wuren, voo'ren (Switz)
Wureweiler, voo're-vi'ler (Switz)
Wuertemberg, or Wurtemberg, vŭr'tem-berg (Ger)
Wuerzburg, or Wurtzburg, vŭrts'boorg (Ger)
Wurm, voorm (Ger) *l*
Wurmansquick, voor'mans-kwik' (Ger)
Wurzen, voor'tsen (Ger)
Wust, voost (Prus)
Wusterhausen, voo'ster-hou'zen (Prus)
Wustrow, voo'stro (Ger)
Wutach, voo'tach (Ger) *r*
Wutzin, voo-tsine' (Prus)
Wyalusing, wī-a-loo'sing (U S)
Wyk by Duurstede, vike bī door'stē-de (Neth)
Wyoming, wy-ō'ming (U. S)
Wytgaard, vite'gardt (Neth)
Wythe, withe (U S)

X.

Xagua, cha'goo-a (Port W. Ind)
Xala, cha'la (Mex)
Xalapa, cha-la'pa (Mex)
Xalavo, cha-la'yo (-lī'yo) (W Ind)
Xanten, ksan'ten (Ger)
Xativa San Felipe, cha ti'va san fe-li'pe (Pen)
Xavier, cha'vi er (S Am)
Xeberos, che-be'ros (S. Am)
Xema, ze'ni-a (U S)
Xenil, or Jenil, che-nil' (Pen) *r*
Xeres, che'resse (Pen)
Xeres de la Frontera, che'resse de la fron-te'-ra (Pen)
Xero Nisi, che'ro ni'si (Gr)
Xertigny, gser tin-yi' (Fr)
Xexui, che choo-i (S Am) *r*
Xilo Kastro, chi lo kas'tro (Gr.)
Ximan, chi-ma'n (S Am)
Ximena, chi-me'na (Pen.)
Ximenado, chi-me-na do (Pen)
Ximenes, chi-me'nesse (S Am)
Xiniltepeque, chi'nil-te-pe'ke (Mex)
Xingu, or Xingu, shin goo or chin'choo (Braz) *r*
Xipajapa, chi-pa cha'pa (S. Am)
Xitiquaro, chi-ti-koo-a'ro (Mex)
Xivara, chi-va'ra (S. Am) *r*
Xucar, choo-kar' (Pen) *r*
Xugurinani, choo-gi-ri-a'ma (S Am) *r*
Xuruma, choo-roo'ma (S. Am) *r.*

Y.

Yadkin, yăd'kin (U S)
Yaik, or Ural, yike (R) *r*
Yamaska, ya-mas'ka (Can)
Yambari, yam-ba'ri (S Am.) *r*
Yameos, ya'me-os (S Am)
Yampuraes, yam-pa ra'esse (S. Am.)
Yana, ya'na (As) *r*
Yanatilda, ya-na-til'da (S Am)
Yao, ya'o (S. Am) *r.*
Yapa, ya'pa (S. Am)
Yarkand, yar'kand (As) *r*
Yary, ya'ri (Braz) *r.*
Yauca, you'ka (S. Am.) *r.*
Yauguеda, you-ge'da (S. Am)
Yazoo, yă-zoo' (U. S)
Yberg, ī'berg (Switz)
Ybicuy, ē'bi-koi (S. Am)
Ycari, i-ka'ri (S. Am.)
Yebenes, ye-be'nesse (Pen)
Yecla, ye'kla (Pen)
Yelames, ye-la'mésse (Pen)
Yemen, yem'en (Ar.)
Yenisei, yen-i-se'i (As) *r.*
Yerbabuena, yer-ba-ba-e'na (S. Am)
Yerd, yerd (Per.)
Yezd, yezd (Per.)
Yffiniac, if-fi-ni-ăk' (Fr.)
Yic, yik (Braz) *r.*
Yija, yi'ja (R.)
Yileberg, ĭl'le-berg (Den)
Yist, ĭlst (Neth)
Yruassa, ii-nas'sa (S. Am) *r.*
Yrnonville, ir-nōng-vile' (Fr.)
Yocallo, yō-kal'yo (S. Am)
Yonne, yōne (Fr.) *dep.*
Yonne, yone (Fr) *r.*
Yopez, yo'peth (-pesse) (Mex) *r.*
York, york (Eng.)
Yorkshire, york'shire (Eng.)
Youghiogheny, yoh-hō-ga'ny (U. S)
Youta, or Salt Lake, you'ta (Mex)
Youtas, you'tas (Mex)
Ypene, i-pe'ne (Braz.)
Ypoa, i-po'a (Braz.) *l.*
Ypres, or Ypern, ipr, ī'pern (Neth.)
Ypreville, ipr-vile' (Fr)
Ypsilanti, ip-si-lan'ti (U. S)
Ysendyke, ī'sen-dike' (Neth)
Yssel, is'sel (Neth.) *r.*
Ysselmond, is'sel-mond' (Neth.)
Ysselsten, ĭs'sel-stene' (Neth)
Yssengeaux, is-sang-gō' (Fr.)
Ystad, ū'stad (Sc. Pen)
Yucatan, yoo-ka-tan' (Mex)
Yun Nan, yoon nan (East. Isl)
Yunta, la, la yoon'ta (Pen)
Yverdun, i-ver-dung' (Switz.)
Yvetot, ive-tō' (Fr.)
Yvi, St., sang ti-vi' (Fr)
Yvorne, i-vorne' (Switz)
Yvre, ivr (Fr)
Yvri, i-vri' (Fr)

Z.

Zaamslag, zame'slag̃ (Neth)
Zaandam, zane'dam (Neth)
Zabbar, dzab-bar' (It)
Zaborovia, za-bo-ro'vi-a (R)
Zaborska, za-bors'ka (R)
Zacatecas, tha- (sa) ka te'kas (Mex)
Zacatula, tha- (sa-) ka-too'la (Mex)
Zacharievska, za-cha-ri-evs'ka (R)
Zacualpan, tha- (sa') koo-al-pan' (Mex)
Zaffarana, dzaf-fa-ra'na (It.) *c.*
Zafra, tha fra (Pen)
Zafrilla, tha-fril'ya (Pen.)
Zagora, za-gō'ra (Tur)
Zagora, za-gō'ra (Gr) *mt*
Zagrwotchna, za-gri-votch'na (R)
Zagyra, sa-gi'ra or saj'ra (Austr) *r*
Zalamea, tha-la-me'a (Pen)
Zalamea la Real, tha-la-me'a la re-al' (Pen)
Zalaszekzyky, sa-las'sek-si'ki (Austr.)
Zalathna, sa-lat'na (Austr.)
Zalosee, sa'lo-ze' (Austr)
Zamba, tham' (sam') ba (W Ind) *b.*
Zambujal, tham-boo-chal' (Pen)
Zamora, tha- (sa-) mō'ra (Pen. Mex.)
Zandpoort, zand'porte (Neth.)
Zandvoort, zand'forte (Neth)
Zanguibar, zan-gi-bar' (Af.)
Zannone, dzan-nō'ne (It) *isl.*
Zanow, tsa'no (Prus.)
Zante, zan'te (Gr) *isl*
Zanzibar, zan-zi-bar (Af)
Zaonefa, dza-ō-ne fa (It)
Zapote, tha- (sa-) pō'te (Mex)
Zara, sa'ra (Austr)
Zarben, tsar'ben (Prus)
Zarcen de Fuera, tha- (sa-) ren' de foo-e'ra (W Ind)
Zarisco, sa-ris'ko (Austr)
Zarruela, thar-roo-e'la (Pen)
Zarten, tsar'ten (Ger.)
Zatten, tsat'ten (Prus)
Zauditz, tsou'dits (Prus)
Zavista, za-vis'ta (Gr) *mt.*
Zboro, sbō'ro (Austr.)
Zborow, sbo'ro (-rov) (Austr)
Zealand, ze'land (Neth)
Zealand, or Sjaelland, zē'land, sī-āl'lānd (Den.) *isl.*
Zechlin, tsech-line' (Prus)
Zeeland, ze'land (Neth.)
Zegveld, zeg'feld (Neth)

Zehden, tsę'dĕn (Prus.)
Zehlentefeld, tsę-lĕn-tę-fĕlt' (Prus.)
Zeiblitz, tsībe'lits (Prus.)
Zeidenik, tsī'dę-nik (Prus.)
Zeillern, tsīle'lern (Ger.)
Zeitz, tsīts (Prus.)
Zelaya, thę- (sę-) la'ya (Mex.)
Zele, zę'lę (Neth.)
Zelhem, zel'hem (Neth.)
Zelle, tsĕl'lę (Ger. Switz.)
Zellme, dzel-li'nę (It.) *r.*
Zelt, tselt (Ger.)
Zemliansk, zĕm-li-ansk' (R.)
Zeneta, thę-nę'ta (Pen.)
Zeng, or Segna, sĕng, sen'ya (Austr.)
Zenta, sĕn'ta (Austr.)
Zerbst, tserbst (Prus.)
Zerellera, la, la thę-rel'vę-ra (Pen.)
Zerezal Porto, thę-rę-thal' (Pen.)
Zerf, tsĕrf (Ger.)
Zerkow, tsĕr'ko (Prus.)
Zerro, zer'ro (Gr.) *r.*
Zesch, zesk (Neth.)
Zeteleka, sę-tę-lę'ka (Austr.)
Zeuenroda, tsoi'en-rō'da (Ger.)
Zeven, tsē'tĕn (Ger.)
Zevenaar, zē'ven-are' (Neth.)
Zevenbergen, zē'ven-ber'gen (Neth.)
Zhitomir, or Zitomirz, zi'to-mire, shi-tō'mirsh (R.)
Zibarasz, si ba-rasse' (Austr.)
Zicavo, dzi-ka'vo (It.)
Zichdorf, tsich'i-dorf' (Austr.)
Zicker, tsik'er (Prus.)
Zickhusen, tsik-hoo'zen (Ger.)
Ziebingen, tsi bing-en (Prus.)
Ziegenhayn, tsī'gen-hīne (Ger.)
Ziegenkals, tsī'gen-kals (Prus.)
Ziegenruck, tsī'gen-rook (Prus.)
Zielentzig, tsi-lent'sig (Prus.)
Zierickzee, zi'rik-zę' (Neth.)
Zierniki, shire-ni'ki (Prus.)
Ziesar, shi-sar' (Prus.)
Ziest, ziste (Neth.)
Zieza, thi-e'tha (Pen.)
Zilah, si-li' (Austr.)
Zilis, zil lis (Neth.)
Zimerwald, tsi'mer-valt' (Switz.)
Zimmetshausen, tsim'mets-hou'zĕn (Ger.)
Zinal, dzi-nal' (Switz.)
Zingst, tsingst (Prus.) *isl.*
Ziph, Wilderness of, zif or zīfe (Pal.)
Zirez, si'resse (Austr.)
Zirknitz, sirk'nits (Austr.)
Zirl, sirl (Austr.)
Zittau, tsit'tou (Ger.)
Zizers, tsi'tsĕrs (Switz.)
Zloczow, slō'tso (Austr.)
Zmygrod, smi'grod (Austr.)
Znaim, snīme (Austr.)
Zneisten, tsni'sten (Switz.)
Znin, shinne (Prus.)
Znudacao, snoo-da-ka'o (S. Am.)
Zobern, tsō'bern (Ger.)
Zobten, tsob'ten (Prus.)
Zocco, thok'ko (Pen.)
Zoelmonde, zool'mōn-dę (Neth.)
Zoest, zooste (Neth.)
Zoeterwoude, zoo'ter-vou dę (Neth.)
Zofingen, tso'fing-en (Switz.)
Zogenweil, tsō gen-vīle (Ger.)
Zogno, dzōn'yo (It.)
Zogria, zō'gri-a (Gr.) *isl.*
Zolhuus, tsol'hoos (Ger.)
Zollenspeiker, sol'len-spi'ker (Den.)
Zombor, som'bor (Austr.)
Zonnebeke, zon'nę-bę'kę (Neth.)
Zorge, tsor-gę (Ger.)
Zorita, tho-ri'ta (Pen.)
Zorneding, tsor'ne-ding (Ger.)
Zottscamp, zots kamp (Neth.)
Zsambok, sam'bok (Austr.)
Zsanovia, sai-no'vi-a (Austr.)
Zscho, tsho (Ger.)
Zsolna, sol'na (Austr.)
Zubingen, tsoo'bing-en (Ger.)
Zucheno, thoo- (soo-) chę no (W. Ind.)
Zuellichau, tsŭl'lich-ou (Prus.)
Zuelpich, tsŭl'pich (Prus.)
Zuelz, tsŭlts (Prus.)
Zuera, thoo-e'ra (Pen.)
Zufre, thoo'frę (Pen.)
Zug, tsoog (Switz.)
Zug, tsoog (Switz.) *l.*
Zug der Russen, tsoog der roos'sĕn (Switz.)
Zuid Laren, zoid la'rĕn (Neth.)
Zuiddorp, zoid'dorp (Neth.)
Zuider Zee, zoi'der zę (Neth.)
Zuidwolde, zoid'vol'dę (Neth.)
Zuilichem, zoi'lich-em (Neth.)
Zujar, thoo-châr' (Pen.) *r.*
Zukau, tsoo'kou (Prus.)
Zula Lagua, dzoo'la la'goo-a (Austr.)
Zulch, tsoolch (Ger.)
Zulia, or Sulia, thoo' (soo') li-a (S. Am.) *r.*
Zuluetzin, soo-look-tsine' (Austr.)
Zumaya, tsoo ma'ya (Pen.)
Zumutt, dzoo-moo'ti (Switz.)
Zuri, dzoo'ri (Austr.) *isl.*
Zurich, tsŭ'rich (Switz.)
Zurich, tsŭ'rich (Switz.) *l.*
Zusam, tsoo-zam' (Ger.) *r.*
Zusmarshausen, tsoos'marg-hou'zĕn (Ger.)
Zutphen, zoot'fen (Neth.)
Zuurbrak, zoor'brako (Af.)
Zuure Bay, zoo'rę bi (Af.)
Zuure Berg, zoo'rę berg (Af.) *r.*
Zuure Berg, zoo'rę berg (Af.)
Zuz, tsŭts (Switz.)
Zwartdoon, zwarte'dōne (Af.) *r.*
Zwarte Ruggens, zwar'tę roog'gĕns (Af.)
Zwarte Sluis, zwar'te sluis (Neth.)
Zwartklip, or Oorlog's Kloot, zwarte'klip, ore'logs-klōte (Af.) *r.*
Zwartland, zwarte'land (Af.)
Zweihausen, tswī'hou'zen (Ger.)
Zwettel, tswet'tel (Austr.)
Zweybruecken, or Deux Ponts, tswī'brŭk'ken (Ger.)
Zweyzimmen, tswī'tsim'men (Switz.)
Zwickau, tswik'kou (Ger.)
Zwiel, tswile (Ger.)
Zwinder, zwin'der (Neth.)
Zwingenburg, tswing'en-berg (Austr.)
Zwittau, tswit'tou (Austr.)
Zwittau, tswit'tou (Austr.) *r.*
Zwolle, zwol'lę (Neth.)
Zwyndrecht, zwine'drecht (Neth.)
Zydaczow, si-da'tso (-tsov) (Austr.)
Zydowo, shi-dō'vo (Prus.)

Fr. short bŭt; Fr. long eŭ, short eŭ, as in epin, Final ly, Fr. l mouillé. An"ger, vi"cious; g as s in pleasure, g, ch guttural, ny liquid, th as in pith.

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